



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 168

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, MAY 17, 2022

No. 84

House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. TONKO).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,

May 17, 2022.

I hereby appoint the Honorable PAUL TONKO to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

Lord, we lift up our hearts to You—even now when the business of the day is soon at hand; when there are countless other things that vie for our attention. May just this brief acknowledgment of our devotion to You be found acceptable.

We pause for a moment to seek Your presence among us—even if all the space we leave for You is just enough for a glimpse. May the light You allow to shine into our tight schedules serve to illuminate our deliberations and clarify our thoughts this day.

Tender and merciful God, hear us even when we speak softly to You. May we be comforted by Your abiding presence with us and find assurance that You are nearer to us than we are aware.

For You, O God, made us and gave us life and breath and everything else. And all You have asked of us is to reach out for You, in our busyness, in our preoccupation, or in our reticence, that we may find You.

We do so now. Hear the prayers we offer You as we pray in the name by which You have revealed Yourself.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(a) of House Resolution 188, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

The SPEAKER pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. After consultation among the Speaker and the majority and minority leaders, and with their consent, the Chair announces that, when the two Houses meet in joint meeting to hear an address by His Excellency Kyriakos Mitsotakis, Prime Minister of the Hellenic Republic, only the doors immediately opposite the Speaker and those immediately to her left and right will be open.

No one will be allowed on the floor of the House who does not have the privilege of the floor of the House. Due to the large attendance that is anticipated, the rule regarding the privilege of the floor must be strictly enforced. Children of Members will not be permitted on the floor. The cooperation of all Members is requested.

The practice of reserving seats prior to the joint meeting by placard will not be allowed. Members may reserve their seats by physical presence only following the security sweep of the Chamber.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of Tuesday, May 10, 2022, the House stands in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 3 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1051

JOINT MEETING TO HEAR AN ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY KYRIAKOS MITSOTAKIS, PRIME MINISTER OF THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC

During the recess, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 10 o'clock and 51 minutes a.m.

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms, Ms. Kathleen Joyce, announced the Vice President and Members of the U.S. Senate, who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, the Vice President taking the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. The joint meeting will come to order.

The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to escort His Excellency Kyriakos Mitsotakis, Prime Minister of the Hellenic Republic, into the House Chamber:

The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER);

The gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. CLARK);

The gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS);

The gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY);

The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. SARBANES);

The gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. TITUS);

The gentleman from Florida (Mr. CRIST);

The gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. PAPPAS);

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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The gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY);

The gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE);

The gentleman from Alabama (Mr. PALMER);

The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. FERGUSON);

The gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE);

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL);

The gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS); and

The gentlewoman from New York, (Ms. MALLIOTAKIS).

The VICE PRESIDENT. The President of the Senate, at the direction of that body, appoints the following Senators as members of the committee on the part of the Senate to escort His Excellency Kyriakos Mitsotakis, Prime Minister of the Hellenic Republic, into the House Chamber:

The Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN);

The Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR);

The Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ);

The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. MCCONNELL);

The Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST); and

The Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH).

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms announced the Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, Her Excellency Floreta Faber, Ambassador of Albania.

The Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seat reserved for her.

At 11 o'clock and 7 minutes a.m., the Sergeant at Arms, William J. Walker, announced His Excellency Kyriakos Mitsotakis, Prime Minister of the Hellenic Republic.

The Prime Minister of the Hellenic Republic, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and stood at the Clerk's desk.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

The SPEAKER. Members of Congress, I have the high privilege and the distinct honor of presenting to you His Excellency Kyriakos Mitsotakis.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

Prime Minister MITSOTAKIS. Madam Speaker, Madam Vice President, honorable Members of the United States Congress, ladies and gentlemen, there is no greater honor for the elected leader of the people who created democracy than to address the elected Representatives of the people who founded their country on the Greek model and have promoted and defended democratic values ever since.

I am conscious as I stand before you today of the deep ties that bind our two Nations together.

They are a reason for celebration and thanks, but they are also a reminder of our shared values and beliefs at a time when these, again, are being tested. Our shared belief in freedom over tyr-

anny, in democracy over authoritarianism, in the fundamental importance of respect for the rule of law over war and anarchy.

It is an added honor and a great pleasure for me to address a joint session of the United States Congress under female leadership, Speaker NANCY PELOSI and, of course, Vice President KAMALA HARRIS.

For it was a Greek, and a Greek man at that, who first advocated equal rights for women. In "The Republic," Plato proposed that women should share all levels of power and take on all challenges, including military service.

Any state that does not employ the talents of its women, Plato made clear, is wasting half of its resources. And as the son, husband, sibling, and father of strong, creative women, I couldn't personally agree more.

Like all Greeks, every time I come to Washington, I feel as if I am coming home, because everything I see around me, the architecture, the art, the ideas carved into marble throughout the city, everything is so familiar.

Walking into the Lincoln Memorial is like walking into the Parthenon when it was still intact, before Lord Elgin's art collecting hobby defaced it, because it was based on the earlier monument. Driving by the Supreme Court and seeing above the entrance its motto and mission, "Equal Justice Under Law," we remember that this is a concept that the Greek ancestors first conceived and articulated in a single word, "insonomia."

Of course, it was not only Washington's buildings and culture that were immeasurably influenced by Greece but also the city's main business, democratic politics, were founded in Athens as well. In fact, to be brutally frank, we all owe our jobs to our noble ancestors.

But I come here, Madam Speaker, Madam Vice President, not to seek appreciation from you or praise for them.

I come before you to celebrate a miracle that all free peoples cherish but that binds Greeks and Americans in a unique way. That miracle, the Greek idea that would forever change the world, is that society functions best if all of its citizens are equal and have the right to share in running their state. In a word, "democracy," "dimokratia."

It is very, very hard for us to realize how radical this idea of individual freedom of self-governance was 25 centuries ago when a small community of Greeks dared to entrust equal political and legal rights to all its citizens. Women and slaves were excluded, but it was still such an extraordinary departure from what had gone before it that I believe it remains the most profound leap of faith in human history.

No society before the Greeks dared to believe that order and freedom were compatible. All societies before them were a succession of tyrannies that relied on a strong leader, a king, a phar-

aoh, an emperor, to keep them functioning.

This lesson was not lost on the Founders of the United States who shaped their Constitution, the American Constitution, on the Athenian model but were wise enough to insert checks and balances to avoid the excesses that eventually undermined Athenian democracy.

The birth of democracy in ancient Athens brought about an explosion of the creative spirit in Greece that produced the architecture, the art, the drama, and the philosophy that have shaped Western civilization ever since.

The establishment of democracy in the United States has brought about the greatest expansion of human freedom and human progress the world has ever known.

Ladies and gentlemen, last year, Greece celebrated 200 years since the beginning of our war of independence. And in a very strange but interesting twist of historical fate, it was the Greek people who were inspired by the foundation of American democracy when they rose against their oppressor to fight for their own freedom.

What Americans like you had shown us by example is that liberty can actually be fought for and, even against the odds, won. We understood the founding of your Republic to be a watershed in the history of the world, a model for the oppressed nations of Europe, a hope for our own future.

Right from the start, therefore, our forefathers looked across the Atlantic for support. From the distant Peloponnese, the leaders of the Greek revolution sent an appeal in the spring of 1821 to the American people, their "friends, fellow citizens, and brethren."

They spoke of the "natural sympathy" the Greeks felt for Americans, the thirst for freedom that they had both derived from the ancients. They wrote at the time: "In imitating you, we imitate our own ancestors. We shall show ourselves worthy of them in proportion as we resemble you."

The Founding Fathers of your Republic were moved and impressed. "Light and liberty are in steady advance," wrote Thomas Jefferson, on learning of the news from Greece. "The flames kindled on July 4, 1776, have spread over too much of the globe to be extinguished by the feeble engines of despotism."

Exactly 200 years ago, in 1822, revolutionary Greeks assembled at Epidavros, debated, and we drew up our first Constitution. And with this document, we introduced into the newly liberated Greek lands a new language of rights. Above all, the right of a nation to throw off the shackles of tyranny in order to live under the rule of law.

In the words of our Declaration of Independence:

"Have we something lesser than other nations, that we remain deprived of these rights, or are we of a nature lower or less civilized, that we should

view ourselves as unworthy to enjoy them and instead be condemned to an eternal slavery, subjected, like automata or beasts of burden, to the absurd caprices of a cruel tyrant. . . . These are rights which within Greece we have never ceased to defend by arms when times and circumstances have permitted."

A shocking reality: Replace the word "Greece" with "Ukraine" and the similarities to today's turbulent world are harrowing.

Two years later, in a little town in western Greece called Mesolonghi, these exact words were published alongside a translation of the American Constitution. That book was one of the first-ever books printed on Greek soil. It stands testimony to the immense values we Greeks attached from the start of our own future as a liberal and constitutional polity.

That this little book appeared at the height of the war was remarkable. That it was printed in Mesolonghi was simply incredible. Like Mariupol today, Mesolonghi's outnumbered and emaciated defenders would repeatedly repel wave upon wave of enemy attacks before their final desperate sortie, an act of extraordinary daring but one that would ultimately cost hundreds of lives, many of whom were women and children.

When we see the same suffering among the outnumbered defenders of Mariupol, a city with a Greek name and deep Greek roots, we are reminded of Mesolonghi and the costs of our own struggle.

Even today, we have not forgotten the American volunteers who sailed to fight alongside us. Some of them gave their lives for our freedom. Their names are honored, and their graves are still cared for.

Nor have we forgotten others of your countrymen who mounted what must have been one of the first humanitarian efforts in history by sending Greece aid and assistance. Remarkable figures like Samuel Gridley Howe cared for women and children who had been left homeless and destitute, and established hospitals, schools, and orphanages that supported us in the difficult years that followed.

The first school for girls, Madam Speaker, Madam Vice President, in Greece was founded in Athens in 1831 by an American pastor, John Hill. The Hill Memorial School still continues to teach Greek children today in the historic center of Athens.

This long arc of American philanthropy continued throughout the 19th century, spreading across the Near and Middle East. And in times of dire need in the following decades, most notably a century ago, when hundreds of thousands of refugees streamed into Greece from Asia Minor, following the catastrophic aftermath of the First World War, American institutions were there to bring aid and relief.

And, of course, we should not forget it was the Marshall Plan that helped

my country rebuild its infrastructure after the devastating Second World War and the civil war that ensued.

And in its own way, Greece reciprocated. Among the Greek orphans who were brought across the Atlantic into the United States to escape the fighting after 1821 were a future Congressman and a commander in the U.S. Navy.

Young Greeks saved from the war became American educators and writers. Many of them were dedicated abolitionists, for the eradication of slavery was a cause whose urgent necessity spoke directly to men and women who had once been enslaved themselves.

Over the past two centuries, our two countries have always been on the right side of history. We fought side by side in world wars to defend freedom and democracy.

Our democracies have struggled with internal demons. Both our countries endured the horrific pains of civil wars and the desperation of economic crises. But we have emerged stronger and more committed to defend the values that our ancestors gave their lives for.

Esteemed Members of Congress, I began today by saying that this bicentennial is more than a moment of celebration. It is also a reminder of the values that bind us together but also the tasks that we still face.

The world has changed a good deal in recent months, but the warning signs have been with us for decades. Following the end of the Cold War, we naively believed that Europe, which had twice driven the world into global conflict, had finally found the path to peace.

We believed that international cooperation and a shared commitment to the rule of law now prevailed over guns and armies.

We believed that the deepening of the European Union, a unique experiment in the history of the world designed to further link our countries together, would make war on the dark continent unthinkable.

We believed that given the tragic and harrowing experiences of the 20th century, no one would ever venture to suppress another people's right to exist or alter its borders by force.

We naively ignored the warning signs flashing red. And we even ignored Russia's actions in Syria and its annexation of Crimea.

We now know that we were wrong.

Today, like all of you, we Greeks look at what is happening just 500 miles to our north, and we are horrified and appalled. We look to Kyiv, and we look to Odessa, the city where our revolution was first conceived.

We look at the tragedy unfolding in eastern Ukraine. Mariupol was a city founded by Catherine the Great in 1778 to resettle Greeks from Crimea who were fleeing Ottoman rule. And what we see is, once more, a people who are faced with the necessity of fighting to defend themselves in order to secure their future and their freedom.

Let me be very clear: We have no animus toward the Russian people, with whom we have been bound so closely by faith and history. But we cannot—we simply cannot—be indifferent to a struggle that reminds us so much of our own.

We, too, know what it is to be forced to reckon with invasion, to stand up for one's beliefs, and to have to resort to arms to protect our liberty. We know something about the heroism of the underdog, for whom the first victory comes from not capitulating in the face of overwhelming odds, from simply hanging on and praying that others will come to our aid.

And we, too, understand the importance of friends. We understand the power of allies in the defense of the values that we share. Without allies, the Greeks would not, for all their heroism, have been able to win their independence.

And that is why we recognize the importance of taking sides now. And we took sides. Unequivocally, we stand by Ukraine against Putin's aggression.

We delivered humanitarian aid. We supplied the Ukrainians with weapons to help them defend their homeland. And we have welcomed—we have welcomed with open arms, the refugees who have fled Ukraine in search of safety for themselves and their families.

Mr. Putin is striving to create a world in which power is for the strong state but not the small. A world where territorial claims are made on the basis of historical fantasies and enforced by aggression, rather than decided by peace treaties. A world in which armies rather than diplomats settle disputes.

He will not succeed. He must not succeed. He must not succeed, not only for the sake of Ukraine, but also in order to send a message to all, in order to send a message to all you other authoritarian leaders that historical revisionism and open acts of aggression that violate international law will not be tolerated by the global community of democratic states. This language of resentment, of revisionism, and imperial nostalgia, this language cannot prevail.

And speaking of open acts of aggression, I ask you, esteemed Members of Congress, not to forget an open wound that has caused Hellenism unending pain over the past 48 years. I am referring to the invasion and subsequent division of Cyprus. This issue has to be resolved in accordance with international law and in line with the relevant decisions of the United Nations Security Council. As I told President Biden yesterday, nobody can, nobody ever will accept a two-state solution in Cyprus.

And the same is true, Madam Speaker, of all other regional disputes. Greece is a peace-seeking democracy that always extends a hand of friendship to our neighbors. We are always open to dialogue. But there is only one

framework we can use to resolve our differences: international law and the unwritten principle of good neighborly relations.

And I want to be absolutely clear. We will not accept open acts of aggression that violate our sovereignty and our territorial rights. These include overflights over Greek islands, which must stop immediately.

Please also note: The last thing, the last thing that NATO needs at a time when our focus is on helping Ukraine defeat Russia's aggression is another source of instability on NATO's southeastern flank. And I ask you to take this into account when you make defense procurement decisions concerning the eastern Mediterranean.

The United States has, I believe, vital interests in this part of the world. It is very important that you remain engaged and work with partners with whom you share not only common strategic priorities, but also shared values and a shared history.

Ladies and gentlemen, last Thursday, the Hellenic Parliament ratified the new Mutual Defense and Cooperation Agreement between our two countries. Whereas previously it was renewed annually by an act of Parliament, now it has a 5-year duration, after which it is automatically renewed, unless one of the parties chooses not to do so.

This agreement is a powerful testament of our enduring strategic partnership and our commitment to maintain peace and prosperity in the eastern Mediterranean.

And nowhere is that more obvious than in Souda Bay, which I know many of you have visited. It is the largest naval base in the eastern Mediterranean, the only port that can accommodate aircraft carriers.

But it is also obvious in the port city of Alexandroupolis, in northeastern Greece, which is rapidly becoming an energy hub for the entire region. This is important. It is important as we seek to rapidly diversify away from Russian gas, investing in the necessary infrastructure that will make it possible to import large quantities of liquefied natural gas. This becomes critical, not just for Greece, but also for our Balkan neighbors.

I should tell my colleagues; I don't get this much applause in the Greek Parliament.

We plan to interconnect the Greek electricity grids with Cyprus, with Israel, but also with Egypt. The purpose is to be able to import cheap, renewable energy from the Middle East and Africa into the European electricity system.

But this thriving partnership between our two countries is not just limited to security and energy. Pfizer has set up a big data analytics center in Thessaloniki. Microsoft is building state-of-the-art data centers outside Athens. JP Morgan has invested in one of the leading Greek fintec companies.

I believe that what American companies see today in Greece is not just a

country endowed with an advantageous geographical position and blessed with a natural beauty that makes it a magnet for visitors from all over the world. What they also see is a dynamic economy that has overcome the difficulties of the pathologies of the past and is supporting entrepreneurship and private investment.

And what they see, which is probably the most important aspect of all, is a young, talented, well-educated workforce. These young, talented, well-educated Greeks who, after a decade of crisis, choose to remain in their homeland rather than emigrating; or for those who had actually left the country, choose to return to Greece now. And I am convinced they will be the protagonists of Greece's bright future.

Esteemed Members of Congress, I have spoken about the joint paths that our two great democracies have charted over the past two centuries. We have every reason today to celebrate our achievements. But it would be foolish to remain complacent.

The United States has a crucial role to play today in an even more complicated world. From addressing climate change to standing up against authoritarian regimes, from countering fake news and disinformation to preparing for the next pandemic, the world looks to the strongest and most prosperous democracy for leadership. You simply cannot afford to sit on the sidelines.

Multilateralism, in my mind, is not an option; it is a necessity not only for a more stable world order but also for your own self-interest.

But we also need to put our own house in order. Personally, I am more worried about the internal fragmentations of our democracies than I fear the threat of arrogant despots.

We frequently remember the words of President Ronald Reagan: "Freedom is never more than a generation away from extinction." But let us not forget that Abraham Lincoln referred to the "unfinished" business of democracy. And unfinished it is, indeed.

Our democracies are threatened by the sirens of populists who offer easy solutions to complicated problems. Their voices are being heard, primarily because income inequality has increased in our societies, and many justifiably feel that they are left behind. In Greece, we speak from experience. We paid a heavy price for listening to them.

Everywhere in the world—in the United States, in Greece, in Europe—social media is polarizing public debate. It is transforming the public sphere into a modern-day version of the Tower of Babel, where we speak different languages and we only listen to those who share the same views with us.

There are three major forces that collectively bind together successful democracies: social capital, and by that I mean the extensive social networks, with high levels of trust, so ad-

mired by Alexis de Tocqueville when he visited the United States in the 1830s; strong institutions; and common stories that forge a unified national identity. All three are being threatened today.

At the same time, authoritarian regimes are questioning our ability to deliver prosperity for all our citizens. They are offering their people a Faustian deal: You trade political freedom and individual rights for high levels of growth and individual economic well-being. Many, unfortunately, are willing to accept it.

These are some of the challenges we face today. That is why making our democracies more resilient is such an important priority for our generation.

I wish I had the answers to all these complicated questions. But I think I know where to start.

We need to strengthen our democratic institutions to address the root causes of the anger and distrust of our citizens.

We need to tackle income inequalities without losing the dynamism of our open economies.

We need to reform social media so that it becomes less socially corrosive. And we need to train our young people to seize the opportunities of democratic citizenship in this new age.

And maybe a dive into our shared historical past would be of particular use. James Madison knew that democracies can be threatened by the "turbulency and weakness of unruly passions." That is why insulating decisionmaking from the emotions of the moment, while still holding democratic leaders accountable on election day, was one of his major preoccupations.

Madison was clearly inspired by Pericles, who knew that democracy had a dark side that, if left unrestrained, could lead to its downfall. Thucydides had Pericles say of ancient Athens:

We are a free democracy, but we obey our laws, more especially those who protect the weak, and the unwritten laws whose transgression brings shame.

Every time we gaze in wonder at the Parthenon frieze—half of which, unfortunately, still sits in the British Museum rather than the Acropolis Museum where it belongs—we are reminded of the glory of a thriving democracy. Thirty years after the Parthenon was constructed, democracy in Athens was no more.

Reinventing democracy to fit the challenges of the 21st century may sound like a tall order, but this is the mission of our generation. And I am certain we will accomplish it.

Esteemed Members of Congress, let me conclude by making a special reference to the one unshakeable bond that will always bind our two countries together: the Greek-American community.

It is a special moment to see so many of you here with us today. Over the past 120 years, your country has warmly welcomed, encouraged, and supported the waves of immigrants who

came to the United States in search of a better life, not to mention the students like me who spent 7 years studying in American universities.

Those who sailed to this country were not philosophers and poets like their noble ancestors. For the most part, they were simple laborers, and they eagerly took any work that they could.

But no matter how uneducated the Greeks, or how menial their work, they would typically apply themselves with great determination and embrace any chance to prosper in life and educate their children. They offered them a brighter future, fulfilling the solemn duty that every generation should be able to live a better life than the previous one. They experienced the American Dream but never forgot where they came from.

Today, the Greeks who live in the United States and the 3 million Americans who identify themselves as Greeks include some of the most respected leaders in the arts, science, education, medicine, the judiciary, and, of course, politics.

Modern visionaries like Nicholas Negroponte and Albert Bourla, John Cassavetes and Elia Kazan, Jeffrey Evgenidis and George Pelekanos, Alexander Payne and Tom Hanks, and, of course, Giannis Antetokounmpo.

Six of them are in this Congress. One of them, my friend Mike Dukakis, ran for President of the United States.

I think one of the reasons Greeks were accepted in America so readily lies in the fact that the values of America and Greek values have so much in common. One of the qualities that Greeks value the most is "sophrosyne," a word best translated as "self-control, temperance, and harmony."

The ancient Greeks thought arrogance, extremism, and excess the worst threats to democracy. "For man," Aristotle wrote, "life according to reason is best and most pleasant, since reason more than anything else is man."

That reason tells me that we Greeks and Americans have a lot more to contribute as custodians of democracy, that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall thrive again.

I bring you here today the pledge of the Greek people that we stand together with the people of the United States whenever and wherever necessary to ensure that the hopes our ancestors bequeathed to the world 25 centuries ago will endure and the dream of freedom for every human being on this planet will never die.

Long live the friendship between Greece and the United States of America.

Thank you, "efcharisto." Thank you very much.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

At 11 o'clock and 56 minutes a.m., His Excellency Kyriakos Mitsotakis, Prime Minister of the Hellenic Republic, accompanied by the committee of escort,

retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms escorted the invited guest from the Chamber:

The Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

JOINT MEETING DISSOLVED

The SPEAKER. The purpose of the joint meeting having been completed, the Chair declares the joint meeting of the two Houses now dissolved.

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 56 minutes a.m.), the joint meeting of the two Houses was dissolved.

The Members of the Senate retired to their Chamber.

The SPEAKER. The House will continue in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1231

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CARTER of Louisiana) at 12 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.

PRINTING OF PROCEEDINGS HAD DURING RECESS

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings had during the recess be printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 6531, TARGETING RESOURCES TO COMMUNITIES IN NEED ACT OF 2022; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 7309, WORKFORCE INNOVATION AND OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 2022; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF S. 2938, JOSEPH WOODROW HATCHETT UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE AND FEDERAL BUILDING, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1119 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1119

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 6531) to provide an increased allocation of funding under certain programs for assistance in areas of persistent poverty, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. An amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-44, modified by the amendment printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, shall be considered as adopted.

The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Oversight and Reform or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 2. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 7309) to reauthorize the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Education and Labor now printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-43, modified by the amendment printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor or their respective designees; (2) the further amendments described in section 3 of this resolution; (3) the amendments en bloc described in section 4 of this resolution; and (4) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 3. After debate pursuant to section 2 of this resolution, each further amendment printed in part C of the report of the Committee on Rules not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 4 of this resolution shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

SEC. 4. It shall be in order at any time after debate pursuant to section 2 of this resolution for the chair of the Committee on Education and Labor or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part C of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

SEC. 5. All points of order against the further amendments printed in part C of the report of the Committee on Rules or amendments en bloc described in section 4 of this resolution are waived.

SEC. 6. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (S. 2938) to designate the United States Courthouse and Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the "Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building", and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are

waived. An amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-45 shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided among and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Oversight and Reform or their respective designees and the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to commit.

SEC. 7. House Resolution 1118 is hereby adopted.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 1 hour.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 1119, providing for consideration of three measures.

The first is H.R. 6531, the Targeting Resources to Communities in Need Act, under a closed rule. The rule self-executes a manager's amendment from Chairwoman MALONEY and provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and provides one motion to recommit.

The second is H.R. 7309, the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, under a structured rule. The rule self-executes a manager's amendment from Chairman SCOTT, provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor, makes in order 39 amendments, provides en bloc authority, and provides one motion to recommit.

The third is S. 2938, to designate the United States Courthouse and Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the "Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building" under a closed rule.

The rule provides 1 hour of debate equally divided among and controlled by the chairs and ranking minority members of the Committees on Oversight and Reform and Transportation and Infrastructure and provides one motion to commit.

Finally, the rule deems passage of H. Res. 1118.

Mr. Speaker, the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, known around here as WIOA, is our Nation's flagship workforce development law. WIOA is the culmination of decades of policymaking by Congress to create a federally supported, State-managed system of programming for job training, adult education, and career services, as well as programs to connect employers with jobseekers, and help with placement, recruitment, and retention.

WIOA helps achieve our country's key goals of reducing poverty and driving economic growth by helping working Americans get the skills, knowledge, and experience they need to successfully participate in today's job market. With a new skill, certification, or degree, workers can apply for better-paying jobs, earning more for themselves and their families.

WIOA and its predecessors have been a successful formula for workforce development for over 60 years, and today's bill will ensure that WIOA can continue serving workers and their families in our changing and dynamic economy.

Today's bill is an overdue reauthorization for WIOA. While the bill makes a variety of important technical adjustments to keep the law relevant as our economy changes and evolves, the bill also upholds the core programs and services that have a demonstrated record of success.

The bill's main achievement is raising WIOA's funding levels to meet the needs of our workforce. Since the 1980s, the number of working Americans has doubled, but the funding for our workforce development programs has fallen by over 60 percent even as jobs and our economy have been invented and changed at a dizzying pace. Most of the drop in funding happened within the last 20 years as that pace accelerated.

The story of WIOA is the same as that of many of our Nation's key programs to help working families. Twenty years of harmful budget cuts and misguided austerity led by Republican Presidents and Republican majorities in Congress have resulted in WIOA lacking the proper funding to meet the needs of the American workforce and to allow members of that workforce to reach their full potential.

The funding authorized by this bill will allow WIOA programs to train over 1 million workers a year, creating real, tangible benefits for workers and employers. Put simply, with this boosted funding, workers will be able to get better jobs, and businesses will be able to hire better employees. That is a rare win-win policy achievement that we should all be able to get behind.

Today's WIOA reauthorization bill also has an added focus on youth employment opportunities, adult education, and support for formerly incarcerated individuals.

The WIOA reauthorization bill will reauthorize programs to help disadvan-

taged and disconnected youth and provide them with summer programming, employment and educational opportunities, as well as youth-specific training programs.

The bill will provide community colleges with funding and technical assistance to offer employment and training programs for in-demand industries—a successful model that we have seen utilized in my community—and the bill will create a Department of Labor program to specifically help individuals released from prison transition back to the workforce.

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, I want to highlight three of my amendments to WIOA. As chair of the Congressional Youth Mentoring Caucus, one of my priorities is to make sure that youth are able to access job training and meaningful employment opportunities. We know that mentors can have a positive impact on youth in their career exploration and early employment opportunities.

My amendments will ensure that WIOA's programming better targets youth who are most in need of services and is specifically geared to ensure positive outcomes for young people. The amendments will make summer and year-round employment opportunities accessible to more young people.

Finally, the amendments will make sure that employers, programs, and staff that mentor youth will have the tools required to provide the support and skill development needed to help young people succeed in their chosen careers.

All in all, the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act will address both recent and long-term challenges in the labor market. Right now, our economy has a shortage of approximately 4 million skilled workers, and that shortage is expected to continue to grow. Reauthorizing WIOA is a key to this problem, so I encourage all my colleagues to help American workers and pass this bill.

Mr. Speaker, sadly, this rule also includes three suspension bills that failed on the floor after our Republican colleagues obstructed the business of the House of Representatives.

Included in today's rule is the Targeting Resources to Communities in Need Act and two naming bills which were all blocked by House Republicans with no other purpose than to obstruct the work of Congress on behalf of the American people.

Passing bills on suspension is one way in which Congress tries to streamline its work in order to devote more time to the most pressing issues of the day. Suspension bills are bipartisan bills narrowly tailored to the problems they address. To get on the suspension calendar and to be considered with an expedited process, a bill must have demonstrated strong bipartisan support.

By the time a suspension bill gets called up on the House floor, majorities of both Republicans and Democrats

have to be willing to back the bill. However, some of our colleagues across the aisle have compromised the suspension system solely to waste the time of the American people and for political theater.

One of the bills we must reconsider now is the Targeting Resources to Communities in Need Act which would use proven strategies to improve the direction of Federal funds to areas of persistent poverty. This bill will greatly improve the effectiveness of many of our safety net, housing, hunger, and job training programs.

□ 1245

The bill is bipartisan, bicameral, and would benefit low-income Americans in both rural and urban communities. Yet, House Republicans tanked the bill.

The other two bills would rename a courthouse after Judge Joseph Hatchett and a post office after Representative Lynn Woolsey.

Joseph Hatchett was a pioneering Black lawyer and judge from the State of Florida. Born into the Jim Crow south, Judge Hatchett set many important firsts as a Black judge, ultimately becoming the first Black man to serve on the Florida Supreme Court.

Judge Hatchett was a committed public servant for the State of Florida, a fact recognized by both of Florida's Republican Senators and all 27 of the State's Representatives who cosponsored the resolution to name a Florida courthouse after Judge Hatchett.

And yet, House Republicans tanked this bill, too, including 10 Florida Republicans who had previously supported the measure.

What purpose does this stunt serve? What constituent base wants you to do this? It is nonsense and a waste of everyone's time.

If a Member doesn't like a bill, that is fine. That is how this place works. But we need to work together, in good faith, for the American people. It is a bad-faith move to torpedo bipartisan suspension bills at the last minute. It is bad for Congress, and it is bad for the country.

This Congress has seen a worrying increase in this kind of parliamentary nonsense from a small but vocal sect of the Republican Party. And while it is a small group of Members who initiate this nonsense, the whole party has been happy to go along with it.

With these three suspension bills, the minority leader continues his long and troubling streak of being unable or unwilling to control the behavior of the members of his party.

It is not a good path for our country. We have been trending down this road for a while, and January 6 was the painful result of this type of behavior.

We should not be here to fight each other. We should be here to help the American people. Some of our colleagues seem to have lost sight of that mission, and the whole country is paying the price.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania for yielding the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today's rule provides for consideration of three bills: H.R. 7309, the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act; H.R. 6531, the Targeting Resources to Communities in Need Act; and S. 2938, to name a post office after Joseph Woodrow Hatchett. The latter two bills failed on suspension last week and so now must be considered under a rule.

We were also expecting to consider H.R. 7688, the Consumer Fuel Price Gouging Prevention Act. But after hours of debate in the Rules Committee on this bill, the Democrats had to pull it for lack of support within their own party. Perhaps they realized that, in fact, there is no evidence of price gouging. In fact, this point was made by the Secretary of Energy, Secretary Granholm, in a recent Energy and Commerce Committee hearing where she said: "I'm not sure anyone is saying there is wholesale gouging."

You know what? We could focus instead on increasing domestic production rather than blaming an industry, an industry that has also been suffering supply and demand difficulties that are significantly influenced by global factors and government regulation.

The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act reauthorizes programs from the 2014 bill of the same name but makes no needed reforms to workforce development programs. Instead, it increases government control, adds onerous requirements to program administration, and decreases flexibility and the ability to actually achieve results. What are the results that we want? Pulling people out of poverty and enhancing the labor market.

First, the bill authorizes \$78 million over 6 years. It does this without making workforce development programs more efficient, without making them tailored to the actual job market, and this funding will further exacerbate what is now becoming increasingly evident as an inflationary crisis.

The bill expands the size of State and local workforce boards, making room for organized labor. It also introduces Federal definitions of job quality, a determination that actually should be made by employers. How is a Federal agency in Washington, D.C. best equipped to determine the job quality for someone in Krum, Texas, a town of around 4,000 people back in my district in North Texas?

This bill also requires burdensome equity reports. If our goal is to pull people out of poverty and get them into the workforce, then every eligible person should have the opportunity to access these programs, not just a certain few who meet certain criteria.

Finally, this bill maintains the current Job Corps system without adapt-

ing to the changing needs of eligible youth and continues the inflexibility of the current apprenticeship system. I have long been concerned that many young people do not always recognize their best path to prosperity. For example, many students are conditioned to believe that they can only get a good job by attending a 4-year university. Meanwhile, a licensed plumber or an electrician or a welder can often make more than someone with a university degree. Apprenticeships have been a good way for someone to learn these special trades. However, the program's structure is left over from the time of the Depression in the 1930s and needs to be updated to meet today's vastly different work environments.

Another concern I have is the amount of student loan debt burdening our labor force. Flexible training or certificate programs could lead to less debt by giving jobseekers alternatives to the traditional 4-year university path.

Additionally, we should be looking at ways to encourage the private sector, private employers, to provide student loan repayment programs for their employees, perhaps through a tax credit or other incentive. The Federal Government has a student loan repayment program, and it is a significant incentive for many young people to join public service.

The Republican substitute amendment would have added flexibility into many programs and reformed our workforce development systems to ensure that employee skill development is aligned with employer needs. A huge factor in successful programming is knowing the programs are actually meeting the actual needs.

The Republican substitute amendment would have ensured that States and localities could use funding to survey employers to understand the most in-demand skills.

Mr. Speaker, in the post-COVID world, employers and employees have adapted to different styles of training and workforce environments. The Republican substitute amendment encourages workforce boards to provide services virtually to meet the changing needs of today's workforce. We should be inserting additional flexibility into these programs rather than simply maintaining the status quo, a status quo that was developed many, many decades ago.

Unfortunately, the Republican amendment was defeated during the Education and Labor Committee markup and likely will be defeated when it is considered on the House floor.

Continued partisanship is not the path forward when it comes to equipping the workforce for the modern labor market.

Mr. Speaker, I urge opposition to the rule, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Rules.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, the bills included in this rule are beneficial measures that will improve the lives of many Americans. But I take a moment to highlight two provisions that I am glad to see here.

First is a resolution that I introduced with my colleague on the Rules Committee, Mr. BURGESS, to urge schools to improve nutrition training for America's medical professionals. For far too long, our country has overlooked and undervalued the essential role diet and nutrition play in our health.

How do we know? Look at the data. U.S. medical schools devote an average of 19 hours to nutrition education over 4 years, with little of that related to diet and common health conditions. You heard that right: 19 hours on nutrition over 4 years.

All the while, more than 40 percent of American adults have been obese and 1 in 10 suffer from diabetes. Both are chronic health problems directly related to nutrition that cost Medicare and Medicaid millions and millions of dollars to treat.

We cannot continue to ignore the correlation between diet and health. It is time to make sure that our medical providers are equipped with the best knowledge and tools to help their patients.

I thank Mr. BURGESS for his partnership on this important bipartisan effort.

Nutrition, food access, and health are not only directly connected to each other; they are directly connected to our progress as a Nation. It is time we treat them as such.

Second, I will touch briefly on an amendment that I am offering to the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2022.

Massachusetts arts and cultural group MASSCreative first brought the idea behind this amendment to my attention. I thank them for all they do in support of the creative industry.

My amendment will help ensure workers with creative skill sets are better integrated into the workforce. We need people with creative skill sets to make art and write plays, but we also need them on construction sites and web design teams. People with creative skill sets belong everywhere work is being done, and that is what my amendment is about.

Creative workers have been some of the hardest hit over the course of the COVID-19 pandemic, and as we continue to make our way out of the pandemic, we have to support them in innovative and imaginative ways.

Yet too often, our narrow vision of what creative workers can or should do doesn't fit the needs or demands of today's workforce. This amendment is about supporting them, so they are better integrated into the workforce.

Not only will this study help assess how we can continue to help creative workers get back on their feet, but it will also illuminate how we can continue to meet the labor needs of the most in-demand industries.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, Republicans will amend the rule to consider H.R. 6858, the American Energy Independence from Russia Act, introduced by Ranking Members MCMORRIS RODGERS and WESTERMAN.

In the past 2 months, Democrats have denied consideration of this essential bill five times, choosing instead to continue their assault on domestic energy production through drilling and export restrictions and massive tax increases on producers.

Republicans remain committed to America's energy independence by approving the Keystone XL pipeline, by removing restrictions on the United States liquefied natural gas exports, by restarting oil and natural gas leasing, and protecting energy and mineral development.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment into the RECORD, along with extraneous material, immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, here to explain the amendment is one of the most lucid speakers that we have on this subject.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES).

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas for the recognition and the yielding of time today.

Mr. Speaker, I spent, like you, much time in Louisiana visiting small businesses and visiting with people who are just trying to make ends meet. It was National Small Business Week a few weeks ago. Visiting businesses, I heard over and over and over again the pervasive impact, the incredible impact, of high gasoline and high energy prices.

Stephanie Towns in Chicago said: I have got kids. I have got to get them to school every day. The gas prices are just so high, I can't make it.

Mr. Speaker, we have had people talk about the inability to visit and take care of grandchildren, the inability to fuel their cars to go to work, the inability to even buy groceries because of the profound cost that we have seen related to energy and related to gasoline.

□ 1300

But this shouldn't have been a surprise to anybody. During the campaign, President Biden said: "We are going to phase out fossil fuels." "I guarantee you we are going to end fossil fuel."

The Secretary of the Interior, the Cabinet official responsible for pro-

ducing American energy, said, "I am wholeheartedly against fracking and drilling on public lands."

Incredible, incredible statements.

I will say it again. None of this stuff should be a surprise to anybody. This is a post we put up on January 27 of last year, and we said, "As a result of President Biden's energy policies, this is exactly what is going to happen." Let me say it again, January 27 of last year, 6 days after some of these policies. We are going to have higher electricity bills, higher prices at the gas pump, lost revenue for hurricane protection and flood control and coastal restoration because there is revenue sharing. That is where these dollars go—I have no idea what the President is going to tell these communities whenever we end up having another hurricane on the Gulf Coast—higher delivery costs that would be passed on to consumers; more dependence on foreign energy sources like Iran, Russia, China, and other countries that don't share American values; and a net increase in global emissions.

I remind you, Mr. Speaker, under President Trump, we saw emissions go down an average of 2.5 percent per year. Under President Biden, we have seen them go up 6.3 percent.

Why is this happening? We have seen this administration try to blame price gouging, try to say that we are going to fix it through the Strategic Petroleum Reserve releases. We have heard him even say that we are going to come in, and this is a result of what is happening with Ukraine and Russia.

But let me go back to the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. As a result of their announcement to release all of this oil, guess what has happened? China has bought some of it and others. We have actually moved it from one storage cavern to another, and they are paying to store it in the other place. It doesn't make any sense.

Meanwhile, prices have only gone up. I have a feeling Bigfoot and the Loch Ness Monster are going to be the next responsible entities for higher energy prices.

Don't take my word for it. Look, the Blackstone CEO said we are going to end up with a real shortage of energy. What happens when you have a shortage of supply? Prices go up. If we have a shortage, it is just going to cost more, and it is probably going to cost a lot more; exactly what we have seen. The Blackstone CEO says if you try to raise money to drill holes, it is almost impossible to get that money. They have prevented access.

Here are the real reasons this administration came out and, on the first day, issued an executive order saying that they were going to ban new oil and gas production in the United States. Under this administration, under the Biden administration, we have nearly tripled dependence on Russian oil. They, through this House of Representatives, passed a bill with up to a \$10,000 a mile a year pipeline fee.

They have increased royalty rates through this House of Representatives by up to 50 percent, and the administration unilaterally announced the same thing.

Mr. Speaker, what happens when you impose higher costs? Do you think the money just invests itself? No. They pass it on to consumers, and boy, have they nailed it. They have nailed it.

Let me quote a former Treasury official for the Biden administration: Lower gasoline prices “undercuts the administration’s climate change goals—where really to care about fossil-fuel consumption, we don’t want lower prices for fossil-fuel buyers, we prefer higher prices.” They nailed it. They nailed it.

The problem is the impact to the average American. We can’t afford this. It is undermining our ability—like I said, grandchildren, groceries, energy bills, we can’t even afford to live our lives.

Mr. Speaker, as noted by Mr. BURGESS, there is a solution: the American Energy Independence from Russia Act. If we defeat the previous question, we are going to be able to bring up this legislation that unlocks American energy, allows us to produce energy.

I don’t know what these people have against Americans. Why are we carrying out policies that benefit Russia, Iran, Venezuela, Saudi Arabia? Do you know who I care about? I care about domestic energy producers. I care about American workers. Why can’t we meet our own energy demands just as this bill does?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Congressman WESTERMAN and Congresswoman McMORRIS RODGERS have legislation that unlocks American energy, allows liquefied natural gas terminals to be permanent, reduces the regulatory burden. It ensures that the Keystone pipeline can be built, not the policies that Democrats are advocating for where, in the United States Senate, Senate Democrats said they want to urge Saudi Arabia to use their swing capacity to increase world oil supplies or the current runup of world oil prices is effectively a tax on American families’ energy discretionary budget, except that the money goes to the OPEC cartel rather than the U.S. Treasury.

Actually, on this one, Mr. Speaker, I fully agree. I urge that we defeat the previous question; we unlock America’s energy resources; and we lower energy prices for all Americans.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I will redirect the focus to the underlying bill that we are considering with this rule, and that is the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.

The purpose of that bill is to unleash the full power of our investments in infrastructure, clean energy, and the

care economy. It is essential that we have a skilled workforce to power those industries forward.

Now, we have seen what can happen when we make those kinds of investments. We have seen them in my district as we have invested in training our young people through our technical institutes, through our community colleges, with our employers, and with our apprenticeship programs. We are seeing the fruits of that labor, as it were, as we see people prepared to get the good jobs that we are bringing to our region.

The continued investment in the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act is really critical for my part of the country and critical for every district across this country.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the Statement of Administration Policy in which the administration urges the House to pass the WIOA Act of 2022.

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY

H.R. 7309—WORKFORCE INNOVATION AND OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 2022—REP. ROBERT C. “BOBBY” SCOTT, D-VA, AND 55 COSPONSORS

To unleash the full power of investments in infrastructure, clean energy, and the care economy, it is essential that we have the skilled workforce to power those industries forward. It is equally important that the benefits of new job creation are shared by all Americans, and in particular those who have traditionally been left behind in the labor market. The Administration strongly supports House passage of H.R. 7309, the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2022, and looks forward to working with the Senate on this critical bill.

The public workforce system should adapt to dynamic and rising demand for worker skills training and related services. The U.S. currently invests just one-fifth of the average amount spent on workforce and labor market programs by advanced economies. Workforce development is critical to strengthening our economy and increasing our competitiveness. Our investments must match employers’ needs and workers’ goals of finding and keeping good quality jobs.

The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2022 authorizes three critical Administration priority programs as new national programs—the Sectoral Employment through Career Training for Occupational Readiness, Strengthening Community Colleges, and Reentry Employment Opportunities programs. These programs will ensure greater access to quality training opportunities and supportive services, particularly in infrastructure and supply chain sectors that will create pathways for people in underserved communities to middle-class jobs. H.R. 7309 also increases employment programming for underserved youth, establishing a new funding stream for summer and year-round employment activities to deliver young people the work experience they need to connect with future employment and education pathways.

The Administration urges the House to pass the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2022.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3½ minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK), one of the most thoughtful leaders in the House Republican Conference.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I also rise to oppose the previous ques-

tion on the rule so that we can immediately consider H.R. 6858 to reverse the Democratic policies that have deliberately created the highest gasoline prices ever suffered in this country.

I remember the 1970s, when America was dependent on foreign oil. OPEC cut back production, and the government tried to hide the price hikes by fiat, just as the Democrats now propose. The result was mile-long lines at gas stations, odd and even rationing days, and an economic recession.

Under the Republican policies of Donald Trump, America achieved something that seemed impossible in those days: American energy independence. Under Republican policies, we were producing more oil than Saudi Arabia. We were producing more oil than Russia. The average price of gas was a little over \$2 a gallon.

Now this time, OPEC didn’t cut back on foreign production; the Democrats cut back on American production. They canceled the Keystone pipeline that today should have been pumping 830,000 barrels of oil every day into the American economy. They suspended oil and gas leasing on Federal lands. Just last week, they withdrew drilling leases covering a million acres in oil-rich Alaska and the Gulf of Mexico.

Now, the left has said for years they wanted to raise gas prices to get people out of their cars and to end American fossil-fuel production. Well, good job, Democrats. Mission accomplished. The price of a gallon of gas hit an all-time record this morning of \$4.52 a gallon. In the people’s republic of California, it is now \$6.02 a gallon, something to look forward to. Welcome to the world of scarcity, the world of Democratic socialism.

The fact is, our energy crisis is self-induced, and it won’t change until the zealots directly responsible for it are turned out of office. For example, watch the vote on the previous question on this rule. If it fails, Republicans will immediately bring to the floor a measure to reverse these disastrous policies. H.R. 6858 will greenlight the Keystone pipeline. It will fast-track leasing and permits to restore American production and independence. It will fast-track LNG facilities stalled under this administration. In short, it will restore the Republican policies that produced the affordable and plentiful gasoline that we took for granted just a few short years ago.

But the sad fact is, we don’t have the votes to bring this measure to the floor, although we will try. That is up to the American people to change.

Do you want to know who the real price gougers are? They are the Democrat majority sitting on the other side of this aisle. If you voted for them, this is exactly what you voted for. If you are surprised by that, you weren’t paying much attention. The good news is, you can correct that mistake this November.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

We all know that Americans are feeling pain at the gas pump, but Big Oil companies are raking in billions upon billions of dollars. They had record-breaking quarters about which they bragged to their shareholders during 2021, with the top 25 companies making more than \$205 billion in profits last year.

As the war in Ukraine rages on, this is a time when we can all make choices, choices that reflect our moral fiber. Instead of choosing to do the right thing, oil and gas companies are choosing to take advantage of American consumers.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a May 7, 2022, USA Today article titled "Oil giants reap record profits as war rages in Ukraine, energy prices soar: Here's how much they made."

[From USA Today, May 7, 2022]

OIL GIANTS REAP RECORD PROFITS AS WAR RAGES IN UKRAINE, ENERGY PRICES SOAR: HERE'S HOW MUCH THEY MADE

(By Wyatt Grantham-Philips)

As households around the globe struggle with rising energy bills, some of the world's leading oil giants reported record profits for the first three months of this year.

Profits for Exxon Mobil, Shell and more also rose by billions despite significant costs of exiting operations and/or investments in Russia amid war in Ukraine.

After Russia invaded Ukraine in February, the price of oil climbed in 2022's first quarter—as countries that rely heavily on Russia for energy scrambled for alternative fuel sources amid uncertainty.

The benchmark for global oil prices, Brent crude, averaged at \$102.23 a barrel during the first quarter—67 percent higher than during the same period last year, according to the Associated Press. In the United States, for example, drivers have consequently found increasingly expensive gas prices at the pump.

Home heating bills and electricity prices also inflated worldwide—as natural gas prices climbed from \$3.50 per million British thermal units to about \$5.60.

High oil and gas prices have boosted the profits of major energy companies, further contributing to global inflation and the cost-of-living crisis.

The net profit margin of S&P 500 companies, which include energy giants such as Chevron and Exxon Mobil, in the first quarter has been running at 12.3 percent based on estimates and earnings reported so far, according to FactSet. That's down from a peak of 13.1 percent in the second quarter of last year, but above the pre-COVID-19 level of about 11 percent.

"Profit margins should be coming down," Lindsay Owens, executive director of Groundwork Collaborative, a progressive economic policy research group, previously told USA TODAY. Instead, she noted, "they're actually growing."

Here's a breakdown of the profits and earnings some of the world's oil giants made in the first three months of 2022:

SHELL EARNINGS RISE TO \$9.1 BILLION

In the first quarter, Shell's adjusted earnings rose to \$9.1 billion from \$3.2 billion in the same period last year. Net income rose to \$7.3 billion from \$5.8 billion in last year's first quarter. Shell said that it would also take a \$3.9 billion charge to cover the cost of exiting investments in Russia, which the London-based energy giant pledged to do after the invasion of Ukraine.

BP RECORDS \$6.2 BILLION PROFIT

BP posted its highest quarterly profit in over a decade—with the British energy com-

pany announcing on Tuesday that its underlying replacement cost profit rose to \$6.2 billion in the first three months of this year, more than doubling the \$2.6 billion from the same period last year.

BP PLC also said its net loss in the first quarter totaled \$23 billion, after accounting for a write-off of its nearly 20 percent stake in Russian oil producer Rosneft in response to the Ukraine war.

Both BP and Shell's recent profit reports have contributed to calls in Britain for the government to impose a tax on energy companies' windfall earnings, in hopes of helping consumers struggling with rising energy prices. Prime Minister Boris Johnson has rejected the idea, saying the tax would reduce investment in Britain during efforts to diversify the country's energy industry.

The British government's "refusal to tax the super-profits of energy companies is completely unforgivable when people are too terrified to heat their homes," Ed Davey, leader of the Liberal Democrats, told the Associated Press.

EXXON DOUBLES PROFITS FROM LAST YEAR TO \$5.48 BILLION

At the end of April, Exxon Mobil reported \$5.48 billion in profits during the first quarter of 2022—also more than doubling its profits compared with the same period last year. Revenue for the Irving, Texas-based company was \$90.5 billion, far exceeding the revenue of \$59.15 billion during the same quarter in 2021.

But, after abandoning Russian operations due to the war, Exxon also took a significant hit, writing down \$3.4 billion.

CHEVRON REPORTS \$6.26 BILLION PROFIT

Also at the end of April, Chevron reported a quarterly profit of \$6.26 billion, over four times its earnings of \$1.4 billion in the first quarter of last year. Revenue for the San Ramon, California-based energy producer surged 41 percent, to \$54.37 billion.

SINOPEC TOTALS \$3.45 BILLION NET PROFIT

According to Reuters, China Petroleum & Chemical Corp, or Sinopec, reported 22.61 billion yuan (\$3.45 billion) net profit under Chinese accounting standards for the first quarter of 2022, compared to 17.93 billion yuan (\$2.69 billion) last year.

Sinopec also saw a 25 percent surge in net income.

PHILLIPS 66'S ADJUSTED EARNINGS OF \$595 MILLION

For the first quarter of the year, Phillips 66 reported first-quarter earnings of \$582 million, with adjusted earnings of \$595 million.

In 2021, Phillips 66 reported a first-quarter loss of \$654 million, with an adjusted loss of \$509 million.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER), my colleague on the Energy and Commerce Committee and a valuable member of the Republican Conference.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose the previous question so that we can immediately consider H.R. 6858 to begin unleashing America's energy dominance.

From day one, from minute one of the Biden administration, the war on energy independence began.

We all woke up this morning to see gas at \$4.52 a gallon, the highest sticker price I have ever seen in my lifetime. The day President Biden took office, gas was a mere \$2.38 a gallon.

Policies have consequences, and we are feeling the consequences of the Biden administration's decision to cancel the Keystone XL pipeline, restrict drilling on Federal lands, and increase our reliance on foreign dictators for oil and gas.

Yet, somehow, this administration has learned nothing from the failures of their first year in office. Last week, President Biden again canceled offshore oil and gas lease sales off the Gulf and Alaskan coasts. This was a mere 2 days after he addressed the Nation and blamed everyone but himself for the inflation crisis.

The only thing lower than Biden's approval rating is the purchasing power of the American dollar. Washington Democrats have the House. They have the Senate. They have the White House. No matter how much the President deflects the responsibility for our inflation crisis, it squarely falls on his shoulders.

By bringing up H.R. 6858 for consideration, Republicans are offering Democrats the chance to correct the past 16 months of America-last energy policies.

Mr. Speaker, we must end our assault on our energy sector. Unlike the Democrats' socialist price-fixing act, this bill gets at the heart of our energy crisis and takes steps to resolve it.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GIMENEZ).

Mr. GIMENEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the previous question so that we can immediately consider H.R. 6858, the American Energy Independence from Russia Act.

This administration's insistence on destroying our energy independence has worsened the financial strain on American families, who have already been burdened by crushing inflation under the Biden administration, and weakened our national security posture by making us more reliant on foreign sources of energy.

Thanks to the incompetence of the present administration and this House's failure to secure America's energy independence, Americans are left poorer, weaker, and with a bleaker outlook toward their future.

Mr. Speaker, it is pretty clear how we got to this point. The Biden administration's efforts to weaken our Nation's energy security began on their very first day in office when the President canceled the Keystone XL pipeline. Since then, the administration has taken further action to discourage domestic oil production by halting leases for drilling on Federal lands, the latest of which came just last week when the Biden administration canceled another round of contracts in Alaska.

These policies have forced our President to tap into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to keep gas prices from rising even more, but it is not working.

□ 1315

At a time when Russia is fueling this barbaric violence on the Ukrainian people through its gas exports, holding countries around the world hostage due to their reliance on Russian oil, we need to ensure the United States not only ends permanently all oil imports from Russia, but that the United States has a sustained domestic supply to supplant Russia as a leading net exporter of oil. America, and the world, is safer when it is our country that is in charge of our own destiny.

Passing the American Energy Independence from Russia Act will also have a tremendous economic impact right here at home, at a time when our fuel costs continue to skyrocket and hurt the pockets of the American people. Instead of taking the commonsense approach put forward by this legislation, the President and his allies in this House send diplomats to negotiate with tyrants and dictators, sworn enemies of America, such as Iran and Venezuela, seeking deals to import their oil to the United States. Venezuela, in particular, which sits on the world's largest known oil reserves, cannot even keep its own people fed or electricity running due to the malice of its socialist and Russian-allied leadership.

Just today, we learned that the Biden administration is looking to ease the sanctions on Venezuela in exchange for promises that the Maduro regime will enter into dialogue with its opposition. Unbelievable.

Let's end this nonsense and pass the American Energy Independence from Russia Act. It is time the elected officials in this body, the ones elected to represent the American people, stop doing the bidding of our adversaries and promote domestic production of oil.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to move this extraordinarily important measure forward for our families and for our country's safety.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I certainly thank my colleagues who have come to the floor and spoken in favor of defeating the previous question in order to consider H.R. 6858, the American Energy Independence from Russia Act.

We have seen the damage that one-party rule has done in this town over the last 18 months and, unfortunately, the victims of that damage are the American people. So here, today, in this body, there is a chance to vote against the previous question and bring up this important amendment to begin to get some relief for the American people.

In addition, back in 2014, the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, which is also the subject of this rule, was enacted on a bipartisan basis. But once again, one-party Democratic rule could not be satisfied with that, and

our colleagues have blocked Republican efforts to try to improve the 2022 version of this bill and find any sort of compromise.

Our workforce development programs need to be modernized and modernized accurately in order to match the changing labor market. But this bill lacks the necessary reforms and, instead, adds burdensome requirements and centralized governance to these many programs. This is not the way to prepare employers and potential employees to thrive in a post-pandemic world.

Again, we have an opportunity to defeat the previous question and consider rationalizing our energy markets. I urge a "no" vote on the previous question, a "no" vote on the rule, a "no" vote on the underlying measures, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today's rule should be an easy one for this Congress to pass, particularly if there were two parties here interested in solving problems rather than just pointing blame.

It is clear that we need to reauthorize the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act. WIOA is an investment in ourselves. It is an investment in the American worker and the American economy. WIOA creates and propels economic opportunity, particularly for our youth. Passing the reauthorization bill will help millions of Americans get better jobs to support themselves and their families. It will make it easier for workers to get the skills and training needed to compete in the modern job market, and it will maintain our country's competitiveness in the global economy.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to vote for the rule today and to support the underlying legislation.

The material previously referred to by Mr. BURGESS is as follows:

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 1119

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 8. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall proceed to the consideration in the House of the bill (H.R. 6858) to strengthen United States energy security, encourage domestic production of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 9 Cause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 6858.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of adoption of the resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 221, nays 195, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 186]

YEAS—221

Adams	Gallego	Napolitano
Aguilar	Garamendi	Neal
Allred	Garcia (IL)	Neguse
Auchincloss	Garcia (TX)	Newman
Axne	Golden	Norcross
Barragán	Gomez	O'Halleran
Bass	Gonzalez,	Ocasio-Cortez
Beatty	Vicente	Omar
Bera	Gottheimer	Pallone
Beyer	Green, Al (TX)	Panetta
Bishop (GA)	Grijalva	Pappas
Blumenauer	Harder (CA)	Pascarell
Blunt Rochester	Hayes	Payne
Bonamici	Higgins (NY)	Perlmutter
Bourdeaux	Himes	Peters
Bowman	Horsford	Phillips
Boyle, Brendan	Houlahan	Pingree
F.	Hoyer	Pocan
Brown (MD)	Huffman	Porter
Brown (OH)	Jackson Lee	Pressley
Brownley	Jacobs (CA)	Price (NC)
Bush	Jayapal	Quigley
Bustos	Jeffries	Raskin
Butterfield	Johnson (GA)	Rice (NY)
Carbajal	Johnson (TX)	Ross
Cárdenas	Jones	Roybal-Allard
Carson	Kahele	Ruiz
Carter (LA)	Kaptur	Ruppersberger
Cartwright	Keating	Rush
Case	Kelly (IL)	Ryan
Casten	Khanna	Sánchez
Castor (FL)	Kildee	Sarbanes
Castro (TX)	Kilmer	Scanlon
Cherfilus-	Kim (NJ)	Schakowsky
McCormick	Kind	Schiff
Chu	Kirkpatrick	Schneider
Ciulline	Krishnamoorthi	Schrader
Clark (MA)	Kuster	Schrier
Clarke (NY)	Lamb	Scott (VA)
Cleaver	Langevin	Scott, David
Clyburn	Larsen (WA)	Sewell
Cohen	Larson (CT)	Sherman
Connolly	Lawrence	Sherrill
Cooper	Lawson (FL)	Sires
Correa	Lee (CA)	Slotkin
Costa	Lee (NV)	Smith (WA)
Courtney	Leger Fernandez	Soto
Craig	Levin (CA)	Spanberger
Crist	Levin (MI)	Speier
Crow	Lieu	Stansbury
Cuellar	Lofgren	Stanton
Davids (KS)	Lowenthal	Stevens
Davis, Danny K.	Luria	Strickland
Dean	Lynch	Suozzi
DeFazio	Malinowski	Swalwell
DeGette	Maloney,	Takano
DeLauro	Carolyn B.	Thompson (CA)
DelBene	Maloney, Sean	Thompson (MS)
Delgado	Manning	Titus
Demings	Matsui	Tlaib
DeSaulnier	McBath	Tonko
Deutch	McCollum	Torres (CA)
Dingell	McEachin	Torres (NY)
Doggett	McGovern	Trahan
Doyle, Michael	McNerney	Trone
F.	Meeks	Underwood
Escobar	Meng	Vargas
Eshoo	Mfume	Veasey
Espallat	Moore (WI)	Velázquez
Evans	Morelle	Wasserman
Fletcher	Moulton	Schultz
Foster	Mrvan	Waters
Frankel, Lois	Murphy (FL)	Watson Coleman
Gaetz	Nadler	

Welch	Wild	Wilson (FL)
Wexton	Williams (GA)	Yarmuth
NAYS—195		
Aderholt	Gonzales, Tony	Moore (AL)
Allen	Gonzalez (OH)	Moore (UT)
Amodei	Good (VA)	Mullin
Armstrong	Gooden (TX)	Murphy (NC)
Babin	Gosar	Nehls
Bacon	Granger	Newhouse
Baird	Graves (LA)	Norman
Balderson	Graves (MO)	Oberholte
Banks	Green (TN)	Owens
Barr	Greene (GA)	Palazzo
Bentz	Griffith	Palmer
Bergman	Grothman	Pence
Bice (OK)	Guthrie	Perry
Biggs	Harris	Pfluger
Bilirakis	Harshbarger	Posey
Bishop (NC)	Hartzler	Reschenthaler
Boebert	Hern	Rice (SC)
Bost	Herrell	Rodgers (WA)
Brady	Herrera Beutler	Rogers (AL)
Brooks	Hice (GA)	Rogers (KY)
Buchanan	Hill	Rose
Buck	Hinson	Rosendale
Bucshon	Hudson	Rouzer
Burchett	Huizenga	Roy
Burgess	Issa	Rutherford
Calvert	Jackson	Salazar
Carey	Jacobs (NY)	Scalise
Carl	Johnson (LA)	Schweikert
Carter (GA)	Johnson (OH)	Scott, Austin
Carter (TX)	Johnson (SD)	Sessions
Cawthorn	Jordan	Simpson
Chabot	Joyce (OH)	Smith (MO)
Cheney	Joyce (PA)	Smith (NE)
Cline	Katko	Smith (NJ)
Cloud	Keller	Smucker
Clyde	Kelly (MS)	Spartz
Cole	Kelly (PA)	Stauber
Comer	Kim (CA)	Steel
Crawford	Kustoff	Stefanik
Crenshaw	LaHood	Steil
Curtis	LaMalfa	Steube
Davidson	Lamborn	Stewart
Davis, Rodney	Latta	Taylor
DesJarlais	LaTurner	Tenney
Diaz-Balart	Lesko	Thompson (PA)
Donalds	Long	Tiffany
Duncan	Loudermilk	Timmons
Dunn	Lucas	Turner
Ellzey	Luetkemeyer	Upton
Emmer	Mace	Valadao
Estes	Malliotakis	Van Drew
Fallon	Mann	Van Duyne
Feenstra	Mast	Wagner
Ferguson	McCarthy	Walberg
Fischbach	McCaul	Walorski
Fitzgerald	McClain	Waltz
Fitzpatrick	McClintock	Weber (TX)
Fleischmann	McHenry	Webster (FL)
Foxx	McKinley	Wenstrup
Franklin, C.	Meijer	Westerman
Scott	Meuser	Wilson (SC)
Gallagher	Miller (IL)	Wittman
Garbarino	Miller (WV)	Womack
Garcia (CA)	Miller-Meeks	Zeldin
Gibbs	Moolenaar	
Gimenez	Mooney	
NOT VOTING—12		
Arrington	Gohmert	Kinzinger
Budd	Guest	Letlow
Cammack	Higgins (LA)	Massie
Fulcher	Hollingsworth	Williams (TX)

□ 1358

Messrs. JACOBS of New York, BACON, and GRIFFITH changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 186.

Ms. LETLOW. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained on May 17, 2022, during rollcall No. 186, on ordering the previous question providing for consideration of H.R. 6531, H.R. 7309, and S. 2938, and for other purposes.

Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 186.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Ross)	DeSaulnier	Meijer (Katko)
Allred (Wexton)	(Beyer)	Nehls (Carl)
Bass (Takano)	Dunn (Miller-Meeks)	Ocasio-Cortez (Takano)
Bice (OK)	Evans (Beyer)	Payne (Pallone)
(Lucas)	Fallon (Van Dуйne)	Porter (Wexton)
Bilirakis	Fitzpatrick (Bacon)	Ruiz (Correa)
(Fleischmann)	Gosar (Gohmert)	Ryan (Wexton)
Bishop (GA)	Higgins (NY)	Schrader (Blunt)
(Thompson MS))	(Pallone)	Rochester
Bourdeaux (Wexton)	Jackson Lee (Cicilline)	Scott, David (Jeffries)
Bowman (Garcia TX))	Jayapal (Takano)	Sires (Pallone)
Boyle, Brendan F. (Neguse)	Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)	Spanberger (Beyer)
Brooks (Moore AL))	Kirkpatrick (Pallone)	Meng
Brownley (Kuster)	Lamb (Pallone)	Mfume
Butterfield (Ross)	Langevin (Lynch)	Moore (WI)
Cárdenas (Soto)	Lee (NV)	Morelle
Castro (TX)	(Neguse)	Moulton
(Garcia TX))	Maloney, Carolyn B. (Wasserman)	Mrvan
Cawthorn (Moore AL))	(Schultz)	Murphy (FL)
Craig (Pallone)	McEachin (Wexton)	Nadler
Cuellar (Garcia TX))	McHenry (Banks)	Napolitano
Delgado (Neguse)		Neal

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 220, nays 199, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 187]

YEAS—220

Adams	Clyburn	Gonzalez,
Aguilar	Cohen	Vicente
Allred	Connolly	Gottheimer
Auchincloss	Cooper	Green, Al (TX)
Axne	Correa	Grijalva
Barragán	Costa	Harder (CA)
Bass	Courtney	Hayes
Beatty	Craig	Higgins (NY)
Bera	Crist	Himes
Beyer	Crow	Horsford
Bishop (GA)	Cuellar	Houlahan
Blumenauer	Hoyer	Johnson (GA)
Blunt Rochester	Davis, Danny K.	Johnson (TX)
Bonamici	Dean	Jones
Bourdeaux	DeFazio	Kahele
Bowman	DeGette	Kaptur
Boyle, Brendan F.	DeLauro	Keating
Brown (MD)	DelBene	Kelly (IL)
Brown (OH)	Demings	Khanna
Brownley	DeSaulnier	Kildee
Bush	Deutch	F.
Bustos	Dingell	Escobar
Butterfield	Doggett	Eshoo
Carbajal	Doyle, Michael	Kind
Cárdenas	F.	Kirkpatrick
Carson	Escobar	Krishnamoorthi
Carter (LA)	Eshoo	Kuster
Cartwright	Españillat	Lamb
Case	Evans	Langevin
Casten	Fletcher	Larsen (WA)
Castor (FL)	Foster	Larson (CT)
Castro (TX)	Frankel, Lois	Lawrence
Cherfilus-McCormick	Gallo	Lawson (FL)
Chu	Garamendi	Lee (CA)
Cicilline	Garcia (IL)	Lee (NV)
Clark (MA)	Garcia (TX)	
Clarke (NY)	Golden	
Cleaver	Gomez	

Leger Fernandez	Pallone	Slotkin
Levin (CA)	Panetta	Smith (WA)
Levin (MI)	Pappas	Soto
Lieu	Pascarell	Spanberger
Lofgren	Payne	Speier
Lowenthal	Perlmutter	Stansbury
Luria	Peters	Stanton
Lynch	Phillips	Stevens
Malinowski	Pingree	Strickland
Maloney,	Pocan	Suozi
Carolyn B.	Porter	Swalwell
Maloney, Sean	Pressley	Takano
Manning	Price (NC)	Thompson (CA)
Matsui	Quigley	Thompson (MS)
McBath	Raskin	Titus
McCollum	Rice (NY)	Tlaib
McEachin	Ross	Tonko
McGovern	Roybal-Allard	Torres (CA)
McNerney	Ruiz	Torres (NY)
Meeks	Ruppersberger	Trahan
Meng	Rush	Trone
Mfume	Ryan	Underwood
Moore (WI)	Sánchez	Vargas
Morelle	Sarbanes	Veasey
Moulton	Scanlon	Velázquez
Mrvan	Schakowsky	Wasserman
Murphy (FL)	Schiff	Schultz
Nadler	Schneider	Waters
Napolitano	Schrader	Watson Coleman
Neal	Schrier	Welch
Neguse	Scott (VA)	Wexton
Newman	Scott, David	Wild
Norcross	Sewell	Williams (GA)
O'Halleran	Sherman	Wilson (FL)
Ocasio-Cortez	Sherrill	Yarmuth
Omar	Sires	

NAYS—199

Aderholt	Gaetz	Mast
Allen	Gallagher	McCarthy
Amodei	Garbarino	McCaul
Armstrong	Garcia (CA)	McClain
Babin	Gibbs	McClintock
Bacon	Gimenez	McHenry
Baird	Gohmert	McKinley
Balderson	Gonzales, Tony	Meijer
Banks	Gonzalez (OH)	Meuser
Barr	Good (VA)	Miller (IL)
Bentz	Gooden (TX)	Miller (WV)
Bergman	Gosar	Miller-Meeks
Bice (OK)	Granger	Moolenaar
Biggs	Graves (LA)	Mooney
Bilirakis	Graves (MO)	Moore (AL)
Bishop (NC)	Green (TN)	Moore (UT)
Boebert	Greene (GA)	Mullin
Bost	Griffith	Murphy (NC)
Brady	Grothman	Nehls
Brooks	Guthrie	Newhouse
Buchanan	Harris	Norman
Buck	Harshbarger	Oberholte
Bucshon	Hartzler	Owens
Burchett	Hern	Palazzo
Burgess	Herrell	Palmer
Calvert	Herrera Beutler	Pence
Cammack	Hice (GA)	Perry
Carey	Higgins (LA)	Pfluger
Carl	Hill	Posey
Carter (GA)	Hinson	Reschenthaler
Carter (TX)	Hollingsworth	Rice (SC)
Cawthorn	Hudson	Rodgers (WA)
Chabot	Huizenga	Rogers (AL)
Cline	Issa	Rogers (KY)
Clyde	Jackson	Rose
Cole	Jacobs (NY)	Rosendale
Comer	Johnson (LA)	Rouzer
Crawford	Johnson (OH)	Salazar
Crenshaw	Johnson (SD)	Rutherford
Curtis	Jordan	Scalise
Davidson	Joyce (OH)	Schweikert
Davis, Rodney	Joyce (PA)	Scott, Austin
DesJarlais	Keller	Sessions
Diaz-Balart	Kelly (MS)	Simpson
Donalds	Kelly (PA)	Smith (MO)
Duncan	Kim (CA)	Smith (NE)
Dunn	Kustoff	Smith (NJ)
Ellzey	LaHood	Smucker
Emmer	LaMalfa	Spartz
Estes	Lamborn	Stauber
Fallon	Latta	Stefanik
Feenstra	LaTurner	Steil
Ferguson	Lesko	Steube
Fischbach	Letlow	Stewart
Fitzgerald	Long	Taylor
Fitzpatrick	Loudermilk	Tenney
Fleischmann	Lucas	Thompson (PA)
Foxx	Luetkemeyer	Tiffany
Franklin, C.	Mace	Timmons
Scott	Malliotakis	
Fulcher	Mann	

Turner	Walberg	Westerman
Upton	Walorski	Wilson (SC)
Valadao	Waltz	Wittman
Van Drew	Weber (TX)	Womack
Van Duyne	Webster (FL)	Zeldin
Wagner	Wenstrup	

NOT VOTING—9

Arrington	Cloud	Kinzinger
Budd	Guest	Massie
Cheney	Katko	Williams (TX)

□ 1419

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Ross)	DeSaulnier	Meijer (Katko)
Allred (Wexton)	(Beyer)	Nehls (Carl)
Bass (Takano)	Dunn (Miller- Meeks)	Ocasio-Cortez (Takano)
Bice (OK) (Lucas)	Evans (Beyer)	Payne (Pallone)
Bilirakis (Fleischmann)	Fallon (Van Duyne)	Porter (Wexton)
Bishop (GA) (Thompson MS)	Fitzpatrick (Bacon)	Ruiz (Correa)
Bourdeaux (Wexton)	Gosar (Gohmert)	Ryan (Wexton)
Bowman (Garcia (TX))	Higgins (NY) (Pallone)	Schrader (Blunt Rochester)
Boyle, Brendan F. (Neguse)	Jackson Lee (Cicilline)	Scott, David (Jeffries)
Brooks (Moore (AL))	Jayapal (Takano)	Sires (Pallone)
Brownley (Kuster)	Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)	Spanberger (Beyer)
Butterfield (Ross)	Kirkpatrick (Pallone)	Spartz (Miller- Meeks)
Cárdenas (Soto)	Lamb (Pallone)	Stauber (Bergman)
Castro (TX) (Garcia (TX))	Langevin (Lynch)	Stewart (Owens)
Cawthorn (Moore (AL))	Maloney, Carolyn B. (Wasserman)	Suozi (Beyer)
Craig (Pallone)	Schultz	Taylor (Van Duyne)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))	McEachin (Wexton)	Van Drew (Tenney)
Delgado (Neguse)	McHenry (Banks)	Walorski (Bucshon)
		Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
		Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THAT THE UNITED STATES RECOGNIZES THE MOUNTING PERSONAL AND FINANCIAL BURDEN OF DIET-RELATED DISEASE IN THE UNITED STATES AND CALLS ON MEDICAL SCHOOLS, GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS, AND OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMS TO PROVIDE MEANINGFUL PHYSICIAN AND HEALTH PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION ON NUTRITION AND DIET

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER). Pursuant to House Resolution 1119, H. Res. 1118 is considered as adopted.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1118

Whereas obesity, type-2 diabetes, heart disease, cancer, and stroke are among the leading causes of death and disability nationwide and are inextricably linked to diet;

Whereas poor diet and nutrition have led to epidemic levels of obesity in America, with nearly 40 percent of adults currently obese and models projecting that nearly 60 percent of today's children will be obese by the age of 35;

Whereas nearly 10 percent of Americans suffer from type-2 diabetes and more than

one-third have pre-diabetes, compared with less than 1 percent just 50 years ago, and these conditions can be prevented or reversed by the adoption of a healthy diet and an active lifestyle;

Whereas diet-related cancers are on the rise among young adult populations;

Whereas increasing rates of cardiovascular disease and diet-related cancers are contributing to the recent declines in life expectancy of the United States population;

Whereas the economic costs related to—

(1) diagnosed diabetes exceed \$300 billion per year;

(2) obesity exceed \$200 billion per year; and

(3) cancer care exceed \$180 billion per year;

Whereas the Federal Government bears much of the cost of diet-related diseases as reflected by increased Medicare spending, which in 2019, totaled \$800 billion, or more than 15 percent of all Federal spending;

Whereas in the next 10 years, Medicare spending is expected to exceed \$1 trillion;

Whereas much of this increased Medicare spending is directly attributed to the rise of diet-related diseases, as 5 of the 8 most common conditions for the 60 million Medicare beneficiaries are diet-related, with one-third of Medicare spending alone devoted to diabetes-related costs;

Whereas the Federal Government also bears a substantial cost for training physicians who treat patients with diet-related diseases, particularly through graduate medical education as—

(1) Medicare dollars provide the single largest Federal direct funding source for graduate medical education (GME), including residency and fellowship programs, at an estimated \$10.3 billion per year; and

(2) the Federal Government also matches the Medicaid funds that more than 44 States have elected to allocate to GME programs;

Whereas GME programs receiving Federal funding do not consistently include substantive curricular requirements or performance benchmarks relevant to diet or nutrition;

Whereas in the absence of Federal requirements, all levels of medical training are largely devoid of nutrition education for medical professionals—

(1) at the Undergraduate Medical Education (UME) level, medical schools devote on average only 19 hours to nutrition science and diet over 4 years, or less than one percent of all lecture hours;

(2) at the GME level, requirements for nutrition curriculum and competency are limited or absent from the educational standards for key medical specialties, set by the accrediting body, the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME); and

(3) at the Continuing Medical Education (CME) level, no State requires physicians to take courses in nutrition and diet, though 37 States require training in other areas of medicine;

Whereas the lack of training in nutrition has contributed to a measurable deficiency in health professionals' knowledge of how diet and food relates to health; for example, only 10 percent of surveyed cardiologists report receiving more than minimal education in nutrition as part of their training;

Whereas medical professionals have cited the lack of nutrition education as a barrier to effectively counseling patients on diet and nutrition and knowing when to refer patients to nutrition professionals, and only 14 percent of surveyed primary care physicians report feeling adequately trained to offer nutrition guidance to their patients;

Whereas patients reasonably expect their physicians and certain health care specialists to be reliable sources of knowledge regarding nutrition and diet, and are unaware

that their physicians may be ill-equipped to even begin to provide useful dietary advice or to make appropriate referrals to nutrition professionals; and

Whereas there exist numerous opportunities for policy interventions to include education related to nutrition and diet at every level of medical training, at the direction of accrediting and testing bodies, State governments, and the Federal Government of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States should—

(1) urge that medical schools, residency and fellowship programs, and other health professional training programs to incorporate meaningful nutrition education that demonstrates the connection between nutrition and disease, and develops the skills necessary to initiate meaningful nutrition interventions and referrals;

(2) support research intended to—

(A) assess the opportunity for nutrition education across healthcare professionals' training; and

(B) develop effective curricular interventions to ensure competency in nutrition for physicians and other health professionals;

(3) support the development and dissemination of best practices and curricular resources to medical schools, residency and fellowship programs, and health professional training programs to support introducing or expanding nutrition education; and

(4) raise awareness of the critical role that nutrition plays in the health of all patients and the responsibility of practicing physicians, health professionals, and healthcare administrators to assist in promoting healthy choices; to offer patient education and counseling about nutrition.

PERMISSION FOR MEMBER TO BE
CONSIDERED AS FIRST SPONSOR
OF H.R. 2271

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may hereafter be considered as the first sponsor of H.R. 2271, a bill originally introduced by Representative Young of Alaska, for the purpose of adding cosponsors and requesting reprintings pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

WORKFORCE INNOVATION AND
OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 2022

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1119, I call up the bill (H.R. 7309) to reauthorize the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1119, in lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Education and Labor printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-43, modified by the amendment printed in part B of House Report 117-325, is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 7309

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2022”.

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.).

SEC. 3. TRANSITION PROVISIONS.

(a) **WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT SYSTEMS AND INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES.**—The Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Education shall take such actions as the Secretaries determine to be appropriate to provide for the orderly transition from any authority under subtitle A of title I of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3111 et seq.), as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act, to any authority under subtitle A of title I of such Act (29 U.S.C. 3111 et seq.), as amended by this Act. Such actions shall include the provision of guidance related to unified State planning, combined State planning, and the performance accountability system described in such subtitle.

(b) **WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES.**—The Secretary of Labor shall take such actions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate to provide for the orderly transition from any authority under the subtitles B through E of title I of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3151 et seq.), as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act, to any authority under subtitles B through E of title I of such Act, as amended by this Act.

(c) **ADULT EDUCATION AND LITERACY PROGRAMS.**—The Secretary of Education shall take such actions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate to provide for the orderly transition from any authority under the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (20 U.S.C. 9201 et seq.), as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act, to any authority under the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act, as amended by this Act.

(d) **EMPLOYMENT SERVICES ACTIVITIES.**—The Secretary of Labor shall take such actions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate to provide for the orderly transition from any authority under the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 49 et seq.), as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act, to any authority under the Wagner-Peyser Act, as amended by this Act.

(e) **REGULATIONS.**—

(1) **PROPOSED REGULATIONS.**—Not later than 240 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Education, as appropriate, shall develop and publish in the Federal Register proposed regulations relating to the transition to, and implementation of, the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, as amended by this Act, and the Wagner-Peyser Act, as amended by this Act.

(2) **FINAL REGULATIONS.**—Not later than 24 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretaries described in paragraph (1), as appropriate, shall develop and publish in the Federal Register final regulations relating to the transition to, and implementation of, the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, as amended by this Act, and the Wagner-Peyser Act, as amended by this Act.

(f) **EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS DURING TRANSITION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to paragraph (2) and in accordance with regulations developed under subsection (f), States, grant recipients, adminis-

trative entities, and other recipients of financial assistance under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.), as in effect before the date of enactment of this Act, may expend funds received under such Act in order to plan and implement programs and activities under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, as amended by this Act.

(2) **ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.**—Not more than 2 percent of any allotment to any State from amounts appropriated under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.), as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act, for fiscal year 2022 may be made available to carry out activities authorized under paragraph (1) and not less than 50 percent of any amount used to carry out activities authorized under paragraph (1) shall be made available to local entities for the purposes of the activities described in such paragraph.

SEC. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as otherwise provided in this Act, this Act, including the amendments made by this Act, shall take effect on the first day of the first full program year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) **EXCEPTIONS.**—Sections 102, 103, and 108 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, as amended by this Act, shall apply to plans for the second full program year after the date of enactment of this Act, including the development, submission, and approval of such plans during the first full program year after such date.

SEC. 5. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title.
- Sec. 2. References.
- Sec. 3. Transition provisions.
- Sec. 4. Effective date.
- Sec. 5. Table of contents.

TITLE I—DEFINITIONS AND OTHER GENERAL MATTERS

- Sec. 101. Definitions.
- Sec. 102. WIOA table of contents.

TITLE II—WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Subtitle A—System Alignment

CHAPTER 1—STATE PROVISIONS

- Sec. 201. State workforce development boards.
- Sec. 202. Unified State plan.
- Sec. 203. Combined State plan.

CHAPTER 2—LOCAL PROVISIONS

- Sec. 206. Workforce development areas.
- Sec. 207. Local workforce development boards.
- Sec. 208. Local plan.

CHAPTER 3—PERFORMANCE ACCOUNTABILITY

- Sec. 211. Performance accountability system.
- Subtitle B—Workforce Investment Activities and Providers

CHAPTER 1—WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES AND PROVIDERS

- Sec. 221. Establishment of one-stop delivery systems.
- Sec. 222. Identification of eligible providers of training services.

CHAPTER 2—YOUTH WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES

- Sec. 231. State allotments.
- Sec. 232. Within State allocations.
- Sec. 233. Use of funds for youth workforce investment activities.
- Sec. 234. Summer and year-round employment for youth.

CHAPTER 3—ADULT AND DISLOCATED WORKER EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES

- Sec. 241. Within State allocations.
- Sec. 242. Use of funds for employment and training activities.

CHAPTER 4—GENERAL WORKFORCE INVESTMENT PROVISIONS

- Sec. 251. Authorization of appropriations.

Subtitle C—Job Corps

- Sec. 261. Amendments relating to Job Corps.

Subtitle D—National Programs

- Sec. 271. Native American Programs.
- Sec. 272. Migrant and seasonal farmworker programs.
- Sec. 273. Technical assistance.
- Sec. 274. Evaluations and research.
- Sec. 275. National dislocated worker grants.
- Sec. 276. YouthBuild program.
- Sec. 277. Strengthening community colleges training grants program.
- Sec. 278. Reentry employment opportunities.
- Sec. 279. Sectoral employment through career training for occupational readiness (sector) program.
- Sec. 280. Workforce Data Quality Initiative Grants.
- Sec. 281. Authorization of appropriations.

Subtitle E—Administration

- Sec. 291. Nondiscrimination.
- Sec. 292. Secretarial administrative authorities and responsibilities.
- Sec. 293. Guard rails for program integrity.

TITLE III—ADULT EDUCATION AND FAMILY LITERACY

- Sec. 301. Family literacy.
- Sec. 302. Purpose.
- Sec. 303. Definitions.
- Sec. 304. Authorization of appropriations.
- Sec. 305. Performance accountability system.
- Sec. 306. State distribution of funds; matching requirement.
- Sec. 307. State leadership activities.
- Sec. 308. Grants and contracts for eligible providers.
- Sec. 309. Local administrative cost limits.
- Sec. 310. National leadership activities.
- Sec. 311. Integrated English literacy and civics education.

- Sec. 312. Technical corrections to other laws.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

- Sec. 401. Prohibition of national database management.
- Sec. 402. Accessibility.

TITLE V—AMENDMENTS TO THE WAGNER-PEYSEY ACT

- Sec. 501. Inclusion of Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and American Samoa.
- Sec. 502. Workforce and labor market information system.

TITLE VI—AMENDMENTS TO THE REHABILITATION ACT OF 1973

- Sec. 601. Authorization of appropriations.

TITLE I—DEFINITIONS AND OTHER GENERAL MATTERS

SEC. 101. DEFINITIONS.

(a) **FOUNDATIONAL SKILL NEEDS.**—Paragraph (5) of section 3 (29 U.S.C. 3102) is amended to read as follows:

“(5) **FOUNDATIONAL SKILL NEEDS.**—The term ‘foundational skill needs’ means, with respect to an individual—

“(A) who is a youth or adult, that the individual has English reading, writing, or computing skills at or below the 8th grade level on a generally accepted standardized test; or

“(B) who is a youth or adult, that the individual is unable to compute or solve problems, or read, write, or speak English, or does not possess digital literacy, interpersonal communication, time management, critical thinking, or financial literacy skills at a level necessary to function on the job, in the individual’s family, or in society.”

(b) **CAREER PATHWAY.**—Paragraph (7) of section 3 (29 U.S.C. 3102) is amended to read as follows:

“(7) **CAREER PATHWAY.**—The term ‘career pathway’ means a combination of rigorous and high-quality education, training, and other services that—

“(A) are designed to support progression towards attainment of one or more recognized postsecondary credentials;

“(B) align with the skill needs of industries in the economy of the State or regional economy involved;

“(C) include multiple entry and exit points;

“(D) prepare an individual to be successful in any of a full range of secondary or postsecondary education options, including apprenticeship programs;

“(E) provide career services, including counseling to support an individual in achieving the individual's education and career goals, and helping the individual to identify and access a path to skills and credentials that are needed for the educational and career advancement of the individual;

“(F) include supportive services or provides assistance in applying for and accessing direct support services, means-tested Federal benefit programs, or similar State, tribal, or local benefit programs;

“(G) include, as appropriate, education offered concurrently with and in the same context as workforce preparation activities and training for a specific occupation or occupational cluster (such as through work-based learning opportunities);

“(H) organize education, training, and other services to meet the particular needs of an individual in a manner that accelerates the educational and career advancement of the individual to the extent practicable;

“(I) enable an individual to attain a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent as applicable, and at least 1 recognized postsecondary credential; and

“(J) help an individual enter or advance within a specific occupation or occupational cluster, which may include obtaining additional recognized postsecondary credentials as necessary for such entry or advancement.”;

(c) **DISLOCATED WORKER.**—Paragraph (15) of section 3 (29 U.S.C. 3102) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) in clause (i), by adding “and” at the end;

(B) in clause (ii)—

(i) in subclause (I), by striking “or” at the end;

(ii) in subclause (II), by striking “and” at the end and inserting “or”; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(III) has been an unemployed individual for 27 weeks or more;”; and

(C) by striking clause (iii);

(2) by redesignating subparagraphs (D) and (E) as subparagraphs (E) and (F), respectively; and

(3) by adding after subparagraph (C) the following:

“(D)(i) is currently experiencing difficulty in obtaining or upgrading sufficient work; and

“(ii) does not have sufficient work history to qualify, or otherwise would not qualify, for regular unemployment or extended benefits under State or Federal law;”; and

(4) in subparagraph (E), as so redesignated, by striking “homemaker” and inserting “caregiver”.

(d) **DISPLACED CAREGIVER.**—Paragraph (16) of section 3 (29 U.S.C. 3102) is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking “HOMEMAKER” and inserting “CAREGIVER”;

(2) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(A) by striking “homemaker” and inserting “caregiver”;

(B) by striking “family members” and inserting “a family member”;

(3) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) in clause (i), by striking “or” at the end;

(B) in clause (ii), by striking “and” at the end and inserting “or”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(iii) has involuntarily left the labor market to provide care for a relative or dependent, which may be validated through self-attestation in a manner consistent with section 402A(e) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070a-11(e)); and”.

(e) **ELIGIBLE YOUTH.**—Paragraph (18) of section 3 (29 U.S.C. 3102) is amended to read as follows:

“(18) **ELIGIBLE YOUTH.**—Except as provided in subtitles C and D of title I, the term ‘eligible youth’ means—

“(A) an opportunity youth; or

“(B) a youth who is not younger than 14 years of age and not older than 24 years of age, who can self-attest, in a manner consistent with section 402A(e) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070a-11(e)), that the youth—

“(i) is attending school (as defined by State law);

“(ii) is a low-income individual; and

“(iii) is one or more of the following:

“(I) An English learner.

“(II) An individual impacted by the juvenile or adult justice system.

“(III) A homeless individual (as defined in section 41403(6) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14043e-2(6))), a homeless child or youth (as defined in section 725(2) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11434a(2))), a runaway, a child or youth in foster care or who has aged out of the foster care system, a child or youth eligible for assistance under section 477 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 677), or a child or youth in an out-of-home placement.

“(IV) An individual who is pregnant or parenting.

“(V) An individual with a disability.”.

(f) **ENGLISH LEARNER.**—Paragraph (21) of section 3 (29 U.S.C. 3102) is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking “LANGUAGE”; and

(2) by striking “language”.

(g) **INDIVIDUAL WITH A BARRIER TO EMPLOYMENT.**—Paragraph (24) of section 3 (29 U.S.C. 3102) is amended to read as follows:

“(24) **INDIVIDUAL WITH A BARRIER TO EMPLOYMENT.**—The term ‘individual with a barrier to employment’ means a member of 1 or more of the following populations:

“(A) Displaced caregivers.

“(B) Low-income individuals.

“(C) Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians, as such terms are defined in section 166.

“(D) Individuals with disabilities, including youth who are individuals with disabilities.

“(E) Older individuals.

“(F) Justice-involved individuals.

“(G) Homeless individuals (as defined in section 41403(6) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14043e-2(6))), or homeless children and youths (as defined in section 725(2) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11434a(2))).

“(H) Youth who are in or have aged out of the foster care system.

“(I) Individuals who are English learners, individuals who have low levels of literacy including digital literacy, or individuals facing substantial cultural barriers.

“(J) Eligible migrant and seasonal farmworkers, as defined in section 167(i).

“(K) Individuals who exhausted lifetime eligibility under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.).

“(L) Single parents (including single pregnant women).

“(M) Long-term unemployed individuals.

“(N) The spouse of, or youth with a parent who is—

“(i) a member of the armed forces (as such term is defined in section 101(a)(4) of title 10, United States Code);

“(ii) on active duty (as such term is defined in section 101(d)(1) of such title); and

“(iii) deployed or recently transferred.

“(O) Individuals who have been historically underserved and marginalized as a result of race, color, national origin, sexual orientation, or gender identity.

“(P) Such other groups as the Governor involved determines to have barriers to employment.”.

(h) **INDUSTRY OR SECTOR PARTNERSHIP.**—Paragraph (26)(A)(ii) of section 3 (29 U.S.C. 3102) is amended by striking “as appropriate” and inserting “to the extent practicable”.

(i) **LABOR MARKET AREA.**—Paragraph (30) of section 3 (29 U.S.C. 3102) is amended by inserting “and the economic development agency” after “Department of Labor”.

(j) **LOW-INCOME INDIVIDUAL.**—Paragraph (36) of section 3 (29 U.S.C. 3102) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) by amending subclause (I) of clause (ii) to read as follows:

“(I) 150 percent of the poverty line (exclusive of unemployment compensation, child support payments, payments described in this subparagraph, and old-age and survivors insurance benefits received under section 202 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 402)); or”;

(B) in clause (v), by striking “or” at the end;

(C) in clause (vi), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

(vii) is a youth living in a high-poverty area;

or

(viii) is a migrant farmworker or seasonal farmworker; and

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking “based on the most recent lower living family budget issued by the Secretary”.

(k) **NONTRADITIONAL EMPLOYMENT.**—Paragraph (37) of section 3 (29 U.S.C. 3102) is amended to read as follows:

“(37) **NONTRADITIONAL EMPLOYMENT.**—The term ‘nontraditional employment’ refers to occupations or fields of work, for which a group of individuals (such as individuals from the same gender, race, or ethnicity), the members of which—

“(A) comprise less than 25 percent of the individuals employed in each such occupation or field of work; or

“(B) comprise a percentage of individuals employed in such occupation that is lower than the percentage of the total population comprised by such members, based on the most recent data from the Bureau of the Census.”.

(l) **JUSTICE-INVOLVED INDIVIDUAL.**—Paragraph (38) of section 3 (29 U.S.C. 3102) is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking “OFFENDER” and inserting “JUSTICE-INVOLVED INDIVIDUAL”; and

(2) by striking “offender” and inserting “justice-involved individual”.

(m) **OPPORTUNITY YOUTH.**—Paragraph (46) of section 3 (29 U.S.C. 3102) is amended to read as follows:

“(46) **OPPORTUNITY YOUTH.**—The term ‘opportunity youth’—

“(A) means an individual—

“(i) who is not younger than 16 years of age and not older than 24 years of age; and

“(ii) who can self-attest to a one-stop operator or one-stop center, in a manner consistent with section 402A(e) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070a-11(e)) that the individual is—

“(I) not attending any school (as defined under State law); and

“(II) not employed or underemployed; and

“(B) except in the case of an individual who is a low-income individual and has foundational skill needs, does not include any individual who is a recipient of a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent.”.

(n) **RAPID RESPONSE ACTIVITY.**—Paragraph (51) of section 3 (29 U.S.C. 3102) is amended by inserting “in a job position of similar wages and benefits, to the greatest extent possible, or on the job training for a new occupation or industry,” after “reemployment”.

(o) **STATE.**—Paragraph (56) of section 3 (29 U.S.C. 3102) is amended by striking “the Commonwealth of”.

(p) **SUPPORTIVE SERVICES.**—Paragraph (59) of section 3 (29 U.S.C. 3102) is amended to read as follows:

“(59) **SUPPORTIVE SERVICES.**—The term ‘supportive services’ means services such as transportation, child care, dependent care, housing,

food and nutrition services, mental health care supports, substance use disorder treatment, access to broadband, affordable internet connection, or digital devices with connection to the internet, assistive technology, and needs-related payments, that are necessary to enable an individual to participate in workforce development activities.”

(q) **ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS.**—Section 3 (29 U.S.C. 3102), as amended by this section, is further amended—

(1) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

“(72) **APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM.**—The term ‘apprenticeship program’ means a program registered under the Act of August 16, 1937 (commonly known as the ‘National Apprenticeship Act’; 50 Stat. 664, chapter 663; 29 U.S.C. 50 et seq.).

“(73) **COENROLLMENT.**—The term ‘coenrollment’ means simultaneous enrollment in more than one of the programs or activities carried out by a one-stop partner in section 121(b)(1)(B).

“(74) **COMPETENCY.**—The term ‘competency’ means the attainment of knowledge, skills, and abilities in a subject area, as specified by an occupational skill standard and demonstrated by an appropriate written, oral, hands-on, or other appropriate proficiency measurement.

“(75) **DIGITAL LITERACY SKILLS.**—The term ‘digital literacy skills’ has the meaning given the term in section 202(A) of the Museum and Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 9101(2)).

“(76) **EVIDENCE-BASED.**—The term ‘evidence-based’, when used with respect to an activity, strategy, or intervention, means an activity, strategy or intervention that—

“(A) demonstrates a statistically significant effect on improving participant outcomes or other relevant outcomes based on—

“(i) strong evidence from at least 1 well-designed and well-implemented experimental study;

“(ii) moderate evidence from at least 1 well-designed and well-implemented quasi-experimental study; or

“(iii) promising evidence from at least 1 well-designed and well-implemented correlational study with statistical controls for selection bias; or

“(B)(i) demonstrates a rationale based on high-quality research findings or positive evaluation that such activity, strategy, or intervention is likely to improve student outcomes or other relevant outcomes; and

“(ii) includes ongoing efforts to examine the effects of such activity, strategy, or intervention.

“(77) **LABOR ORGANIZATION.**—The term ‘labor organization’ has the meaning given the term in section 2(5) of the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 152(5)), except that such term shall also include—

“(A) any organization composed of labor organizations, such as a labor union federation or a State or municipal labor body; and

“(B) any organization which would be included in the definition for such term under such section 2(5) but for the fact that the organization represents—

“(i) individuals employed by the United States, any wholly owned Government corporation, any Federal Reserve Bank, or any State or political subdivision thereof;

“(ii) individuals employed by persons subject to the Railway Labor Act (45 25 U.S.C. 151 et seq.); or

“(iii) individuals employed as agricultural laborers.

“(78) **MIGRANT AND SEASONAL FARMWORKERS.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term ‘migrant and seasonal farmworkers’ means individuals who are migrant farmworkers or seasonal farmworkers.

“(B) **Migrant farmworker.**—The term ‘migrant farmworker’ means a seasonal farmworker whose agricultural labor requires travel to a job

site such that the farmworker is not reasonably able to return to a permanent place or residence within the same day.

“(C) **SEASONAL FARMWORKER.**—The term ‘seasonal farmworker’ means an individual who is employed, or was employed in the past 12 months, in farmwork of a seasonal or other temporary nature.

“(79) **PERKINS-ELIGIBLE AGENCY.**—The term ‘Perkins-eligible agency’ has the meaning given the term ‘eligible agency’ in section 3 of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2302).

“(80) **PRE-APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM.**—The term ‘pre-apprenticeship program’ means a training model or program that—

“(A) is designed to prepare participants to enter an apprenticeship program;

“(B) has a written agreement with 1 or more sponsors of apprenticeship programs that would enable participants who successfully complete the pre-apprenticeship program—

“(i) to enter into the apprenticeship program if a place in the program is available and if the participant meets the qualifications of the apprenticeship program; and

“(ii) to earn credits towards the apprenticeship program;

“(C) includes skills development (including a curriculum for the skills development) aligned with industry standards related to an apprenticeship program created in consultation with sponsors of the apprenticeship program that are parties to the written agreement under subparagraph (B), and that will prepare participants by teaching the skills and competencies needed to enter 1 or more apprenticeship programs; and

“(D) does not displace a paid employee.

“(81) **WORK-BASED LEARNING.**—The term ‘work-based learning’ has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2302).

“(82) **WORKFORCE AGENCY.**—The term ‘workforce agency’ means the State agency, local agency, or nonprofit entity responsible for administering workforce development activities or the workforce development system.”;

(2) by striking paragraphs (27) and (54); and

(3) by reordering paragraphs (1) through (71), as amended by this section, and the paragraphs added by paragraph (1) of this subsection in alphabetical order, and renumbering such paragraphs as so reordered.

SEC. 102. WIOA TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act is amended—

(1) by adding at the end of the items relating to chapter 2 of subtitle B of title I the following:

“Sec. 130. Summer and year-round employment for youth.”;

(2) by striking the item relating to section 172 and inserting the following:

“Sec. 172. Strengthening Community Colleges Training Grants Program.

“Sec. 173. Reentry employment opportunities

“Sec. 174. Sectoral employment through career training for occupational readiness (sector) program.

“Sec. 175. Workforce data quality initiative grants.

“Sec. 176. Authorization of appropriations.”;

(3) by adding at the end of the item relating to subtitle A of title V, the following:

“Sec. 507. Accessibility.”.

TITLE II—WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Subtitle A—System Alignment

CHAPTER 1—STATE PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. STATE WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT BOARDS.

(a) **MEMBERSHIP.**—Section 101(b)(1)(C) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3111(b)(1)(C)) is amended—

(1) in clause (ii)—

(A) in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking “20 percent” and inserting “30 percent”;

(B) in subclause (III), by inserting “, justice-involved individuals,” after “veterans”; and

(C) in subclause (IV), by striking “out-of-school” and inserting “opportunity”; and

(2) in clause (iii)—

(A) in subclause (I)—

(i) by amending item (aa) to read as follows:

“(aa) shall include each lead State official with primary responsibility for a core program, including the lead State official for core programs authorized under title II and the lead State official for core programs authorized under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 720 et seq.);”;

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

“(cc) shall include State agency officials responsible for the daily administration of education programs in the State, including secondary education and adult education programs, and chief executive officers (or their representatives) of community colleges and other institutions of higher education; and”;

(B) in subclause (II)—

(i) by amending item (bb) to read as follows:

“(bb) State agency officials responsible for adult or juvenile justice programs in the State;”;

(ii) by striking “and” at the end of item (cc); and

(iii) by striking item (dd); and

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

“(dd) State agency officials responsible for vocational rehabilitation; and

“(ee) State agency officials responsible for economic development.”.

(b) **DIVERSE AND DISTINCT REPRESENTATION.**—Section 101(b)(2) (29 U.S.C. 3111(b)(2)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, and diverse demographic populations of the State”.

(c) **FUNCTIONS.**—Section 101(d) (29 U.S.C. 3111(d)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), strike “and avoid duplication” and insert “avoid duplication, and leverage resources and expertise”;

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by inserting “and expand” after “support”; and

(ii) by striking “enter or retain employment” and inserting “enter in, retain, or progress in employment”;

(C) in subparagraph (C)—

(i) by inserting “and equitable” after “effective”; and

(ii) by inserting “, including individuals with barriers to employment” after “system”;

(D) in subparagraph (E), by striking “identification of” and inserting “continued identification of and support for”;

(E) in subparagraph (F)—

(i) by inserting “affiliated sites,” after “partners,”; and

(ii) by striking “services and supportive” and inserting “services, career services, and supportive”; and

(F) in subparagraph (G), by inserting “ongoing” after “support”;

(2) in paragraph (5)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “centers, relating to the use of business outreach, partnerships, and service delivery strategies, including” and inserting “centers, including the use of evidence-based strategies for such operations, the latest in digital technology and tools, and the use of partnerships to expand and improve services to jobseekers and workers, including”;

(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) and (C) as subparagraphs (C) and (D), respectively;

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

“(B) local boards and one-stop centers on effective outreach and enhanced services to businesses, joint labor-management partnerships, industry associations, and industry or sector partnerships, to provide employment and training

activities reflective of regional economic priorities and the skill and competency needs of in-demand industry sectors and occupations;"; and

(D) in subparagraph (D), as so redesignated, by striking "adaptability, to" and inserting "adaptability to reduce the time required for attainment of a recognized postsecondary credential or reskilling, and"; and

(3) in paragraph (7)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking "technological improvements to facilitate access" and inserting "improvements in the use of digital technology to facilitate and expand access";

(B) by amending subparagraphs (B) and (C) to read as follows:

"(B) accelerate—

"(i) the acquisition of skills, competencies, and recognized postsecondary credentials by participants with respect to an in-demand industry sector or occupation in a State or local area; and

"(ii) the matching of participants to career pathways and employment opportunities based on the skills, competencies, and recognized postsecondary credentials attained by such participants;

"(C) strengthen the professional development of providers and workforce professionals, ensuring professional development activities include—

"(i) trauma-informed practices and human-centered design that serve individuals with barriers to employment;

"(ii) preparing providers and workforce professionals to use the latest technology;

"(iii) accessing and understanding labor market data; and

"(iv) ensuring equitable access and service delivery for individuals who have been historically underserved, marginalized, and adversely affected as a result of race, ethnicity, or gender, including training on customer-centered service delivery, racial bias, cultural competence, occupational stereotyping, and strategies for increasing participant and worker voices; and"; and

(C) in subparagraph (D), by striking "with disabilities and individuals" and inserting "with barriers to employment, including individuals with disabilities, and to individuals".

SEC. 202. UNIFIED STATE PLAN.

Section 102 (29 U.S.C. 3112) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

"(1) STRATEGIC PLANNING ELEMENTS.—The unified State plan shall include strategic planning elements consisting of a strategic vision and goals for preparing an educated and skilled workforce, that include—

"(A) a summary and conclusions of analysis conducted of the economic conditions in the State using labor market information, including—

"(i) existing and emerging in-demand industry sectors and occupations;

"(ii) projected industries or sectors within the State expected to decline or face significant changes in employment opportunities; and

"(iii) the employment needs of employers, including a description of the knowledge, skills, competencies, and abilities currently needed and projected to be needed, in those industries and occupations;

"(B) a summary and conclusions of analysis conducted of the current workforce using labor market information, employment and unemployment data, labor market trends, and the educational and skill levels of the workforce, including individuals with barriers to employment, in the State;

"(C) an analysis of the workforce development activities (including supportive services, career services, education, and training) in the State, in coordination with the Perkins-eligible agency in the State, in order to address the identified education and skill needs of the workforce and the employment needs of employers in the State, including—

"(i) an analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of such activities;

"(ii) the capacity of State entities to provide such activities that meet the specific needs of youth, including opportunity youth, and individuals with barriers to employment; and

"(iii) an analysis of the career pathways offered within the State, including an analysis of how such pathways are aligned to the education and training needs of the current and future workforce within the State, and the development and expansion of career pathways to meet current and future workforce needs;

"(D) a description of—

"(i) the State's strategic vision and goals for preparing an educated and skilled workforce, including preparing youth (including opportunity youth), and individuals with barriers to employment and for meeting the skilled workforce needs of employers (including in existing and emerging in-demand industry sectors and occupations as identified by the State), and goals of the State relating to performance accountability measures based on primary indicators of performance described in section 116(b)(2)(A), in order to support economic growth and economic self-sufficiency;

"(ii) how the State will assess the overall effectiveness of the workforce investment system in the State;

"(iii) the career pathways offered within the State, including an analysis of how such pathways are aligned to the education and training needs of the current and future workforce within the State, and the development and expansion of career pathways to meet current and future workforce needs;

"(iv) how the State will work with local areas to achieve equitable service delivery and outcomes for individuals with barriers to employment, including employment and earnings outcomes by applying the information provided in the State equity report, for such State under section 116(f); and

"(v) the industry or sector partnerships within the State and the opportunities for expansion of such partnerships to support sector-specific initiatives; and

"(E) a description of strategies the State intends to adopt to achieve the vision and each goal described in subparagraph (D) through—

"(i) joint planning, alignment, coordination, and leveraging of funds between—

"(I) core programs under this Act; and

"(II) other Federal programs, as determined appropriate by the State, such as—

"(aa) programs and activities under the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.);

"(bb) programs under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.);

"(cc) programs under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.);

"(dd) programs under the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.);

"(ee) apprenticeship programs; and

"(ff) the Medicaid program under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.); and

"(ii) the provision of information about access to available State assistance or assistance under related Federal programs, including such assistance under—

"(I) section 6(d) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2015(d));

"(II) section 3672(c)(1) of title 38, United States Code;

"(III) section 231 of the Second Chance Act of 2007 (34 U.S.C. 60541); and

"(IV) the State Temporary Assistance for Needy Families programs under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act.";

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

"(2) PLAN DEVELOPMENT.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The Governor and State board shall—

"(i) develop the unified State plan in consultation with—

"(I) representatives of local boards and chief elected officials;

"(II) the community colleges in the State;

"(III) eligible providers of training services, including eligible providers of nontraditional training services and eligible providers of apprenticeship programs and pre-apprenticeship programs, and eligible providers of on-the-job training, customized training, incumbent worker training, internships, paid or unpaid work experience opportunities, or transitional jobs, secondary schools and institutions of higher education (including institutions offering career and technical education programs, minority-serving institutions, and historically Black colleges and universities), and providers of supported employment services;

"(IV) interested community representatives, including community-based organizations;

"(V) individuals with barriers to employment or organizations representing such individuals;

"(VI) representatives of business and industry, including representatives of small business and representatives of industry and sector partnerships in the State;

"(VII) representatives of labor organizations and joint labor-management organizations in the State;

"(VIII) representatives of agencies serving opportunity youth, and homeless children and youth, including the State Coordinator for Education of Homeless Children and Youths established or designated under section 722(d)(3) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11432(d)(3));

"(IX) representatives of Indian tribes and tribal organizations located in, or providing services in, the State;

"(X) representatives of the Perkins-eligible agency;

"(XI) representatives of the adult education and literacy community;

"(XII) national intermediaries and organizations that focus on underserved communities and communities of color; and

"(XIII) other primary stakeholders; and

"(ii) consult the heads of other State agencies with respect to the development of the unified State plan, including the State designated unit under subparagraph (A) of section 101(a)(2) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

"(B) PUBLIC COMMENT.—

"(i) WRITTEN COMMENTS.—Not less than 60 days prior to submission of the unified State plan, the Governor shall provide stakeholders described in subparagraph (A)(i) with the opportunity to provide written comments on the unified State plan that shall—

"(I) be included in the final unified State plan; and

"(II) include comments on whether and how the unified State plan—

"(aa) meets the requirements of this Act;

"(bb) supports the improvement of performance of individuals with barriers to employment;

"(cc) supports the employment needs of the State (including the business community, labor organizations, education and training providers, and other relevant parties), including in the design and content of the training, work experience, career exploration, on-the-job training, and other career and training activities (including information related to employment opportunities, wage rates, benefits, career pathways, and in-demand industry sectors and occupations); and

"(dd) takes into account collective bargaining agreements that include training or subsidized employment, including how the elements of such training or employment may affect the bargaining agreement (such as wages, benefits, and other factors).

"(ii) STATE WORKFORCE AGENCY RESPONSE.—Each unified State plan may include a written

response to the comments provided by stakeholders under clause (i), which may be in the form of a general response to such comments.”;

(D) in paragraph (3), as so redesignated—

(i) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) in clause (iv), by striking “colleges and area career and technical education schools” and inserting “colleges, secondary schools and area career and technical education schools, and adult education providers under title II”;

(II) in clause (v), by striking “and” at the end;

(III) by amending clause (vi) to read as follows:

“(vi) how the State’s strategy will—

“(I) improve access to activities leading to a recognized postsecondary credential (including credentials that are portable, stackable, and aligned to high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors and occupations); and

“(II) assess and validate the skills and competencies of such credentials and alignment to new or existing career pathways; and”;

(IV) by adding at the end the following:

“(vii) how the State will work with local areas to achieve equitable service delivery and outcomes for individuals with barriers to employment by applying the information provided in the State equity report for such State under section 116(f).”;

(ii) in subparagraph (D)—

(I) in clause (i)(II), by striking “local boards and chief elected officials in determining the planning regions” and inserting “State economic development agency to support alignment to the extent practicable, local boards and chief elected officials in determining the planning regions and work of such regions”;

(II) in clause (ii)—

(aa) in subclause (V), by inserting “and” at the end; and

(bb) by adding at the end the following:

“(VI) how the eligible agency will promote the professionalization of adult education through the adoption of full-time staffing models, including, at the eligible agency’s discretion, how the eligible agency will give funding priority to local providers that have adopted such models;”;

(iii) in subparagraph (E)—

(I) in clause (ii)—

(aa) in subclause (I), by inserting “, ensuring that services and resources are accessible throughout the State and local areas, including in urban, rural and suburban areas” after “such programs”; and

(bb) by amending subclause (II) to read as follows:

“(II) that the State obtained input into the development of the unified State plan and provided an opportunity for comment on the plan by the individuals listed in subsection (b)(2)(A)(i), and that the unified State plan is published on a publicly accessible website;”;

(II) by striking “and” at the end of clause (ix);

(III) in clause (x), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(IV) by adding at the end the following:

“(xi) that the State will not prohibit self-attestation in a manner consistent with section 402A(e) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070a–11(e)) as a means for determining eligibility for a program or service under this Act of any individual who is so self-attesting.”;

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking “the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act” and inserting “the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2022”; and

(B) by striking paragraph (4)

SEC. 203. COMBINED STATE PLAN.

Section 103(a)(2) (29 U.S.C. 3113(a)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(L) State Apprenticeship Agencies, as applicable.”.

CHAPTER 2—LOCAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 206. WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT AREAS.

(a) REGIONS.—Section 106(a)(1) (29 U.S.C. 3121(a)(1)) is amended—

(I) by striking “this Act” and inserting “the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2022”; and

(2) by inserting “, the State economic development agency, the State apprenticeship agency, as applicable,” after “local boards”;

(b) LOCAL AREAS.—Section 106(b) (29 U.S.C. 3121(b)) is amended—

(I) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by amending subparagraph (A)(ii) to read as follows:

“(ii) after consultation with the State economic development agency, chief elected officials, and local boards, and consideration of comments received through the public comment process as described in section 102(b)(2)(E)(iii)(II).”;

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) in clause (ii), by striking “and” at the end;

(ii) in clause (iii)—

(I) by striking “higher education and” and inserting “higher education,”;

(II) by striking the period at the end and inserting “, and apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship programs; and”;

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(iv) improve service delivery and efficiency under the workforce development system, and provide for sufficient access to comprehensive one-stop centers and affiliated sites.”;

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) CONSULTATIONS.—The State economic development agency, chief elected officials, and local boards shall provide such consultations as requested by the Governor in a timely manner.”;

(2) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

“(2) INITIAL DESIGNATION.—During the first 2 full program years following the date of enactment of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2022, the Governor shall approve a request for initial designation as a local area from any area that—

“(A) was designated as a local area for purposes of this Act for the 2-year period preceding the date of enactment of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2022;

“(B) performed successfully; and

“(C) sustained fiscal integrity.”;

(3) in paragraph (4), by adding at the end the following: “Such designation may include the combining of areas that were designated as local areas under this subsection before the date of enactment of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2022 within a region described in subsection (a), to form a new, redesignated local area under this subsection, if all chief elected officials and local boards in the affected areas agree to such a redesignation.”.

(c) REGIONAL COORDINATION.—Section 106(c)(1) (29 U.S.C. 3121(c)(1)) is amended—

(I) in subparagraph (F), by inserting “and prioritizing such services for individuals with barriers to employment,” after “services,”;

(2) in subparagraph (G), by striking “and” at the end;

(3) in subparagraph (H), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(I) the analysis of in-demand skills and competencies within the region, and corresponding wages offered for jobs requiring such skills and competencies.”.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—Section 106(e) (29 U.S.C. 3121(e)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “(or, if applicable, core indicators of performance described in section 136(b)(2)(A) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, as in effect the day before the date of enactment of this Act)”;

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking “(or, if applicable, title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 as in effect prior to the effective date of such subtitle B)”.

SEC. 207. LOCAL WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT BOARDS.

(a) MEMBERSHIP.—Section 107(b) (29 U.S.C. 3122(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “20” and inserting “30”; and

(ii) in clause (iv)—

(I) by inserting “eligible youth and” after “include”; and

(II) by striking “out-of-school” and inserting “opportunity”; and

(B) in subparagraph (C)(ii), by striking the semicolon and inserting “; and”;

(C) by striking “and” at the end of subparagraph (D)(v);

(D) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (E) and inserting “; and”;

(E) by adding at the end the following:

“(F) the members of each local board shall represent diverse demographic populations of the local area.”;

(2) in paragraph (3), by adding at the end the following: “Each chairperson shall ensure that each new board member is provided with information on the local area, employment opportunities (including youth employment opportunities), industry or sector partnerships, eligible providers or training services, and demographic information of participants served including individuals with barriers to employment.”; and

(3) in paragraph (4)(A)—

(A) in clause (ii), by inserting “, if applicable, YouthBuild operators, and” after “include”; and

(B) in clause (iii), by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, which include individuals with disabilities or representatives of organizations serving individuals with disabilities”;

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(iv) A standing committee to provide information to assist with planning, operational, and other issues relating to the provision of adult education services, which shall include providers of adult education carried out under title II of this Act.

“(v) A standing committee to provide information related to work-based learning opportunities, which shall include a representative from a provider of work-based learning, including a provider of related instruction under an apprenticeship.

“(vi) A standing committee, which shall include representatives of workers and their communities (including labor and community-based organizations), to provide information to assist with responding to rapid changes in the economy such as—

“(I) mass layoffs;

“(II) unexpected increases in unemployment; and

“(III) introduction of new employment opportunities, including the assessment of the in-demand skills and competencies of the local area.”.

(b) APPOINTMENT AND CERTIFICATION OF BOARD.—Section 107(c) (29 U.S.C. 3122(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by adding at the end the following:

“(D) PUBLICATION.—The chief elected official or officials appointing the board for a local area shall make publicly available the membership of the board (including information identifying how the membership composition requirements of subsection (b) have been met (other than the requirements of paragraph (2)(F) of such subsection)), including by posting that information on the website of the appropriate unit of local government included in the local area.”; and

(2) in paragraph (4)(A), by striking “and (2)” and inserting “, (2), and (3)”.

(c) FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL BOARD.—Section 107(d) (29 U.S.C. 3122(d)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)(A), by striking “skills” and inserting “, skills, and competencies”;

(2) in paragraph (3), in the first sentence, by inserting “, including supportive services offered

by community-based organizations,” after “resources”;

(3) in paragraph (4)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by inserting “and” after the semicolon;

(B) by amending subparagraph (C) to read as follows:

“(C) to ensure that workforce investment activities meet the skilled workforce needs of employers and support economic growth in the region by enhancing communication, coordination, and collaboration among employers, economic development entities, and service providers, including by developing and implementing proven or promising strategies for—

“(i) meeting the employment, skill, and competency needs of workers and employers (including the establishment of industry and sector partnerships) and supporting skill and competency-based hiring;

“(ii) improving access to jobs in high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors and occupations, to expand employment and career advancement opportunities for workforce development system participants in in-demand industry sectors or occupations; and

“(iii) recruiting a more diverse workforce.”;

and

(C) by striking subparagraph (D);

(4) in paragraph (5)—

(A) by striking “and postsecondary” and inserting “, postsecondary, and adult”;

(B) by inserting “, systems, and programs” after “pathways”; and

(C) by inserting “and opportunity youth” after “to employment”;

(5) by amending subparagraph (A) of paragraph (6) to read as follows:

“(A) identify and promote strategies and initiatives to the one-stop delivery system for meeting the needs of employers, workers, and jobseekers (including individuals with barriers to employment) in the local workforce development system, including—

“(i) providing physical and programmatic accessibility, in accordance with section 188, if applicable, and applicable provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.); and

“(ii) identifying and implementing strategies to assure service delivery is accessible to all eligible individuals, including individuals with barriers to employment; and”;

(6) by amending paragraph (7) to read as follows:

“(7) **TECHNOLOGY.**—The local board shall develop strategies for using technology to maximize the accessibility and effectiveness of the local workforce development system, including in remote areas, for employers, workers, and jobseekers, by—

“(A) identifying and integrating new digital technologies into business services, career navigation, and employment and training activities, and working with the State to offer services virtually or through in-person service delivery strategies that are augmented through the use of technology;

“(B) facilitating connections among the intake and case management information systems of the one-stop partner programs to support a comprehensive workforce development system in the local area, including through coordination and collaboration with one-stop partner programs to support enrollment of programs, as applicable;

“(C) identifying strategies for better meeting the needs of individuals with barriers to employment, including strategies that augment traditional service delivery, and increase access to services and programs of the one-stop delivery system, such as improving digital literacy skills, assessments of skills and competencies, and prior learning assessments assisted through the use of technology; and

“(D) leveraging resources and capacity within the local workforce development system, including resources and capacity for services for individuals with barriers to employment.”;

(7) in paragraph (10)—

(A) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by inserting “as described in section 122” after “providers”;

(B) in subparagraph (C), by inserting “and make information about such providers publicly available, including to community-based organizations” after “local area”; and

(C) in subparagraph (D), by inserting “and make information about such providers publicly available, including to community-based organizations” after “contracts”;

(8) in paragraph (11)(A), by inserting “, local educational agencies, institutions of higher education located in the local area, including minority-serving institutions, historically Black colleges and universities, and Tribally controlled colleges or universities, as appropriate,” after “(2302)”;

(9) in paragraph (12)(A), by striking “for the” and inserting “for all funds not otherwise reserved by the State allocated to local areas under section 128(b) and section 133(b), for local youth workforce activities authorized under section 129(c), and for local employment and training activities authorized under subsection (b) of section 134, and”;

(d) **SUNSHINE PROVISION.**—Section 107(e) (29 U.S.C. 3122(e)) is amended by inserting “that conforms at a minimum, to Level AA of the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.0 of the Web Accessibility Initiative (or any successor guidelines)” after “means”.

(e) **STAFF.**—Section 107(f) (29 U.S.C. 3122(f)) is amended—

(1) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

“(2) **QUALIFICATIONS.**—The local board shall establish and apply a set of qualifications for the position of director that ensures that the individual selected has the requisite knowledge, skills, and abilities, to meet identified benchmarks and effectively carry out the functions of the local board.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) **PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT.**—The local board shall ensure the provision of training to local board and one-stop delivery system staff on—

“(A) the expanded use of digital technology and tools for augmenting and improving the delivery of services to participants and employers;

“(B) the implementation of evidence-based strategies, such as career pathways and sector initiatives, and trauma-informed and gender-responsive counseling for meeting the needs of individuals with barriers to employment; and

“(C) how to improve and ensure equitable service delivery and outcomes for individuals who have been historically underserved, marginalized, and adversely affected as a result of race, ethnicity, age, or gender, including training on customer-centered service delivery, gender and racial bias, cultural competence, occupational stereotyping, and strategies for increasing participant and worker voice.”.

SEC. 208. LOCAL PLAN.

Section 108(b) (29 U.S.C. 3123(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in clause (i), by striking “and” at the end;

(ii) in clause (ii), by inserting “and” at the end; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(iii) projected industries or sectors within the local area expected to decline or face significant changes in employment opportunities.”;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking “and skills” and inserting “, skills, and competencies”; and

(C) in subparagraph (C), by striking “(and unemployment)” and inserting “(unemployment, and underemployment)”;

(2) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

“(2) a description and assessment of the workforce development system in the local area that identifies the programs that are included in that

system and how the local board will work with the entities carrying out core programs and other workforce development programs to support alignment of services, including—

“(A) services provided under programs that support the strategies identified in the State plan under section 102(b)(1)(E), including—

“(i) programs of study authorized under the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.);

“(ii) title II (relating to adult education and family literacy activities), including a description of how the local board will carry out, consistent with subparagraphs (A) and (B)(i) of section 107(d)(11) and section 232, the review of local applications submitted under title II;

“(iii) title I of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 720 et seq.); and

“(iv) apprenticeship programs; and

“(B) the statewide rapid response activities under section 134(a)(2)(A).”;

(3) in paragraph (3), by inserting “and expansion” after “development”;

(4) in paragraph (4)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in clause (i), by striking “, including small employers and employers in in-demand industry sectors and occupations, in workforce development programs” and inserting “in workforce development programs, including small employers, employers in high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors and occupations, and employers in industry or sector partnerships”;

(ii) in clause (iii), by striking “and” at the end;

(iii) in clause (iv), by inserting “, and benefits, such as food and housing security” after “unemployment insurance programs”; and

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

“(v) improve the ability of individuals to make informed decisions about career pathways and training services, employment opportunities and job quality, and workplace rights and responsibilities; and”;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by inserting “and individuals” after “employers”;

(5) in paragraph (6)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by inserting “, including digital technology,” after “technology”;

(B) in subparagraph (C), by striking “and” at the end; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(E) a description of how the one-stop delivery system, including one-stop operators and one-stop partners, will work with employers to support the hiring of individuals with barriers to employment to ensure equitable service delivery and participant outcomes; and

“(F) a description of how one-stop centers are implementing and transitioning to an integrated, technology-enabled intake and case management information system for programs carried out under this Act and programs carried out by one-stop partners.”;

(6) by striking paragraphs (7) and (8);

(7) by redesignating paragraphs (9) through (12) as paragraphs (7) through (10), respectively;

(8) in paragraph (7), as so redesignated, by striking “assessment of” and inserting “comprehensive local needs assessment, as described in section 129(a)(2) of”;

(9) by striking paragraph (13);

(10) by redesignating paragraphs (14) through (20) as paragraphs (11) through (17), respectively;

(11) by inserting after paragraph (17), as so redesignated, the following:

“(18) that the local area will not prohibit self-attestation in a manner consistent with section 402A(e) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070a–11(e)) as a means for determining eligibility for a program or service under this Act of any individual who is so self-attesting; and”;

(12) by striking paragraph (21); and

(13) by redesignating paragraph (22) as paragraph (19).

CHAPTER 3—PERFORMANCE ACCOUNTABILITY

SEC. 211. PERFORMANCE ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEM.

Section 116 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3141) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—
(A) in paragraph (2)—
(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by amending clause (i) to read as follows:

“(i) **IN GENERAL.**—The State primary indicators of performance for activities provided under the adult and dislocated worker programs authorized under chapter 3 of subtitle B, the program of adult education and family literacy activities authorized under title II, the employment services program authorized under sections 1 through 13 of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 49 et seq.) (except that subclauses (V) and (VI) shall not apply to such program), and the program authorized under title I of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 720 et seq.) (other than section 112 or part C of that title (29 U.S.C. 732, 741)), shall consist of—

“(I) the percentage of program participants who are in unsubsidized employment during the second quarter after exit from the program;

“(II) the percentage of program participants who are in unsubsidized employment during the fourth quarter after exit from the program;

“(III) the median earnings of program participants who are in unsubsidized employment during the second quarter after exit from the program;

“(IV) the median earnings of program participants who are in unsubsidized employment during the fourth quarter after exit from the program;

“(V) the percentage of program participants who obtain a recognized postsecondary credential, or a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent (subject to clause (iii)), during participation in or within 1 year after exit from the program; and

“(VI) the percentage of program participants who are in an education or training program that leads to a recognized postsecondary credential or employment, and who are achieving measurable skill gains toward such a credential or employment.”;

(II) in clause (iii)—

(aa) by striking “clause (i)(IV)” each place it appears and inserting “clause (i)(V)”;

(bb) by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, unless such participants are enrolled in services under title II”;

(iii) by striking clause (iv);

(ii) by amending subparagraph (B) to read as follows:

“(B) **ADDITIONAL INDICATORS.**—

“(i) **STATE IDENTIFIED.**—A State may identify in the State plan additional performance accountability indicators.

“(ii) **SECRETARY IDENTIFIED.**—The Secretary may identify additional indicators related to the quality of participants’ unsubsidized employment after exit from a program, including factors such as availability of paid time off, health, and retirement benefits, workplace safety and non-discrimination standards, predictable and stable work schedule, stackable credentials, and advancement opportunities.”; and

(B) in paragraph (3)(A)—

(i) by amending clause (iii) to read as follows:

“(iii) **IDENTIFICATION IN STATE PLAN.**—The Secretary of Labor in conjunction with the Secretary of Education shall—

“(I) propose expected levels of performance for each of the corresponding primary indicators of performance for each of the programs described in clause (ii) for each State for the first 2 program years covered by the State plan, and for the third and fourth program years covered by the State plan, which shall be consistent with the factors listed under clause (v); and

“(II) publish on a publicly accessible website—

“(aa) the statistical model developed under clause (viii), and the methodology used to develop each such proposed expected level of performance; and

“(bb) each such proposal.”;

(ii) in clause (v)—

(I) in subclause (II)(bb)—

(aa) by striking “ex-offender status, and welfare dependency” and inserting “justice involvement, and receipt of public assistance”;

and

(bb) by inserting before the semicolon at the end “, and other factors the Secretary determines relevant”;

(II) by amending subclause (III) to read as follows:

“(III) take into account the extent to which the levels involved promote continuous improvement, which may reflect an increase in the level of performance accountability measures, a change in service strategy and delivery, or a change in the participants served by such State and ensure optimal return on the investment of Federal funds; and”;

(iii) by amending clause (viii) to read as follows:

“(viii) **STATISTICAL ADJUSTMENT MODEL.**—The Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Education, after consultation with the representatives described in paragraph (4)(B), shall—

“(I) develop and disseminate an objective statistical model that will be used to make the adjustments in the State adjusted levels of performance for actual economic conditions and characteristics of participants under clauses (v) and (vii); and

“(II) publicly disclose the factors included in the statistical adjustment model in a report describing the model used to determine the adjusted levels of performance.”;

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (F), by inserting “, supportive,” after “career”;

(ii) in subparagraph (H), by inserting “and percentage” after “number”;

(iii) by redesignating subparagraph (L) as subparagraph (M); and

(iv) by inserting after subparagraph (K) the following:

“(L) information on earnings of participants 4 quarters prior to receiving career and training services and, to the extent data is available, in years 2 and 3 after exit from career and training services”;

(B) in paragraph (6)—

(i) by amending subparagraph (A) to read as follows:

“(A) **STATE PERFORMANCE REPORTS.**—The Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Education shall annually make available the performance reports for States containing the information described in paragraph (2), which shall include making such reports available—

“(i) digitally using transparent, linked, open, and interoperable data formats that are human readable and machine actionable such that the data from these reports can be easily included in web-based tools and services supporting search, discovery, comparison, analysis, navigation, and guidance;

“(ii) electronically in easily understandable formats; and

“(iii) in paper-based formats, as necessary.”;

(ii) by amending subparagraph (B) to read as follows:

“(B) **LOCAL AREA AND ELIGIBLE TRAINING PROVIDER PERFORMANCE REPORTS.**—The State shall, on an annual basis, make available the performance reports for the local areas containing the information described in paragraph (3) and the performance reports for eligible providers of training services containing the information described in paragraph (4), which shall include making such reports available in each of the formats described in clauses (i) through (iii) of subparagraph (A).”;

and

(iii) in subparagraph (D), by striking “the Workforce” and inserting “Labor”;

(3) by redesignating subsections (f), (g), (h), and (i) as subsections (g), (h), (i), and (j), respectively;

(4) by inserting the following after subsection (e):

“(f) **STATE EQUITY REPORTS.**—

“(I) **IN GENERAL.**—Using funds authorized under a core program and made available to carry out this section, the State, in coordination with local boards in the State and the State agencies responsible for the administration of the core programs, shall annually prepare and submit to the Secretary a report on the progress of the State in achieving equitable outcomes in the State levels of performance relating to indicators described in subsection (b)(2)(A) for a program for any program year, which shall—

“(A) identify and quantify any disparities or gaps in performance on such levels of performance for each such indicator between—

“(i) individuals with barriers to employment; and

“(ii) individuals without such barriers to employment; and

“(B) include a quantifiable description of the progress that individuals with barriers to employment have made in meeting such levels of performance.

“(2) **INFORMATION DISAGGREGATION.**—The information provided in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1) shall be disaggregated—

“(A) by industry sector; and

“(B) by each subpopulation of individuals with barriers to employment (as defined in section 3).

“(3) **INFORMATION DISSEMINATION.**—The Secretary shall make the information contained in such reports available to the general public in a manner consistent with the requirements described in subsection (d)(6)(A).”.

Subtitle B—Workforce Investment Activities and Providers

CHAPTER 1—WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES AND PROVIDERS

SEC. 221. ESTABLISHMENT OF ONE-STOP DELIVERY SYSTEMS.

(a) **ONE-STOP PARTNERS.**—Section 121(b) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3151(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)(ii), by striking “, including payment of the infrastructure costs of one-stop centers in accordance with subsection (h)” and inserting “(other than payment of the physical and virtual infrastructure costs of one-stop centers in accordance with subsection (h), except as provided under subsection (c)(2)(A)(ii)(II) in the memorandum of understanding)”;

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by inserting “and” at the end of clause (xi);

(ii) by striking clause (xii); and

(iii) by redesignating clause (xiii) as clause (xii); and

(C) in subparagraph (C)(ii)(II), by striking “and the Secretary of Health and Human Services” and inserting “, the Secretary of Education, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services”;

(2) in paragraph (2)(B)—

(A) by redesignating clause (vii) as clause (viii);

(B) in clause (vi), by striking “and” after the semicolon; and

(C) by inserting after clause (vi) the following: “(vii) employment and training programs carried out by the Economic Development Administration; and”.

(b) **MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.**—Section 121(c)(2)(A) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3151(c)(2)(A)) is amended—

(1) in clause (ii)—

(A) in subclause (I) by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(B) by amending subclause (II) to read as follows:

“(II) funding of physical and virtual infrastructure costs of one-stop centers in accordance with subsection (h)(3), if funding received by the local area under subsection (h)(2) is insufficient to cover such costs;”; and

(2) by amending clause (iv) to read as follows:

“(iv) methods to provide appropriate access of services (including access to technology and materials) to workers, youth, and individuals with barriers to employment through the one-stop delivery system to address the needs of such workers and youth, and to increase access, particularly in underserved and rural communities; and”.

(c) **ONE-STOP OPERATORS.**—Section 121(d) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3151(d)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “process; and” and inserting “process, except as authorized by paragraph (4), and in manner that ensures that such designation or certification does not displace (including a partial displacement, such as a reduction in the hours of nonovertime work, wages, or employment benefits) any currently employed public employees under a merit system; and”; and

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by amending clause (i) to read as follows:

“(i) a secondary school, an area career and technical education school, or an institution of higher education;”; and

(ii) in clause (v), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(iii) by redesignating clause (vi) as clause (vii);

(iv) by inserting after clause (v) the following:

“(vi) a public library; and”; and

(v) in clause (vii), as so redesignated, by inserting “or joint labor-management” after “a labor”; and

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs (5) and (6);

(3) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

“(3) **RESPONSIBILITIES.**—The responsibilities of the one-stop operator—

“(A) shall include managing the physical and virtual infrastructure and operations of the one-stop system in the local area, and facilitating coordination among the partners in the one-stop system; and

“(B) may include the provision of direct services to job seekers and employers.

“(4) **LOCAL BOARD AS ONE-STOP OPERATOR.**—Subject to approval from the Governor and in accordance with any other eligibility criteria established by the State, a local board may serve as a one-stop operator consistent with the requirements of this subsection.”; and

(4) in paragraph (5), as so redesignated, by striking “and secondary schools”.

(d) **ESTABLISHMENT OF ONE-STOP DELIVERY SYSTEM.**—Section 121(e)(2) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3151(e)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) by inserting “in person or virtually” after “accessible”; and

(B) by inserting “and in a manner that improves efficiency, coordination, and quality in the delivery of one-stop partner services” after “State”; and

(2) in subparagraph (B)—

(A) in clause (i), by inserting “(such as a community college campus, a secondary school, an area career and technical education school, or a public library) and through community-based organizations” after “affiliated sites”; and

(B) in clause (ii)(II) by adding “and” after the semicolon;

(3) in subparagraph (C)—

(A) by inserting “virtual or physical” after “may have”; and

(B) by striking “; and” and inserting a period; and

(4) by striking subparagraph (D).

(e) **CERTIFICATION AND CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT OF ONE-STOP CENTERS.**—Section

121(g)(2)(A) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3151(g)(2)(A)) is amended by striking “subsections (h)(1)” and inserting “subsections (h)(3)”.

(f) **FUNDING OF ONE-STOP INFRASTRUCTURE.**—Section 121(h) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3151(h)) is amended to read as follows:

“(h) **FUNDING OF ONE-STOP INFRASTRUCTURE.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—For any program year, not more than 10 percent of the funds allotted under sections 127 and 132, and section 6 of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 49e), and not more than 2 percent of the funds allotted under section 211, shall be used to fund the costs of infrastructure of one-stop centers in local areas, and the percentage of an allotment under any such section shall be proportionate to the use of the one-stop delivery system by the programs funded by such section.

“(2) **ALLOCATION BY GOVERNOR.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—From the funds provided under paragraph (1), the Governor shall allocate the funds to local areas in accordance with the formula established under subparagraph (B) for the purposes of paying the costs of infrastructure of one-stop centers.

“(B) **ALLOCATION FORMULA.**—The State board shall develop a formula to be used by the Governor to allocate the funds provided under paragraph (1) to local areas. The formula shall be based on factors including the number of one-stop centers in a local area, the intensity of services provided by such centers, the population served by such centers, the services provided by such centers, and other factors relating to the performance of such centers that the State board determines are appropriate.

“(C) **COSTS OF INFRASTRUCTURE.**—In this subsection, the term “costs of infrastructure”, used with respect to a one-stop center, means the nonpersonnel costs that are necessary for the general operation of the one-stop center (whether for in-person or virtual service delivery), including the rental costs of the facilities, the costs of utilities and maintenance, equipment (including assessment-related products and assistive technology for individuals with disabilities), and technology to facilitate access to the one-stop center, including the center’s planning and outreach activities.

“(3) **ADDITIONAL FUNDING.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—In the case of a local area for which funds allocated under paragraph (2) are insufficient to cover the total costs of infrastructure of one-stop centers in such local area, the local board, chief elected officials, and one-stop partners described in subsection (b)(1) in such local area may fund such costs through methods agreed on by the local board, chief elected officials, and one-stop partners (and described in the memorandum of understanding described in subsection (c)).

“(B) **GUIDANCE FOR INFRASTRUCTURE FUNDING.**—The Governor, after consultation with chief elected officials, local boards, and the State board, and consistent with the guidance and policies provided by the State board under subparagraphs (B) and (C)(i) of section 101(d)(7), shall provide, for the use of local areas under subparagraph (A)—

“(i) guidelines for State-administered one-stop partner programs, for determining such programs’ contributions to a one-stop delivery system, based on such programs’ proportionate use of such system consistent with chapter II of title 2, Code of Federal Regulations (or any corresponding similar regulation or ruling), including determining funding for the costs of infrastructure, which contributions shall be negotiated pursuant to the memorandum of understanding under subsection (c); and

“(ii) guidance to assist local boards, chief elected officials, and one-stop partners in local areas in determining equitable and stable methods of funding the costs of infrastructure of one-stop centers in such areas.”.

(g) **OTHER FUNDS.**—Section 121(i)(2) (29 U.S.C. 3151(i)(2)) is amended by striking “basic skills” and inserting “foundational skill needs”.

SEC. 222. IDENTIFICATION OF ELIGIBLE PROVIDERS OF TRAINING SERVICES.

(a) **CRITERIA AND INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS.**—Section 122(b) (29 U.S.C. 3152(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by amending the matter preceding subparagraph (A) to read as follows: “The criteria established pursuant to subsection (a) shall include criteria on each of the following:”; and

(B) in subparagraph (A)(i), striking “performance accountability measures” and inserting “levels of performance achieved on the indicators described in section 116”; and

(C) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by striking “The need to ensure” and inserting “Ensuring”; and

(ii) by inserting “and online learning platforms” after “technology”; and

(D) by amending subparagraph (D) to read as follows:

“(D)(i) With respect to each training program of each such provider—

“(I) the degree to which the training program—

“(aa) relates to in-demand industry sectors and occupations in the State or local areas within the State, based on analysis of labor market data and direct engagement with local employers; and

“(bb) satisfies any applicable educational requirements for professional licensure or certification, including licensure or certification examinations needed to practice or find employment in the sectors or occupations for which the program prepares the individual in the State; and

“(II) the expected—

“(aa) recognized postsecondary credentials earned as part of such program; and

“(bb) employment opportunities upon program completion; and

“(cc) median earnings of individuals during the fourth quarter after exit from the program, as compared to median earnings of occupations for which the program prepares the individual in the State and local area; and

“(dd) program cost of such program; and

“(ee) competencies taught as part of such program that align to expected job opportunities; and

“(ff) time to completion of such program; and

“(gg) alignment of such program to career pathways; and

“(ii)(I) Subject to subclauses (II) and (III), the information described in clause (i) shall be validated in accordance with guidance issued by the Secretary with respect to each training program of each such provider, which may include validation, by at least one of the following entities:

“(aa) 3 or more employers.

“(bb) An industry association.

“(cc) A labor organization or joint labor-management organization, or an industry or sector partnership.

“(II) The requirements of subclause (I) shall not apply to any program that is—

“(aa) offered by a public institution of higher education; or

“(bb) accredited by a programmatic accrediting agency (as defined in section 602.3 of title 34, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations)).

“(III) An entity listed in item (aa), (bb), or (cc) of subclause (I) that is providing validation under this clause with respect to a training program may not be the provider of such training program.”.

(E) by striking subparagraphs (E), (F), (G), and (H);

(F) by redesignating subparagraphs (I) and (J) as subparagraphs (E) and (F), respectively; and

(G) in subparagraph (F), as so redesignated—

(i) by amending clause (i) to read as follows:

“(i) the accountability of the providers, including in the case of a training program that

is offered by an institution of higher education, that such institution has not been subject, during the 5 years preceding the date of the determination of whether such a provider meets such criteria, to—

“(I) any suspension, emergency action, or termination of programs under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965;

“(II) any adverse action by the accrediting agency or association of the institution of higher education; or

“(III) any action by the State to revoke a license or other authority to operate;”; and
(ii) in clause (ii), by striking “one-stop centers” and inserting “local boards”;

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking “The information” and inserting the following:

“(A) PROVIDERS OF TRAINING SERVICES.—The information”

(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) through (E) as clauses (i) through (v), respectively; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) STATES.—The State shall make available on a publicly accessible website and in a manner that does not reveal personally identifiable information—

“(i) the criteria, information requirements, and procedures regarding the eligibility of providers of training services established pursuant to subsection (a); and

“(ii) the appropriate, accurate, and timely information each provider of training services submits to the State in accordance with subparagraph (A) of this paragraph.”;

(3) in paragraph (4)—

(A) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by striking “section 122 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act” and inserting “section 122, as in effect on the date before the date of enactment of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2022”; and

(ii) by inserting at the end the following: “A Governor shall make an eligibility determination under this paragraph with respect to a provider not later than 60 days after receipt of an application for such a determination from such provider.”;

(B) in subparagraph (C) by inserting “, including to the extent practicable for the 2-year period preceding the date of the provider’s application under this paragraph” after “sub-title”; and

(C) in subparagraph (D)—

(i) in clause (i), by striking “a factor” and inserting “the levels of performance achieved”; and

(ii) in clause (iii), by striking “and” at the end;

(iii) in clause (iv), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

“(v) a factor related to serving individuals with barriers to employment.”

(b) PROCEDURES.—Section 122(c)(2) (29 U.S.C. 3152(c)(2)), by striking “biennial” and inserting “annual”.

(c) LIST AND INFORMATION TO ASSIST PARTICIPANTS IN CHOOSING PROVIDERS.—Section 122(d)(3) (29 U.S.C. 3152(d)(3)), by inserting “on a publicly accessible website that is consumer-tested and is searchable and comparable, through the use of common, linked, open-data description language” after “individual participant”.

(d) ENFORCEMENT.—Section 122(f)(1) (29 U.S.C. 3152(f)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

“(I) IN GENERAL.—The procedures established under this section shall provide the following:

“(A) FAILURE TO MEET PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—In addition to the violations described in subparagraph (B), any provider of training services eligible to receive funds under chapter 3—

“(i) shall have such eligibility terminated for a period of 1 year upon a determination by an individual or entity specified in the procedures, that such provider—

“(I) in a case in which the provider receives initial eligibility under subsection (b)(4), failed to report information as required under subsection (b)(4)(C);

“(II) failed to inform the State board or local board that the training program of such provider has changed, and as a result of such change the information with respect to such training program under subsection (b)(1) used by the Governor to determine the provider’s eligibility to receive such funds no longer accurately describes such training program; or

“(III) failed to meet the expected performance as described in subsection (b)(4)(D); or

“(ii) may have such eligibility terminated as a result of offering a program for a period of less than 2 years—

“(I) that is no longer aligned to in-demand industry sectors or occupations; or

“(II) that results in employment with wages below the median earnings for the occupation in the State or local area due to the insufficient quality of training provided under the program.

“(B) SUBSTANTIAL VIOLATIONS.—Upon a determination, by an individual or entity specified in the procedures, that a provider of training services substantially violated any requirement under this title, or that an individual providing information on behalf of the provider intentionally supplied inaccurate information under this section, the eligibility of such provider to receive funds under chapter 3 for the program involved shall be terminated for a period of not less than 2 years.

“(C) REPAYMENT.—A provider of training services whose eligibility is terminated under subparagraph (A) or (B) of this paragraph shall be liable for the repayment of funds received under chapter 3 during a period of violation described in such subparagraph.”.

(e) TRANSITION PERIOD.—Section 122(i) (29 U.S.C. 3152(i)) is amended to read as follows:

“(i) TRANSITION PERIOD FOR IMPLEMENTATION.—The Governor and local boards shall implement the requirements of this section, as amended by the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2022, not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of such Act, except that the criteria established under items (ff) and (gg) of subsection (b)(1)(D)(i)(II) may not be used until the date that is 3 years after the date of enactment of such Act.”.

CHAPTER 2—YOUTH WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES

SEC. 231. STATE ALLOTMENTS.

Section 127 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3162) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a)(1) to read as follows:

“(1) reserve 1½ percent of funds appropriated under section 136(a), for each fiscal year for which funds are appropriated under such section, to provide youth workforce investment activities under section 167 (relating to migrant and seasonal farmworkers); and”; and

(2) in subsection (b)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “not more than 1½” and inserting “2”; and

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) in clause (i), by striking “1/4 of”; and

(ii) by striking clause (ii); and

(iii) by redesignating clause (iii) as clause (ii).

SEC. 232. WITHIN STATE ALLOCATIONS.

Section 128(b) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3163(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(5) TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—A local board may transfer, if such a transfer is approved by the Governor, up to and including 100 percent of the funds allocated to the local area under section 130(a)(2), and up to and including 100 percent of the funds allocated to the local area under this subsection for a fiscal year between—

“(A) activities under section 129(c); and

“(B) activities under section 130.”.

SEC. 233. USE OF FUNDS FOR YOUTH WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES.

(a) COMPREHENSIVE LOCAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT.—Section 129(a) of the Workforce Inno-

tion and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3164(a)) is amended to read as follows:

“(a) COMPREHENSIVE LOCAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In order to determine which subpopulation of eligible youth a local area can best serve, a local board shall ensure that the comprehensive needs assessment related to youth workforce investment activities under section 108(b)(9) of the local plan shall meet the requirements of this subsection, and shall be updated at least once every 4 years.

“(2) REQUIREMENTS.—A comprehensive local needs assessment described in paragraph (1) with respect to a local area shall include each of the following:

“(A) A description of how youth workforce investment activities offered by the local area are—

“(i) sufficient in size, scope, and quality to meet the needs of eligible youth in the local area;

“(ii) aligned to State, regional, Tribal, or local in-demand industry sectors or occupations (including career pathways), identified by the State board or local board; and

“(iii) developed in partnership with eligible youth in the local area and aligned with their needs, including program elements and offerings.

“(B) An identification of successful models of youth workforce investment activities.

“(C) A description of the progress during the most recent 2 program years covered by the local plan of the local area toward implementation of equal access to high-quality youth workforce investment activities, including—

“(i) strategies to provide eligible youth access to paid work experience opportunities and career pathways;

“(ii) strategies to overcome barriers that result in lower rates of access to, or performance gaps in, youth workforce investment activities for eligible youth;

“(iii) providing programs and activities that are designed to enable eligible youth to attain a secondary school diploma or its equivalent, or recognized postsecondary credentials;

“(iv) providing programs and activities to prepare eligible youth for high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors or occupations that will lead to self-sufficiency; and

“(v) strategies to identify the local area needs of the subpopulations of eligible youth described in section 128(b)(4)(A)(i).

“(3) CONSULTATION.—In conducting the comprehensive needs assessment under paragraph (1), the local area shall involve a diverse body of stakeholders, including, at a minimum—

“(A) representatives of local educational agencies, including representatives of career and technical education programs;

“(B) eligible providers of training services, including eligible providers of apprenticeship programs and pre-apprenticeship programs, and providers of internships, paid or unpaid work experience opportunities, or transitional jobs;

“(C) representatives of business and industry (including representatives of small business), which shall include representatives of industry and sector partnerships in the State;

“(D) interested community representatives, including community-based organizations;

“(E) representatives of eligible youth, including representatives of regional or local agencies serving eligible youth;

“(F) representatives of Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations in the State, where applicable; and

“(G) any other stakeholders that the State may require the local area to consult.

“(4) CONTINUED CONSULTATION.—Each local area receiving financial assistance under this chapter shall consult with stakeholders described in paragraph (3) on an ongoing basis, as determined by the Governor. This may include consultation in order to—

“(A) provide input on quadrennial updates to the comprehensive needs assessment required under paragraph (1);

“(B) ensure youth workforce investment activities—

“(i) are responsive to local area employment needs;

“(ii) are responsive to local area youth’s career interests and goals;

“(iii) are aligned with employment priorities in the State, regional, tribal, or local economy identified by employers and the entities described in paragraph (3), which may include high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors or occupations identified by the local board;

“(iv) are informed by labor market information, including information provided under section 15(e)(2)(C) of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 491–2(e)(2)(C));

“(v) are designed to meet current, intermediate, or long-term labor market projections; and

“(vi) allow employer input, including input from industry or sector partnerships in the local area, where applicable, into the development and implementation of youth workforce investment activities to ensure such activities align with skills and competencies required by local employment opportunities, including activities such as the identification of relevant skills, competencies, recognized postsecondary credentials, and current technology and equipment;

“(C) identify and encourage opportunities for work-based learning; and

“(D) ensure funding under this part is used in a coordinated manner with other local resources.”.

(b) **STATEWIDE ACTIVITIES.**—Section 129(b) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3164(b)) is amended—

(1) by amending paragraph (1)(B) to read as follows:

“(B) disseminating the list of eligible providers of youth workforce investment activities, as determined under section 123, including in transparent, linked, open, and interoperable data formats;”;

and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (C), by striking “described in section 134(c)(2)” and inserting “, including individualized career services;”;

(B) in subparagraph (D)(v), by striking “and” at the end;

(C) in subparagraph (E), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(F) establishing, supporting, and expanding work-based learning opportunities, including transitional jobs, that are aligned with career pathways.”.

(c) **LOCAL ELEMENTS AND REQUIREMENTS.**—

(1) **PROGRAM DESIGN.**—Section 129(c)(1) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3164(c)(1)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (C)—

(i) in clause (iv), by striking “in appropriate cases” and inserting “including paid work-based learning opportunities”; and

(ii) in clause (v), by inserting “high-skill, high-wage, or” before “in-demand”; and

(B) in subparagraph (D), by striking “10 percent” and inserting “15 percent”.

(2) **PROGRAM ELEMENTS.**—Section 129(c)(2) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3164(c)(2)) is amended to read as follows:

“(2) **PROGRAM ELEMENTS.**—In order to support the attainment of a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent, entry into postsecondary education, and career readiness for participants, local areas shall ensure that each of the following elements are provided under the programs described in paragraph (1), as appropriate, to meet the needs of eligible youth in the local area:

“(A) Tutoring, study skills training, instruction, and dropout prevention and recovery strategies that lead to completion of the requirements for a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent (including a recognized certificate of

attendance or similar document for individuals with disabilities) or for a recognized postsecondary credential.

“(B) Alternative secondary school services, or dropout recovery services, as appropriate.

“(C) Paid or unpaid, work-based learning experiences, which—

“(i) may include summer and year-round employment opportunities that meet the requirements of section 130; and

“(ii) may include, to the extent practicable—

“(I) pre-apprenticeship or apprenticeship programs;

“(II) internships and job shadowing; and

“(III) on-the-job training opportunities.

“(D) Occupational skill training, which shall include priority consideration for training programs that lead to recognized postsecondary credentials that are aligned with high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors or occupations in the local area involved, if the local board determines that the programs meet the quality criteria described in section 123.

“(E) Education offered concurrently with and in the same context as workforce preparation activities and training for a specific occupation or occupational cluster.

“(F) Leadership development opportunities, which may include community service and peer-centered activities encouraging responsibility and other positive social and civic behaviors, as appropriate.

“(G) Supportive services.

“(H) Adult mentoring for the period of participation and a subsequent period, for a total of not less than 12 months.

“(I) Follow-up services for the longer of 24 months or the completion of any postsecondary education or training to which participants are referred after completion of such program.

“(J) Comprehensive guidance and counseling, including trauma-informed approaches.

“(K) Financial literacy education.

“(L) Entrepreneurial skills training.

“(M) Services that provide labor market and employment information about high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors or occupations available in the local area, such as career awareness, career counseling, and career exploration services, which may include providing such services to elementary and secondary schools (as defined in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801)).

“(N) Activities that help youth prepare for and transition to postsecondary education and training.

“(O) Digital skills training, including access to training that supports basic digital literacy.”.

(3) **CONSISTENCY WITH COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE LAWS.**—Section 129(c)(4) (29 U.S.C. 3164(c)(4)) is amended to read as follows:

“(4) **CONSISTENCY WITH COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE LAWS.**—In providing assistance under this section to an individual who is required to attend school under applicable State compulsory school attendance laws, the priority in providing such assistance shall be for the individual to attend school regularly.”.

SEC. 234. SUMMER AND YEAR-ROUND EMPLOYMENT FOR YOUTH.

Chapter 2 of subtitle B of title I of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3111 et seq.), as amended by the preceding sections, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 130. SUMMER AND YEAR-ROUND EMPLOYMENT FOR YOUTH.

“(a) **FUNDING.**—

“(1) **STATE ALLOTMENT.**—From the amount appropriated under section 136(b) for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall allot funds to each State on the basis of the relative allotment the State received under section 127(b) for such fiscal year, compared to the total amount allotted to all States under section 127(b) for such fiscal year.

“(2) **LOCAL AREA ALLOCATION.**—A State shall use the funds allotted under paragraph (1) for a fiscal year to allocate funds to each local area of the State on the basis of the relative allocation the local area received under section 128(b) for such fiscal year, compared to the total amount allocated to all local areas in the State under section 128(b) for such fiscal year.

“(b) **ACTIVITIES.**—The local board of a local area covered by the local plan submitted under section 108—

“(1) shall use the funds received under this section to—

“(A) plan, develop, and carry out a summer employment program or a year-round employment program described in subsection (c);

“(B) increase the number of summer or year-round employment opportunities offered through such program, including unsubsidized or partly subsidized opportunities, and opportunities in the private sector;

“(C) engage or establish industry or sector partnerships to determine local employment needs to inform the establishment of such a program; and

“(D) conduct outreach to eligible youth and employers; and

“(2) may—

“(A) use the funds received under this section to develop technology infrastructure, including data and management systems, to support such a program;

“(B) use such funds to enhance the program elements required under subsection (c)(1); and

“(C) use not more than 25 percent of such funds to subsidize not more than 65 percent of the wages of each eligible youth participating in such a program.

“(c) **SUMMER AND YEAR-ROUND EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.**—

“(1) **PROGRAM ELEMENTS.**—A summer employment program or a year-round employment program described in this subsection shall include the following program elements:

“(A) Work-readiness training (including soft skills) and educational programs aligned to career pathways for eligible youth to enhance their year-round employment opportunities, including digital literacy and online work-readiness opportunities, as appropriate, and support obtaining documentation needed for employment, such as identification or licenses.

“(B) Coaching and mentoring services for eligible youth participating in the program to enhance their summer or year-round employment opportunities and encourage completion of such opportunities through the program.

“(C) Coaching and mentoring services for employers on how to successfully employ each eligible youth participating in the program in meaningful work, including providing a safe work and training environment for all participants, regardless of race, color, disability, age, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, or gender identity.

“(D) Career exploration, career counseling, career planning, and college planning services for eligible youth participating in the program.

“(E) High-quality financial literacy education as described in section 129(b)(2)(D), for eligible youth participating in the program, including education on the use of credit and financing higher education, and access to safe and affordable banking.

“(F) Providing supportive services to eligible youth, or connecting such youth to supportive services provided by another entity, to enable participation in the program, which may include food and nutrition services, and health and mental health care supports.

“(G) Follow-up services for not less than 12 months after the completion of participation, as appropriate.

“(H) Integration of services provided by the program with youth development programs, secondary school programs, career and technical education programs, youth workforce investment activities under this chapter, and skills

training programs funded by the State or Federal Government, as applicable.

“(I) Connecting youth participating in the program to providers of youth services, adult employment and training services, vocational rehabilitation services, adult education and family literacy services under title II, career pathways, postsecondary education, or skills training programs funded by the State or Federal Government, as applicable.

“(J) Commitment and support from mayors or county executives to support the execution of the program.

“(2) PROGRAM DESIGN.—

“(A) SUMMER EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM.—In addition to the program elements described in paragraph (1), a summer employment program described in this subsection shall be a program that matches eligible youth participating in such program with an appropriate employer (based on factors including the needs of the employer and the age, skill, and aspirations of the eligible youth) for high-quality summer employment, which—

“(i) may not be less than 4 weeks; and

“(ii) may not pay less than the greater of the applicable Federal, State, or local minimum wage.

“(B) YEAR-ROUND EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM.—In addition to the program elements described in paragraph (1), a year-round employment program described in this subsection shall be a program that matches each eligible youth participating in the program with an appropriate employer, based on factors (including the needs of the employer and the age, skill, and informed aspirations of the participant) for high-quality, year-round employment, which—

“(i) may not be less than 180 days and more than 1 year;

“(ii) may not pay less than the greater of the applicable Federal, State, or local minimum wage; and

“(iii) may not employ the eligible youth for less than 20 hours per week.

“(3) PRIORITY.—In carrying out a summer employment program or a year-round employment program receiving assistance under this section, a local area shall give priority to year-round employment opportunities offered under such program—

“(A) in existing or emerging high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors or occupations; or

“(B) that meet community needs in the public, private, or nonprofit sector.

“(d) PERFORMANCE ACCOUNTABILITY.—For each local board carrying out a summer or year-round employment program receiving assistance under this section, the primary indicators of performance, with respect to each such program, shall include—

“(1) the performance metrics described in clause (i)(VI), and subparagraphs (I) and (II) of clause (ii), of section 116(d)(2)(A);

“(2) the percentage of eligible youth completing the summer or year-round program, as applicable; and

“(3) the percentage of youth having participated in work-based learning.

“(e) REPORTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to information required as part of the State performance report described in section 116(d)(2), each State shall include for each summer and year round employment program receiving assistance under this section—

“(A) the number of eligible youth participating in the program who complete a summer employment opportunity or a year-round employment opportunity through the program;

“(B) the average cost per participant to develop or expand such program, and the activities and services, and supportive services provided under such program;

“(C) the number of eligible youth participating in such program and accessing services as described in subparagraph (B);

“(D) the number of youth participants receiving a subsidized wage, and the total amount and source of each such subsidy, including the average amount of the subsidy covered by funds received under this section;

“(E) the average number of hours and weeks worked and the average amount of wages earned by eligible youth participating in the program;

“(F) the average number of hours spent on—
“(i) recruitment and retention strategies; and
“(ii) support for participating youth, such as time management, career planning, and financial literacy training;

“(G) the percent of eligible youth participating in the program that are placed in—

“(i) an employment opportunity in the non-profit sector;

“(ii) an employment opportunity in the public sector; and

“(iii) an employment opportunity in the for-profit sector; and

“(H) any other information that the Secretary of Labor determines necessary to monitor the effectiveness of the summer or year-round employment program.

“(2) DISAGGREGATION.—The information required to be reported under subparagraphs (A), (B), and (G) of paragraphs (1) shall be disaggregated by race, ethnicity, sex, age, and the subpopulations of eligible youth (as defined in section 3).”.

CHAPTER 3—ADULT AND DISLOCATED WORKER EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES

SEC. 241. WITHIN STATE ALLOCATIONS.

Section 133(b)(2) (29 U.S.C. 3173(b)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)(iii), by striking “The term, used with respect to fiscal year 2013 or 2014, means a percentage of the amount allocated to local areas under paragraphs (2)(A) and (3) of section 133(b) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act), received through an allocation made under paragraph (2)(A) or (3) of that section for fiscal year 2013 or 2014, respectively.”; and

(2) in subparagraph (B)(iv), by striking “The term, used with respect to fiscal year 2014, means a percentage of the amount allocated to local areas under section 133(b)(2)(B) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act), received through an allocation made under that section for fiscal year 2014.”.

SEC. 242. USE OF FUNDS FOR EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES.

(a) REQUIRED STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES.—

(1) STATEWIDE RAPID RESPONSE ACTIVITIES.—Section 134(a)(2)(A)(ii) (29 U.S.C. 3174(a)(2)(A)(ii)) is amended by striking “, and section 133(a)(2) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act)”.

(2) STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES.—Section 134(a)(2)(B)(i) (29 U.S.C. 3174(a)(2)(B)) is amended by striking subclauses (III) and (IV) and inserting the following:

“(III) local areas by providing information on and support for the effective development, convening, and implementation of industry or sector partnerships described in subsection (c)(5);

“(IV) local areas for carrying out career pathway development efforts, which may include alignment and coordination efforts with career and technical education programs of study; and

“(V) local areas, one-stop operators, one-stop partners, and eligible providers, including for—

“(aa) the continuous development and training of staff on strategies for preparing individuals with barriers to employment to enter in-demand industry sectors or occupations and non-traditional occupations;

“(bb) the development of exemplary program activities; and

“(cc) the provision of technical assistance to local areas that fail to meet local performance accountability measures described in section 116(c);”.

(b) ALLOWABLE STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES.—Section 134(a)(3)(A) (29 U.S.C. 3174(a)(3)(A)) is amended—

(1) in clause (ii), by inserting “or bringing evidenced-based programs to scale” after “strategies”;

(2) by amending clause (iii) to read as follows: “(iii) the development or identification of, and sharing of information (in transparent, linked, open, and interoperable data formats) about, education and training programs that—

“(I) respond to real-time labor market analysis;

“(II) utilize direct assessment and prior learning assessment to measure and provide credit for prior knowledge, skills, competencies, and experiences;

“(III) evaluate such skills and competencies for adaptability, ensure credits are portable and stackable for more skilled employment; and

“(IV) accelerate course or credential completion, and facilitate the sharing of information about such programs in transparent, linked, open, and interoperable data formats;”;

(3) by amending clause (v) to read as follows:

“(v) supporting the development of alternative programs and other activities that enhance the choices available to older individuals (including options for self-employment and other wage-earning activities that lead to economic self-sufficiency), and enhance skills (such as digital literacy) in older individuals;”;

(4) in clause (viii)(II)—

(A) by amending item (dd) to read as follows: “(dd) adult education, literacy, and digital literacy activities, including those provided by public libraries;”;

(B) in item (ee), by striking “ex-offenders” and inserting “justice-involved individuals”;

(C) by striking “and” at the end of item (ff); and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(gg) programs under the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.) that support employment and economic security; and

“(hh) State domestic violence coalitions (as defined in section 302 of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10402)) and tribal coalitions (as defined in section 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291(a))).”.

(c) REQUIRED LOCAL EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 134(c)(1)(A) (29 U.S.C. 3174(c)(1)(A)) is amended by striking clauses (iv) and (v) and inserting the following:

“(iv) to provide supportive services described in paragraph (4) to adults and dislocated workers, respectively, through the one-stop delivery system in accordance with such paragraph;

“(v) to establish and develop relationships and networks with large and small employers and their intermediaries; and

“(vi) to develop, convene, or implement industry or sector partnerships described in paragraph (5).”.

(2) CAREER SERVICES.—

(A) SERVICES PROVIDED.—Section 134(c)(2)(A) (29 U.S.C. 3174(c)(2)(A)) is amended—

(i) by amending clause (iii) to read as follows:

“(iii) initial assessment of skill levels (including literacy, digital literacy, numeracy, and English language proficiency), competencies, abilities, current applicable foreign academic and professional credentials, guidance and services on transferring high-skilled foreign certifications, and supportive service needs, which may include diagnostic testing and use of other assessment tools;”;

(ii) by amending clause (vi) to read as follows:

“(vi) provision of workforce and labor market employment statistics information and related skills development information, including the provision of accurate information (including

real-time data to the extent practicable) relating to local, regional, and national labor market areas, including—

“(I) job vacancy listings in such labor market areas;

“(II) information on job skills and credentials necessary to obtain the jobs described in subclause (I); and

“(III) information on education and skills development programs that are available for attaining needed skills and credentials for the jobs described in subclause (I), including information—

“(aa) on the pathways to such skills and credentials (including information on career pathway programs in the local area);

“(bb) on the quality of such education and training programs, consistent with the performance information provided under clause (vii); and

“(cc) on the comparability of current foreign academic and professional certifications to needed skills and credentials; and

“(IV) information relating to local occupations in demand and the earnings, skill requirements, and opportunities for advancement for such occupations;”;

(iii) by amending clause (xi) to read as follows:

“(xi) assistance in identifying and establishing eligibility for programs of financial aid assistance for training and education programs that are not funded under this Act, including Federal financial aid under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.) and through State-funded education and training programs;”;

(iv) in clause (xii), by striking subclauses (IV) through (XI) and inserting the following:

“(IV) individual counseling, including career counseling;

“(V) career planning;

“(VI) assessment and development of employability skills, including development of learning skills, communication skills, interviewing skills, punctuality, and professional conduct, to prepare individuals for unsubsidized employment or training;

“(VII) financial literacy services, such as the activities described in section 129(b)(2)(D);

“(VIII) out-of-area job search assistance and relocation assistance; or

“(IX) English language acquisition and integrated education and training programs; and”;

and

(v) in clause (xiii), by inserting “and options for further skill upgrading and career advancement” after “the workplace”.

(B) **USE OF PREVIOUS ASSESSMENTS.**—Subparagraph (B) of section 134(c)(2) (29 U.S.C. 3174(c)(2)) is amended to read as follows:

“(B) **USE OF PREVIOUS ASSESSMENTS.**—A one-stop operator or one-stop partner shall not be required to conduct a new interview, evaluation, or assessment of a participant under subparagraph (A)(xii) if the one-stop operator or one-stop partner determines that it is—

“(i) appropriate to use a recent interview, evaluation, or assessment of the participant conducted for another education or training program; and

“(ii) using such recent interview, evaluation, or assessment may accelerate eligibility determination or facilitate enrollment in a training program for which such participant has been selected.”.

(C) **DELIVERY OF SERVICES.**—Subparagraph (C) of section 134(c)(2) (29 U.S.C. 3174(c)(2)) is amended by inserting “or community-based organizations, or national or regional intermediaries to serve individuals with barriers to employment,” after “nonprofit service providers.”.

(3) **TRAINING SERVICES.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 134(c)(3)(A) (29 U.S.C. 3174(c)(3)(A)) is amended—

(i) in clause (i)(II), by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: “, or to jobs that may be performed remotely”; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

“(iv) **ADULT EDUCATION AND FAMILY LITERACY ACTIVITIES.**—In the case of an individual who is determined to not have the skills and qualifications to successfully participate in the selected program of training services under clause (i)(I)(cc), the one-stop operator or one-stop partner shall co-enroll such individual in adult education and family literacy activities under title II and such selected program of training services. Such an individual may receive applicable career services, including supportive services, under this title.”.

(B) **QUALIFICATION.**—Section 134(c)(3)(B) (29 U.S.C. 3174(c)(3)(B)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(iv) **PARTICIPATION DURING PENDING APPLICATION.**—An individual who meets the eligibility requirements under subparagraph (A)(i) to participate in a program of training services may participate in such a program during the period in which such individual’s enrollment in such program is being reviewed under this section, except that the provider of such program shall only receive reimbursement under this Act for the individual’s participation during such period if such individual’s enrollment is approved under this section. An individual shall not be liable for the cost of participation in a program during such period without regard to whether the provider receives reimbursement under this Act for such cost.”.

(C) **TRAINING SERVICES.**—Section 134(c)(3)(D) is amended, in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “Training services may include” and inserting “Training services may be delivered in-person or virtually, and may include”.

(D) **PRIORITY.**—Section 134(c)(3)(E) (29 U.S.C. 3174(c)(3)(E)) is amended to read as follows:

“(E) **PRIORITY.**—

“(i) **IN GENERAL.**—With respect to funds allocated to a local area for adult employment and training activities under paragraph (2)(A) or (3) of section 133(b), not less than 75 percent of such funds, used to provide career services described in paragraph (2)(A)(xii), training services, and supportive services, shall be used to provide such services to—

“(I) recipients of public assistance;

“(II) other low-income individuals;

“(III) individuals who have foundational skill needs; and

“(IV) individuals with barriers to employment who are not described in subclauses (I) through (III).”.

(ii) **DETERMINATIONS OF PRIORITY.**—The appropriate local board and the Governor shall direct the one-stop operators in the local area with regard to making determinations on how to prioritize the populations listed in subclauses (I) through (IV) of clause (i) for purposes of clause (i).”.

(E) **USE OF INDIVIDUAL TRAINING ACCOUNTS.**—Section 134(c)(3)(G) (29 U.S.C. 3174(c)(3)(G)) is amended—

(i) by amending clause (i) to read as follows:

“(i) **IN GENERAL.**—

“(I) **TRAINING SERVICES.**—Except as provided in clause (ii), training services provided under this paragraph shall be provided through the use of individual training accounts in accordance with this paragraph, and shall be provided to eligible individuals through the one-stop delivery system.

“(II) **AUTHORIZED COSTS.**—An individual training account may provide any costs with respect to such training services, as determined by the local board, including—

“(aa) the costs of course materials, supplies, uniforms, technology, and other required fees for graduation, licensure, or certification; and

“(bb) in the case of a provider that charges tuition and fees for a training program, the cost of such tuition and fees.”;

(ii) in clause (ii), by amending subclause (IV) to read as follows:

“(IV) the local board determines that there is a training program demonstrating effectiveness

(including cost effectiveness), and that can be offered in the local area by a community-based organization, national or regional intermediary, or another private, nonprofit organization to serve individuals with barriers to employment;”;

and

(iii) by striking clauses (iii) and (iv) and inserting the following:

“(iii) **LINKAGE TO OCCUPATIONS IN DEMAND.**—

“(I) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to subclause (II), training services provided under this paragraph shall be directly linked to an in-demand industry sector or occupation in the local area or the planning region, or in another area to which an adult or dislocated worker receiving such services is willing to relocate or that may be performed remotely.

“(II) **EXCEPTION.**—A local board may approve training services for occupations determined by the local board to be in sectors of the economy that have a high potential for sustained demand or growth in the local area.

“(iv) **CREDENTIAL IN DEMAND.**—To the extent practicable, training services provided under this paragraph shall result in the attainment of skills and credentials that are portable and stackable.

“(v) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to preclude the combined use of individual training accounts and contracts in the provision of training services, including arrangements that allow individuals receiving individual training accounts to obtain training services that are contracted for under clause (ii).”.

(F) **REIMBURSEMENT FOR ON-THE-JOB TRAINING.**—Section 134(c)(3)(H) (29 U.S.C. 3174(c)(3)(H)) is amended to read as follows:

“(H) **REIMBURSEMENT FOR ON-THE-JOB TRAINING.**—

“(i) **REIMBURSEMENT LEVELS.**—For purposes of the provision of on-the-job training under this paragraph, the Governor or local board involved may increase the amount of the reimbursement to an amount of up to 90 percent of the wage rate of a participant for a program carried out under chapter 2 or this chapter, if—

“(I) the Governor approves the increase with respect to a program carried out with funds reserved by the State under such chapter, taking into account the factors described in clause (iii); or

“(II) the local board approves the increase with respect to a program carried out with funds allocated to a local area under such chapter, taking into account the factors described in clause (iii).

“(ii) **VERIFICATION BY LOCAL AREA.**—The local area shall—

“(I) at least once during the on-the-job training program, verify that the employer meets the conditions that—

“(aa) were certified by the employer in the contract for such program; and

“(bb) are consistent with the factors described in clause (iii), according to a methodology determined by the local board with consent from the Governor; and

“(II) terminate the employer’s contract for such program if the employer is not meeting such conditions.

“(iii) **FACTORS.**—For purposes of this subparagraph, the Governor or local board, respectively, may take into account factors consisting of—

“(I) basic indicators of job quality, including—

“(aa) wage level upon completion of a training program;

“(bb) availability of benefits, such as paid time off, health insurance, and retirement savings plan; and

“(cc) a safe workplace, such as a record of compliance with safety regulations consistent with or better than the industry average and adoption of an independently certified injury and illness prevention program;

“(II) the characteristics of the participants;

“(III) the size of the employer;

“(IV) the quality of employer-provided training and advancement opportunities; and

“(V) such other factors as the Governor or local board, respectively, may determine to be appropriate, which may include the number of employees participating in the training, opportunities for promotions, predictable and stable work schedule, and relation of the training to the competitiveness of a participant.”.

(4) **SUPPORTIVE SERVICES.**—Section 134(c) (29 U.S.C. 3174) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(4) **SUPPORTIVE SERVICES.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—A portion of the funds allocated to a local area for adults under paragraph (2)(A) or (3), as appropriate, of section 133(b), and a portion of the funds allocated to the local area for dislocated workers under section 133(b)(2)(B)—

“(i) shall be used to provide supportive services (that are not needs-related payments) to adults and dislocated workers, respectively—

“(I) who are participating in programs with activities authorized in paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (c), or who entered unsubsidized employment after participating in such programs, for up to 12 months following the date of first employment; and

“(II) who are unable to obtain such supportive services through other programs providing such services; and

“(ii) may be used to provide needs-related payments to adults and dislocated workers, respectively, who are unemployed and do not qualify for (or have ceased to qualify for) unemployment compensation for the purpose of enabling such individuals to participate in programs of training services under subsection (c)(3).

“(B) **ADDITIONAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR NEEDS-RELATED PAYMENTS.**—In addition to the requirements contained in subparagraph (A)(ii), a dislocated worker who has ceased to qualify for unemployment compensation may be eligible to receive needs-related payments under this paragraph only if such worker is enrolled in training services.

“(C) **LEVEL OF PAYMENTS.**—The level of a needs-related payment made to a dislocated worker under this paragraph shall not exceed the greater of—

“(i) the applicable level of unemployment compensation; or

“(ii) if such worker did not qualify for unemployment compensation, an amount equal to 150 percent of the poverty line, for an equivalent period, which amount shall be adjusted to reflect changes in total family income.”.

(d) **PERMISSIBLE LOCAL EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 134(d)(1)(A) (29 U.S.C. 3174(d)(1)(A)) is amended—

(A) in clause (vii)—

(i) by inserting “and” at the end of subclause (III); and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

“(IV) to strengthen, through professional development activities, the knowledge and capacity of staff to use the latest digital technologies, tools and strategies to equitably deliver high quality services and outcomes for jobseekers, workers, and employers;”; and

(B) in clause (viii), strike “displaced homemakers” and insert “displaced caregivers”; and

(C) in clause (ix)(II)(bb), by inserting “, technical assistance in support of job quality, adoption of skills-based and equitable hiring practices” after “apprenticeship”.

(2) **INCUMBENT WORKER TRAINING PROGRAMS; TRANSITIONAL JOBS.**—Section 134(d) (29 U.S.C. 3174(d)), as amended by this section, is further amended by striking paragraphs (2) through (5), and inserting the following:

“(2) **INCUMBENT WORKER TRAINING PROGRAMS.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—

“(i) **STANDARD RESERVATION OF FUNDS.**—The local board may reserve and use not more than

25 percent of the funds allocated to the local area involved under section 133(b) to pay for the Federal share of the cost of providing training through a training program for incumbent workers, carried out in accordance with this paragraph.

“(ii) **INCREASE IN RESERVATION OF FUNDS.**—The local board may increase such reservation of funds for a program year if the Governor determines that the training from such funds from the prior program year resulted in career promotions for workers receiving such training and created new job vacancies. For a program year for which the reservation of funds is so increased, clause (i) shall be applied by substituting ‘30 percent’ for ‘25 percent’.

“(iii) **DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY.**—In order for a local board to determine that an employer is eligible to receive funding under clause (i), the local board shall take into account factors consisting of—

“(I) the basic indicators of job quality described in subsection (c)(3)(H)(iii)(I);

“(II) the characteristics of the participants in the program;

“(III) the relationship of the training to the competitiveness of a participant and the employer; and

“(IV) such other factors as the local board may determine to be appropriate, which may include the number of employees participating in the training, and the existence of other training and advancement opportunities provided by the employer.

“(iv) **STATEWIDE IMPACT.**—The Governor or State board involved may make recommendations to the local board for providing incumbent worker training that has statewide impact.

“(B) **TRAINING ACTIVITIES.**—The training program for incumbent workers carried out under this paragraph shall be carried out by the local board in conjunction with the employers or groups of employers of such workers (which may include employers in partnership with other entities for the purposes of delivering training) for the purpose of assisting such workers in obtaining the skills necessary to retain employment or avert layoffs.

“(C) **EMPLOYER PAYMENT OF NON-FEDERAL SHARE.**—Employers participating in the program carried out under this paragraph shall be required to pay for the non-Federal share of the cost of providing the training to incumbent workers of the employers.

“(D) **NON-FEDERAL SHARE.**—

“(i) **FACTORS.**—Subject to clauses (ii) and (iii), the local board shall establish the non-Federal share of the cost of providing training through a training program for incumbent workers, by considering the indicators described in subsection (c)(3)(H)(ii) and how many of such indicators the employer certifies will be met with respect to the employment of incumbent workers upon completion of training funded under this section.

“(ii) **LIMITS.**—The non-Federal share shall not be less than—

“(I) 10 percent of the cost, for employers with not more than 50 employees;

“(II) 25 percent of the cost, for employers with more than 50 employees but not more than 100 employees; and

“(III) 50 percent of the cost, for employers with more than 100 employees.

“(iii) **CALCULATION OF EMPLOYER SHARE.**—The non-Federal share provided by an employer participating in the program may include the amount of the wages paid by the employer to a worker while the worker is attending a training program under this paragraph. The employer may provide the share in cash or in kind, fairly evaluated.

“(E) **VERIFICATION BY LOCAL AREA.**—Upon completion of the incumbent worker training program funded under this section, the local area shall verify that the employer met the conditions that were certified to prior to receiving the Federal share of the training program’s

costs, consistent with this paragraph, according to a methodology determined by the Governor or local board. If such conditions were not met, the one-stop operator shall prohibit the employer from receiving funds for incumbent worker training under this section for a period of 5 years.

“(3) **TRANSITIONAL JOBS.**—The local board may use not more than 40 percent of the funds allocated to the local area involved under section 133(b) to provide transitional jobs under subsection (c)(3) that—

“(A) are time-limited work experiences that are subsidized and are in the public, private, employment social enterprise, or nonprofit sectors for individuals with barriers to employment who are chronically unemployed or have an inconsistent work history;

“(B) are combined with comprehensive employment and supportive services; and

“(C) are designed to assist the individuals described in subparagraph (A) to establish a work history, demonstrate success in the workplace, and develop skills that lead to entry into and retention in unsubsidized employment.”.

CHAPTER 4—GENERAL WORKFORCE INVESTMENT PROVISIONS

SEC. 251. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 136 (29 U.S.C. 3181) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 136. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“(a) **YOUTH WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the activities described in section 127(a), \$1,026,450,000 for fiscal year 2023, \$1,129,100,000 for fiscal year 2024, \$1,242,000,000 for fiscal year 2025, \$1,366,200,000 for fiscal year 2026, \$1,502,800,000 for fiscal year 2027, and \$1,653,100,000 for fiscal year 2028.

“(b) **SUMMER AND YEAR-ROUND EMPLOYMENT ACTIVITIES.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to section 130, \$926,650,000 for fiscal year 2023, \$1,019,300,000 for fiscal year 2024, \$1,121,250,000 for fiscal year 2025, \$1,233,400,000 for fiscal year 2026, \$1,356,750,000 for fiscal year 2027, and \$1,492,450,000 for fiscal year 2028.

“(c) **ADULT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the activities described in section 132(a)(1), \$1,555,600,000 for fiscal year 2023, \$1,711,200,000 for fiscal year 2024, \$1,882,300,000 for fiscal year 2025, \$2,070,500,000 for fiscal year 2026, \$2,277,600,000 for fiscal year 2027, and \$2,505,400,000 for fiscal year 2028.

“(d) **DISLOCATED WORKER EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the activities described in section 132(a)(2), \$2,486,300,000 for fiscal year 2023, \$2,734,900,000 for fiscal year 2024, \$3,008,400,000 for fiscal year 2025, \$3,309,200,000 for fiscal year 2026, \$3,640,100,000 for fiscal year 2027, and \$4,004,100,000 for fiscal year 2028.”.

Subtitle C—Job Corps

SEC. 261. AMENDMENTS RELATING TO JOB CORPS.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 142 (29 U.S.C. 3192) is amended—

(A) by amending paragraph (7) to read as follows:

“(7) **JOB CORPS CAMPUS.**—The term ‘Job Corps campus’ means a campus run by an operator selected by the Secretary pursuant to section 147, carrying out Job Corps activities.”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(11) **STATE.**—The term ‘State’ has the meaning given the term in section 3, except that such term also includes outlying areas (as defined in section 3).”.

(2) **CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**—Subtitle C of title I (29 U.S.C. 3191 et seq.) is amended—

(A) by striking “Job Corps center” each place such term appears (including in any headings) and inserting “Job Corps campus”; and

(B) by striking “Job Corps centers” each place such term appears (including in any headings) and inserting “Job Corps campuses”.

(b) **INDIVIDUALS ELIGIBLE FOR THE JOB CORPS.**—Section 144 (29 U.S.C. 3194) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) not less than age 16 and not more than age 24 on the date of enrollment.”;

(B) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

“(2) an individual who is—

“(A) a low-income individual as defined in subsection (h)(4) of section 402A of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070a-11) as determined with procedures similar to those in subsection (e) of such section; or

“(B) a resident of a qualified opportunity zone as defined in section 1400Z-1(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; and”;

(C) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “Basic skills deficient” and inserting “An individual with foundational skill needs”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “A school dropout” and inserting “An opportunity youth”;

(iii) in subparagraph (D), by inserting “or an individual who is pregnant” before the period; and

(2) by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

“(b) **SPECIAL RULE FOR VETERANS.**—A veteran shall be eligible to become an enrollee if the veteran meets the requirements of subsection (a)(1).”

(c) **RECRUITMENT, SCREENING, SELECTION, AND ASSIGNMENT OF ENROLLEES.**—Section 145(a) (29 U.S.C. 3195(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “and the results received within 45 days after the enrollees enroll in the Job Corps” and inserting “after enrollees arrive at a Job Corps campus”;

(B) in subparagraph (D), by striking “and” at the end;

(C) in subparagraph (E), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(F) assist one-stop centers and other entities identified in paragraph (3) in streamlining the application process for Job Corps, YouthBuild, and youth workforce investment activities under which an applicant may submit a single application for all such programs.”; and

(2) in paragraph (5), by striking the last sentence.

(d) **JOB CORPS CAMPUSES.**—Section 147 (29 U.S.C. 3197) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by inserting at the end the following: “Such award shall be based upon best value and fair and reasonable pricing.”; and

(ii) by amending subparagraph (B) to read as follows:

“(B) **CONSIDERATIONS.**—

“(i) **STUDENT OUTCOMES.**—In selecting an entity to operate a Job Corps campus, the Secretary shall consider a numeric metric of recent past effectiveness of the entity in assisting individuals eligible to enroll in the Job Corps to connect to the workforce, to be calculated based on data, to the extent practicable, regarding—

“(I) the percentage of students served by the entity who were in education or training activities, or in unsubsidized employment, during the second quarter after exit from the relevant program;

“(II) the percentage of students served by the entity who were in education or training activities, or in unsubsidized employment, during the fourth quarter after exit from the relevant program;

“(III) the median earnings of students served by the entity who were in unsubsidized employment during the second quarter after exit from the relevant program;

“(IV) the percentage of students served by the entity who obtained a recognized postsecondary credential, or a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent, during participation in or within 1 year after exit from the relevant program; and

“(V) the percentage of individuals eligible to enroll in the Job Corps recruited compared to the established goals for such recruitment.

“(ii) **MARKET DEVELOPMENT.**—

“(I) **MENTOR-PROTÉGÉ PROGRAM.**—The Secretary shall incorporate Job Corps campus operations into the mentor-protégé program of the Department of Labor established in accordance with section 45 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657r).

“(II) **PAST-PERFORMANCE.**—The Secretary shall publish comparable alternative metrics for entities without previous experience in Job Corps campus operations to demonstrate their past effectiveness in accordance with the requirements of clause (i).”; and

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “high-skill, high-wage, or” before “in-demand”;

(ii) in subparagraph (C), by striking “Workforce Investment Act of 1998” and inserting “Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act”;

(iii) by redesignating subparagraph (K) as subparagraph (L); and

(iv) by inserting after subparagraph (J) the following:

“(K) A description of the entity’s ability to successfully operate, or partner with relevant entities to operate, a safe learning and residential environment for individuals eligible to enroll in the Job Corps.”;

(2) in subsection (b), by striking paragraphs (2) and (3) and inserting the following:

“(2) **HIGH PERFORMANCE.**—An entity shall be considered to be an operator of a high-performing campus if the Job Corps campus operated by the entity was ranked among the top 25 percent of Job Corps campuses, excluding Civilian Conservation Centers described in subsection (d), for the two most recent preceding program years.”;

(3) in subsection (d), by adding at the end the following:

“(4) **DIRECT HIRE AUTHORITY.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Labor or the Secretary of Agriculture may appoint, without regard to the provisions of subchapter I of chapter 33 of title 5, United States Code (other than sections 3303 and 3328 of such title), a covered graduate directly to any position with the Department of Labor or the Forest Service, as the case may be, for which the candidate meets Office of Personnel Management qualification standards.

“(B) **COVERED JOB CORPS GRADUATE.**—In the paragraph, the term ‘covered graduate’ means a graduate of a Job Corps Campus or a Civilian Conservation Center who successfully completed a training program, including in administration, human resources, business, or quality assurance, that was focused on forestry, wildland firefighting, or another topic relating to the mission of the Department of Labor or the Forest Service.”;

(4) in subsection (f), by striking “2-year” and inserting “4-year”;

(5) in subsection (g)(1), by striking “, for both of the 2 most recent preceding program years” and all that follows through the end and inserting “the agreement has been in place for at least 3 years and for both of the 2 most recent preceding program years for which information is available at the time the determination is made, such campus has been ranked in the lowest 10 percent of Job Corps campuses.”;

(e) **PROGRAM ACTIVITIES.**—Section 148 (29 U.S.C. 3198) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(f) **BASIC HEALTH SERVICES.**—The Secretary shall, to the extent practicable, provide enrollees with basic medical, dental, and mental health services.”

(f) **SUPPORT.**—Section 150 (29 U.S.C. 3200) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c), by striking “3 months” and inserting “12 months”;

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(d) **PERIOD OF TRANSITION.**—Notwithstanding the requirements of section 146(b), Job Corps graduates may remain enrolled and a resident of a Job Corps campus for not more than 1 month after graduation, subject to approval by the director of the Job Corps Campus, in order to facilitate their transition into independent living and employment.”;

(g) **OPERATIONS.**—Section 151 (29 U.S.C. 3201) is amended to read as follows:

“**SEC. 151. OPERATIONS.**

“(a) **OPERATING PLAN.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The provisions of the contract between the Secretary and an entity selected to operate a Job Corps campus shall, including any subsequent modifications to such contract, serve as an operating plan for the Job Corps campus.

“(2) **FEDERAL CHANGES TO OPERATING PLAN.**—The Secretary may require the operator to submit additional information, as the Secretary deems necessary for compliance with any relevant regulations, which shall be considered part of the operating plan.

“(3) **AVAILABILITY.**—The Secretary shall make the operating plan described in paragraphs (1) and (2), excluding any proprietary information, available on a publicly accessible website.

“(b) **LOCAL AUTHORITIES.**—Subject to the limitations of their approved budgets, the operators of Job Corps campuses shall have the authority, without prior approval from the Secretary, to—

“(1) hire staff and invest in staff professional development;

“(2) enter into agreements with local partners, such as secondary and postsecondary schools or employers; and

“(3) engage with and educate stakeholders about Job Corps operations and activities.”.

(h) **STANDARDS OF CONDUCT.**—Section 152 (29 U.S.C. 3202) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking the second sentence;

(2) by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

“(b) **BEHAVIORAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—As part of the operating plan defined in section 151(a), the director of each Job Corps campus shall develop and implement a behavioral management plan, subject to the approval of the Secretary. Such plan shall include student standards of conduct, positive behavioral interventions and supports, and multi-tier systems of supports.

“(2) **DISCIPLINARY MEASURES AND DRUG TESTING.**—

“(A) **DISCIPLINARY MEASURES.**—To promote the proper behavioral standards in the Job Corps, the director of each Job Corps campus shall, consistent with the applicable behavioral management plan described in paragraph (1), have the authority to take appropriate disciplinary measures against enrollees if such director determines that an enrollee has committed a violation of the standards of conduct. The director shall adopt a zero tolerance policy for an act of violence or a credible threat of violence that seriously endangers the safety of students, staff, or the local community and for illegal activity on the campus.

“(B) **DRUG TESTING.**—The Secretary shall require drug testing of all enrollees for controlled substances, as set forth in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802), in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Secretary under section 145(a).

“(C) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this paragraph:

“(i) **CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE.**—The term ‘controlled substance’ has the meaning given the term in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802).

“(ii) **ZERO TOLERANCE POLICY.**—The term ‘zero tolerance policy’ means a policy under which an

enrollee shall be automatically dismissed from the Job Corps after a determination by the director that the enrollee has carried out an act of violence that seriously endangers the safety of students, staff, or the local community or engaged in an illegal activity on the campus.

“(3) **ADVISORY GROUP.**—The Secretary shall periodically convene an advisory group of Job Corps operators and service providers and subject matter experts to review the reporting data collected under paragraph (5) and provide recommendations for Job Corps behavioral management plans based on evidence-based research regarding effective and equitable behavioral policies.

“(4) **LAW ENFORCEMENT AGREEMENTS.**—The directors of each Job Corps campus shall, to the extent practicable, enter into an agreement with the relevant local law enforcement agency of jurisdiction regarding the procedures for reporting and investigating potentially illegal activity on Job Corps campuses.

“(5) **INCIDENT REPORTING.**—The Secretary shall establish procedures for—

“(A) reporting significant health incidents, including substance abuse, self-harm, and accidents resulting in bodily harm; and

“(B) reporting significant behavioral incidents, defined as acts of violence or illegal activity.

“(6) **ACCOUNTABILITY.**—The Secretary shall establish standards under which a Job Corps campus shall be required to take performance improvement actions described in section 159(f), based on an evaluation of such Job Corps campus, which shall take into account reporting data collected under paragraph (5) and recommendations of the advisory group pursuant to paragraph (3).”.

(i) **EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.**—Section 156(a) (29 U.S.C. 3206(a)) is amended to read as follows:

“(a) **PROJECTS.**—The Secretary may carry out and repeat experimental, research, or demonstration projects relating to the operations of Job Corps campuses. The Secretary may waive any provisions of this subtitle (other than sections 145, 147, and 159(c)) that the Secretary finds would prevent the Secretary from carrying out the projects, provided that—

“(1) the project will not result in a reduction in the number of students served; and

“(2) if the Secretary informs the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate, in writing, not less than 90 days in advance of issuing such waiver.”.

(j) **APPLICATION OF PROVISIONS OF FEDERAL LAW.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 157 (29 U.S.C. 3207) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) **SERVICE CONTRACT ACT.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Operators and service providers, including subcontractors thereto, are subject to and shall be required to abide by chapter 67 of title 41, United States Code (commonly known as the ‘McNamara-O’Hara Service Contract Act of 1965’).

“(2) **ACADEMIC AND CAREER TECHNICAL INSTRUCTIONAL EMPLOYEES.**—Notwithstanding section 6701(3)(C) of such chapter, an academic or career technical instructional employee at a Job Corps campus shall be considered a ‘service employee’ for purposes of applying such chapter under paragraph (1).

“(3) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—To the extent compensation levels being paid or scheduled to be paid by an employer are, in the aggregate, greater than those determined by the Secretary of Labor to be required under this subsection, or as set forth in a collective bargaining agreement, nothing herein shall be construed to require a reduction of such compensation.”.

(2) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—

(A) **AGREEMENTS IN EFFECT ON DATE OF ENACTMENT.**—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary

shall, subject to appropriations, modify all agreements with operators and service providers in effect as of such date of enactment to include the requirements imposed by the amendment made by paragraph (1).

(B) **PENDING SOLICITATIONS.**—Upon the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall include the requirements imposed by the amendment made by paragraph (1) in any pending solicitation for an operator or service provider.

(k) **STAFFING.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—To ensure compliance with chapter 67 of title 41, United States Code (commonly known as the ‘McNamara-O’Hara Service Contract Act of 1965’), as such chapter is applied by section 157(d) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, the staffing plan and the associated budget of an entity proposing to be an operator or service provider for a Job Corps campus shall incorporate hourly wages (or salaries as appropriate) and fringe benefit costs for occupational classifications at least equal to the wage determination determined by the Secretary of Labor for the locality of the Job Corps campus. In preparing such wage determination, the Secretary shall compare the specific job classifications at the Job Corps campus with those occupations most closely correlated with those employed by public education providers in the locality with the goal of ensuring equivalency to the maximum extent feasible.

(2) **ADJUSTMENTS PERMITTED.**—The Secretary may further adjust compensation levels in a contract with an operator or service provider to ensure sufficient availability and retention of qualified personnel in the locality.

(3) **ANNUAL UPDATES.**—The Secretary shall update hourly wages (or salaries as appropriate) and fringe benefit levels for such occupations covered in this paragraph on an annual basis.

(l) **SPECIAL PROVISIONS.**—Section 158(f) (29 U.S.C. 3208(f)) is amended—

(1) by striking “Secretary” and inserting “directors of Job Corps campuses”; and

(2) by striking “the Job Corps or individual” and inserting “such”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following: “Any real property acquired shall be directly transferred to the Secretary in accordance with chapter 5 of title 40 and on a nonreimbursable basis.”

(m) **MANAGEMENT INFORMATION.**—Section 159 (29 U.S.C. 3209) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by adding at the end the following:

“(4) **ANNUAL RECONCILIATION.**—Prior to the expiration of any appropriated Job Corps operations funds for any fiscal year, any anticipated unobligated funds may, subject to appropriations, be obligated to projects identified under subsection (h)(1).”;

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) **LEVELS OF PERFORMANCE AND INDICATORS.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—At the start of each contract period, and at least every two program years in the case of Civilian Conservation Centers, the Secretary shall establish expected levels of performance for each Job Corps campus relating to each of the primary indicators of performance for eligible youth described in section 116(b)(2)(A)(ii) using the model described in subparagraph (B).

“(B) **PERFORMANCE MODEL.**—At least every four years and no more than every two years, the Secretary shall develop a model for establishing the expected levels of performance for each Job Corps campus, in accordance with the following:

“(i) **EQUITY.**—The model shall account for significant correlations between various factors and student outcomes, including:

“(I) Student demographics, including age, gender, race, ethnicity, documented disabilities, and education level on entry.

“(II) Employment conditions in students’ home communities.

“(ii) **DEVELOPMENT.**—The model shall be developed by subject matter experts in the fields of Job Corps operations, program evaluation, statistical analysis, and related fields using available Job Corps data as well as regional economic data.

“(iii) **TRANSPARENCY.**—The performance model and the past effectiveness metric identified in section 147(a)(2)(B)(i), including the procedures outlined in section 147(a)(2)(B)(iv), shall be published for comment in the Federal Register.”;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “and” at the end; and

(ii) by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

“(B) the number of enrollees recruited that meet the requirements of section 144(a)(2)(A); and

“(C) the measurement described in subparagraph (K) of subsection (d)(1).”; and

(C) in paragraph (4)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “and” at the end;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) information on the performance of the Job Corps selection process in section 147(a)(2) with respect to increasing performance as measured pursuant to subparagraph (A), specifically including information on the performance of each Job Corps campus as compared to its annual performance immediately prior to its current operating agreement.”;

(3) in subsection (d)(1)—

(A) by striking subparagraph (I); and

(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (J) through (O) as subparagraphs (I) through (N), respectively;

(4) in subsection (f)—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (E), by adding “or” at the end;

(ii) in subparagraph (F), by striking “; or” and inserting a period; and

(iii) by striking subparagraph (G); and

(b) by amending paragraph (4) to read as follows:

“(4) **CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CENTERS.**—In addition to the primary indicators of performance specified in subsection (c)(1), Civilian Conservation Centers shall be evaluated on their contribution to the nation’s conservation goals by the Secretaries of Agriculture and Labor. If the Secretaries jointly conclude that a Civilian Conservation Center is not meeting these dual performance goals, they may take performance improvement actions described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of paragraph (2) of this subsection.”; and

(5) in subsection (g)(2)—

(A) by striking “has entered” and inserting “enters”; and

(B) by striking “comply” and inserting “attest to compliance”.

(n) **TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.**—Subtitle C of title I (29 U.S.C. 3191 et seq.) is amended by striking “Committee on Education and the Workforce” each place it appears and inserting “Committee on Education and Labor”.

(o) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—Section 162 (29 U.S.C. 3212) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 162. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subtitle—

“(1) \$1,809,857,925 for fiscal year 2023;

“(2) \$1,873,202,952 for fiscal year 2024;

“(3) \$1,938,765,056 for fiscal year 2025;

“(4) \$2,006,621,833 for fiscal year 2026;

“(5) \$2,076,853,597 for fiscal year 2027; and

“(6) \$2,149,543,473 for fiscal year 2028.

(b) **CONSTRUCTION COSTS.**—Of the amount authorized in subsection (a) for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2028, a portion of the funds shall be for construction, rehabilitation, and acquisition of Job Corps Campuses, as determined by the Secretary.

Subtitle D—National Programs**SEC. 271. NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMS.**

Section 166 (29 U.S.C. 3221) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c), by striking “, on a competitive basis,”;

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “and” at the end;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) are evidence-based, to the extent practicable.”; and

(B) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

“(2) **WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES AND SUPPLEMENTAL SERVICES.**—Funds made available under subsection (c) shall be used for—

“(A) comprehensive workforce development activities for Indians, Alaska Natives, or Native Hawaiians, including training on entrepreneurial skills; or

“(B) supplemental services for Indian, Alaska Native, or Native Hawaiian youth on or near Indian reservations and in Oklahoma, Alaska, or Hawaii.”; and

(3) in subsection (i)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the heading, by striking “UNIT” and inserting “DIVISION”; and

(ii) by striking “unit” and inserting “division”;

(B) in paragraph (4)—

(i) by amending subparagraph (B) to read as follows:

“(B) **COMPOSITION.**—

“(i) **IN GENERAL.**—The Council shall be composed of individuals, appointed by the Secretary, who are representatives of the entities described in subsection (c).

“(ii) **VACANCIES.**—Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term for which the member’s predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of that term. A member may serve after the expiration of that member’s term until a successor has taken office.”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (C), by striking “unit” and inserting “division”; and

(C) in paragraph (5), by striking “unit” and inserting “division”.

SEC. 272. MIGRANT AND SEASONAL FARMWORKER PROGRAMS.

Section 167 (29 U.S.C. 3222) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d), by inserting “be used for the 4-year period for which funds are provided under this section, and which may” after “which may”;

(2) in subsection (h)—

(A) in the heading, by inserting “; FUNDING OBLIGATION” after “FUNDING ALLOCATION”; and

(B) by striking “From the” and inserting the following:

“(1) **FUNDING ALLOCATION.**—From the”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) **FUNDING OBLIGATION.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Funds appropriated and made available to carry out this section for any fiscal year may be obligated to any entity described in subsection (b) during the period beginning on April 1 of the calendar year that begins during such fiscal year, and ending on June 30 of the following calendar year.

“(B) **OBLIGATED AMOUNT.**—Funds made available under this section for a fiscal year to any entity described in subsection (b) shall be obligated and available for expenditure by such entity for the period beginning on July 1 of the calendar year that begins during such fiscal year, ending on June 30 of the fourth calendar year that begins after such fiscal year, except that the Secretary may extend such period if the Secretary determines that such extension is necessary to ensure the effective use of such funds by such entity.”; and

(3) in subsection (i)—

(A) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

“(2) **ELIGIBLE MIGRANT FARMWORKER.**—The term ‘eligible migrant farmworker’ has the meaning given the term ‘migrant farmworker’ in section 3, except that such term also includes a dependent of the farmworker.”; and

(B) by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

“(3) **ELIGIBLE SEASONAL FARMWORKER.**—The term ‘eligible seasonal farmworker’ has the meaning given the term ‘seasonal farmworker’ in section 3, except that such term also includes a dependent of the farmworker.”.

SEC. 273. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.

Section 168(a)(1) (29 U.S.C. 3223(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “staff development” and inserting “professional development for staff”; and

(2) in subparagraph (C), by inserting “professional development and” after “the” the first place it appears;

(3) by amending subparagraph (D) to read as follows:

“(D) technical assistance and the training of members of State boards and local boards through grants, cooperative agreements, contracts, and other arrangements with business and labor intermediaries;”; and

(4) in subparagraph (G), by striking “and” at the end;

(5) in subparagraph (H), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(6) by adding at the end the following:

“(I) the training of staff at one-stop centers on trauma-informed approaches, age, gender and racial biases, and the unique safety challenges faced by survivors of gender-based violence.”.

SEC. 274. EVALUATIONS AND RESEARCH.

Section 169 (29 U.S.C. 3224) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (4), by striking “2019” and inserting “2027”; and

(B) in paragraph (6), by striking “the Workforce” and inserting “Labor”; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “the Workforce” and inserting “Labor”; and

(B) in paragraph (4)—

(i) by striking subparagraphs (B) through (J);

(ii) by redesignating subparagraph (K) as subparagraph (C);

(iii) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

“(B) **STUDY ON CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING.**—The Secretary of Labor, in coordination with the Secretary of Education, may conduct a study to determine the feasibility of, and potential means to replicate the measurement of recidivism for former criminal offenders who participated in adult employment and training activities under this title or correctional institution education programs under title II to improve the quality and performance of such services or activities.”; and

(iv) in subparagraph (C), as so redesignated, by striking “the Workforce” and inserting “Labor”;

(3) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d); and

(4) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

“(c) **WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT INNOVATION FUND.**—

“(1) **PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may award workforce development innovation grants, on a competitive basis, to eligible entities to enable such entities to—

“(i) create, implement, replicate, or take to scale evidence-based, or field-initiated innovation programs and services for improving the design and delivery of employment and training services that generate long-term improvements

in the performance of the workforce development system, in outcomes for job-seekers (including individuals with barriers to employment), and in the cost-effectiveness of programs and services; and

“(ii) rigorously evaluate such programs and services in accordance with this subsection.

“(B) **DESCRIPTION OF GRANTS.**—The grants described in subparagraph (A) shall include—

“(i) early-phase grants to fund the development, implementation, and feasibility testing of an innovation program or service, which prior research suggests has promise, for the purpose of determining whether such program or service can successfully improve the design and delivery of employment and training services that generate long-term improvements in the performance of the workforce development system, in outcomes for job-seekers (including individuals with barriers to employment), and in the cost-effectiveness of such programs and services; and

“(ii) mid-phase grants to fund implementation and a well-designed and well-implemented evaluation of such a program or service that has been successfully implemented under an early-phase grant described in clause (i) or other effort meeting similar criteria, for the purpose of measuring the impact and cost effectiveness of such programs or services, using data collected pursuant to the implementation of such program or service, if possible; and

“(iii) expansion grants to fund implementation and a well-designed and well-implemented replication evaluation of such a program or service that has been found to produce sizable, important impacts under a mid-phase grant described in clause (ii) or other effort meeting similar criteria, for the purposes of—

“(I) determining whether such impacts may be successfully reproduced and sustained over time; and

“(II) identifying the conditions in which such a program or service is most effective.

“(2) **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.**—Of the funds made available to carry out this subsection for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall reserve not more than 5 percent of the funds to—

“(A) provide technical assistance to eligible entities, which may include preapplication workshops, web-based seminars, and evaluation support; and

“(B) disseminate evidence-based best practices.

“(3) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this subsection:

“(A) **ELIGIBLE ENTITY.**—The term ‘eligible entity’ means any of the following:

“(i) A State board.

“(ii) A local board.

“(iii) An Indian tribe, tribal organization, Alaska Native entity, Indian-controlled organization serving Indians, or Native Hawaiian organization that is eligible to receive an award under section 166.

“(iv) A community-based, nonprofit, or non-governmental organization serving an underserved population.

“(v) An institution of higher education (as defined in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001)).

“(vi) A consortium of such entities described under clause (i) through clause (v).

“(B) **WELL-DESIGNED AND WELL-IMPLEMENTED.**—The term ‘well-designed and well-implemented’, as applied to an evaluation study, means a study that is conducted in a manner consistent with applicable evaluation, data, and privacy standards and practices of the Office of Management and Budget.

“(4) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection, such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2023 through 2028.”.

SEC. 275. NATIONAL DISLOCATED WORKER GRANTS.

Section 170(c)(1)(B) (29 U.S.C. 3225(c)(1)(B)) is amended by striking “and any other” and all that follows through “dislocations.” and inserting “which may include a national or regional

intermediary that provides employment and training activities to dislocated workers.”.

SEC. 276. YOUTHBUILD PROGRAM.

Section 171 (29 U.S.C. 3226) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) RESERVATION, AMOUNT OF GRANTS.—

“(A) RESERVATION.—In any fiscal year in which the amount appropriated to carry out this section is greater than \$125,000,000, the Secretary shall reserve 20 percent of such amount that is greater than \$125,000,000 for—

“(i) grants to applicants that are located in rural areas (as defined by the Secretary); and

“(ii) programs operated by an Indian tribe or for the benefit of the members of an Indian Tribe for the purpose of carrying out YouthBuild programs approved under this section.

“(B) AMOUNT OF GRANTS.—After making the reservation described under subparagraph (A), the Secretary may use the remaining amount appropriated to carry out this section to make grants to applicants for the purpose of carrying out YouthBuild programs approved under this section.”;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) in clause (iv)(II), by striking “English language learners” and inserting “English learners”;

(II) in clause (vii), by striking “12” and inserting “24”; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

“(I) Provision of meals and other food assistance that is offered to participants in conjunction with another activity described in this paragraph.

“(J) Informing participants of their eligibility, and assisting participants in applying, for Federal and State means tested benefit programs, such as the supplemental nutrition assistance program, and assistance provided by the State through the Child Care Development Block Grant Act.

“(K) Supportive services for individuals with disabilities to ensure such individuals may fully participate in a YouthBuild program.”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(6) USE OF FUNDS FOR MATCH.—Consistent with the requirements described under subsection (e)(3), an entity which receives a grant under this section may use a portion of such grant to meet all or a portion of the requirement to provide matching funds under section 121(e) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12571(e)) or any other such requirements under such Act.”;

(2) in subsection (e)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)(ii), by striking “youth offender” and inserting “youth justice-involved individual”; and

(B) in subparagraph (B)(i), by striking “basic skills deficient” and inserting “foundational skill needs”;

(3) in subsection (f), by adding at the end the following:

“(3) CONSULTATION.—In establishing expected levels of performance under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consult, on not less than an annual basis, with YouthBuild programs to ensure such levels of performance account for the workforce and postsecondary experiences of youth served by such programs.”;

(4) in subsection (g), by adding at the end the following:

“(4) ANNUAL RELEASE OF FUNDING OPPORTUNITY ANNOUNCEMENT.—The Secretary shall, to the greatest extent practicable, announce new funding opportunities for grants under this section during the same time period each year that such grants are announced.

“(5) STATE WAGE DATA.—States receiving grants under this Act shall facilitate access to wage data of participants in YouthBuild programs for the purpose of meeting the require-

ments of this section. Such facilitation shall not reduce any protections afforded by the State that protect the privacy of participant information.”; and

(5) by amending subsection (i) to read as follows:

“(i) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section—

“(1) \$159,500,000 for fiscal year 2023;

“(2) \$167,500,000 for fiscal year 2024;

“(3) \$175,900,000 for fiscal year 2025;

“(4) \$184,700,000 for fiscal year 2026;

“(5) \$193,000,000 for fiscal year 2027; and

“(6) \$203,600,000 for fiscal year 2028.”.

SEC. 277. STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY COLLEGES TRAINING GRANTS PROGRAM.

Subtitle D of title I (29 U.S.C. 3221 et seq.), as amended by this Act is further amended—

(1) by redesignating section 172 as section 176; and

(2) by inserting after section 171 the following:

“SEC. 172. STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY COLLEGES TRAINING GRANTS PROGRAM.

“(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

“(1) to establish, improve, or expand high-quality educational or career training programs at community colleges; and

“(2) to expand opportunities for individuals to obtain recognized postsecondary credentials that are nationally or regionally portable and stackable for high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors or occupations.

“(b) STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY COLLEGES TRAINING GRANTS PROGRAM.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—From the amounts appropriated to carry out this section under subsection (j) and not reserved under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall, on a competitive basis, make grants to eligible institutions to carry out the activities described in subsection (e).

“(2) RESERVATION.—Of the amounts appropriated to carry out this section under subsection (j), the Secretary may reserve not more than two percent for the administration of grants awarded under this section, including—

“(A) providing technical assistance and targeted outreach to support eligible institutions serving a high number or high percentage of low-income individuals or individuals with barriers to employment, and rural-serving eligible institutions, to provide guidance and assistance in the process of applying for grants under this section; and

“(B) evaluating and reporting on the performance and impact of programs funded under this section in accordance with subsections (f) and (g).

“(c) AWARD PERIOD.—

“(1) INITIAL GRANT PERIOD.—Each grant under this section shall be awarded for an initial period of not more than 4 years.

“(2) SUBSEQUENT GRANTS.—An eligible institution that receives an initial grant under this section may receive one or more additional grants under this section for additional periods of not more than 4 years each if the eligible institution demonstrates that the community college and industry partnership supported with the initial grant was successful (as determined by the Secretary on the basis of the levels of performance achieved with respect to the performance indicators described in subsection (g)).

“(d) APPLICATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an eligible institution shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

“(2) CONTENTS.—At a minimum, an application submitted by an eligible institution under paragraph (1) shall include a description of each the following:

“(A) The extent to which the eligible institution included in the partnership has prior experience in leading similar capacity building

projects that demonstrates the institution’s ability to accomplish multi-pronged, complex projects and an explanation of the results of any such projects.

“(B) The extent to which the eligible institution can—

“(i) leverage additional resources to support the programs funded with the grant; and

“(ii) demonstrate the future sustainability of each such program.

“(C) The steps the institution will take to ensure the quality of each program supported by the grant, including the career pathways within such programs.

“(D) The needs that will be addressed by the community college and industry partnership supported by the grant.

“(E) The population and geographic area to be served by the partnership.

“(F) One or more industries that the partnership will target and data demonstrating that those industries are aligned with employer demand in the geographic area to be served by the partnership.

“(G) The educational or career training programs to be supported by the grant.

“(H) The recognized postsecondary credentials that are expected to be earned by participants in such programs and the related in-demand industry sectors or occupations for which such programs will prepare participants.

“(I) The evidence upon which the education and training strategies to be used in the programs are based and an explanation of how such evidence influenced the design of the programs to improve education and employment outcomes.

“(J) The methods and strategies the partnership will use to engage with employers in in-demand industry sectors or occupations.

“(K) The roles and responsibilities of each employer, organization, agency, or institution of higher education with which the eligible institution will partner to carry out activities under this section.

“(L) Whether, and to what extent, the activities of the partnership are expected to align with the workforce strategies identified in—

“(i) any State plan or local plan submitted under this Act by the State, outlying area, or locality in which the partnership is expected to operate;

“(ii) any State plan submitted under section 122 of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2342) by such State or outlying area; and

“(iii) any economic development plan of the chief executive of such State or outlying area.

“(M) How the eligible institution will identify and define appropriate performance outcome measurements (as determined by the Secretary) to measure.

“(i) how activities supported by the grant build capacity for in-demand skills training, such as by increasing the breadth and depth of employer engagement and by developing and implementing new and accelerated instructional techniques or technologies;

“(ii) the expected performance of individuals participating in the programs to be offered by the eligible institution, including with respect to any performance indicators applicable under section 116; and

“(iii) any other performance outcomes identified by the Secretary.

“(3) CONSIDERATION OF PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE.—The Secretary may not disqualify an otherwise eligible institution from receiving a grant under this section solely because such institution lacks previous experience in capacity building projects, as described in subparagraph (2)(A).

“(4) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under this section, the Secretary shall give priority to eligible entities that will use the grant to serve—

“(A) individuals with barriers to employment; or

“(B) incumbent workers who need to gain or improve foundational skills to enhance their employability.

“(e) USES OF FUNDS.—

“(1) COMMUNITY COLLEGE AND INDUSTRY PARTNERSHIP.—For the purpose of carrying out the activities specified in paragraphs (2) and (3), an eligible institution that receives a grant under this section shall establish a partnership or continue an existing partnership with one or more employers in an in-demand industry sector or occupation and shall maintain such partnership for the duration of the grant period. The eligible institution shall ensure that the partnership—

“(A) targets one or more specific high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industries;

“(B) includes collaboration with the workforce development system;

“(C) serves adult and dislocated workers, incumbent workers, and new entrants to the workforce;

“(D) uses an evidence-based program design that is appropriate for the activities carried out by the partnership; and

“(E) incorporates, to the extent appropriate, virtual service delivery to facilitate technology-enabled learning.

“(2) REQUIRED ACTIVITIES.—An eligible institution that receives a grant under this section, in consultation with the partnership established under paragraph (1), shall—

“(A) establish, improve, or expand high quality, evidence-based education or career training programs, career pathway programs, or work-based learning programs (including apprenticeship programs or pre-apprenticeships that qualify an individual for participation in an apprenticeship program); and

“(B) use not less than 15 percent of the grant to provide supportive services to individuals participating in the programs funded with the grant to facilitate retention and program completion, which may include—

“(i) childcare, transportation, mental health services, and assistance in obtaining health insurance coverage and housing;

“(ii) assistance in accessing State and Federal means-tested benefits programs;

“(iii) career navigation, coaching, mentorship, and case management services, including providing information and outreach to individuals with barriers to employment to encourage such individuals to participate in programs funded with the grant; and

“(iv) providing access to course materials, technological devices, required equipment, and other supports necessary for participation in and successful completion of such programs.

“(3) ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES.—In addition to the activities required under paragraph (2), an eligible institution that receives a grant under this section, in consultation with the partnership established under paragraph (1), shall carry out one or more of the following activities:

“(A) Establish, improve, or expand—

“(i) articulation agreements (as defined in section 486A(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1093a(a)));

“(ii) credit transfer agreements;

“(iii) corequisite remediation programs that enable a student to receive remedial education services while enrolled in a postsecondary course rather than requiring the student to receive remedial education before enrolling in a such a course;

“(iv) dual or concurrent enrollment programs;

“(v) competency-based education and assessment; or

“(vi) policies and processes to award academic credit for prior learning or for the programs described in paragraph (2).

“(B) Make available, in a format that is open, searchable, and easily comparable, information on—

“(i) curricula and recognized postsecondary credentials offered through programs funded with the grant, including any curricula or credentials created or further developed using such grant;

“(ii) the skills or competencies developed by individuals who participate in such programs; and

“(iii) related employment and earnings outcomes.

“(C) Establish or implement plans for providers of the programs described in paragraph (2) to meet the criteria and carry out the procedures necessary to be included on the eligible training services provider list described in section 122(d).

“(D) Purchase, lease, or refurbish specialized equipment as necessary to carry out such programs.

“(E) Reduce or eliminate unmet financial need relating to participants' cost of attendance (as defined under section 472 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 10871)) in such programs.

“(4) ADMINISTRATIVE COST LIMIT.—An eligible institution may use not more than 10 percent of the funds received under this section for administrative costs, including costs related to collecting information, analysis, and coordination for purposes of subsection (f).

“(f) PERFORMANCE LEVELS AND PERFORMANCE REVIEWS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall develop and implement guidance that establishes the levels of performance that are expected to be achieved by each community college and industry partnership funded with a grant under this section. Such performance levels shall be based on the following indicators:

“(A) Each of the primary indicators of performance for adults described in section 116(b).

“(B) The extent to which the partnership built capacity by—

“(i) increasing the breadth and depth of employer engagement and investment in educational and training programs in the in-demand industry sectors and occupations targeted by the partnership;

“(ii) designing or implementing new and accelerated instructional techniques or technologies, including the use of advanced online and technology-enabled learning; and

“(iii) increasing program and policy alignment across systems and decreasing duplicative services or service gaps.

“(C) With respect to individuals who participated in an education or training program funded with the grant—

“(i) the percentage of participants who successfully completed a program; and

“(ii) of the participants who were incumbent workers at the time of enrollment in the program, the percentage who advanced into higher-level positions during or after completing the program.

“(D) Such other indicators of performance as the Secretary determines appropriate.

“(2) CONSULTATION AND DETERMINATION OF PERFORMANCE LEVELS.—

“(A) CONSULTATION.—In developing the performance levels under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consult with each partnership funded with a grant under this section.

“(B) DETERMINATION.—After completing the consultation required under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall separately determine the performance levels that will apply to each partnership taking into account—

“(i) the expected performance levels of each eligible entity with respect to the goals described in subsection (d)(2)(M); and

“(ii) local economic conditions in the geographic area to be served by the partnership, including differences in unemployment rates and job losses or gains in particular industries.

“(C) NOTICE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—

“(i) NOTICE.—The Secretary shall provide each partnership with a written notification that sets forth the performance levels that will apply to the partnership, as determined under subparagraph (B).

“(ii) ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—After receiving the notification described in clause (i), each partnership shall submit to the Secretary written confirmation that the partnership—

“(I) received the notification; and

“(II) agrees to be evaluated in accordance with the performance levels set by the Secretary.

“(3) PERFORMANCE REVIEWS.—On an annual basis during each year of the grant period, the Secretary shall evaluate the performance of each partnership funded with a grant under this section in a manner consistent with paragraph (2).

“(4) FAILURE TO MEET PERFORMANCE LEVELS.—After conducting an evaluation under paragraph (3), if the Secretary determines that a partnership did not achieve the performance levels applicable to the partnership under paragraph (2) the Secretary shall—

“(A) provide technical assistance to the partnership and

“(B) develop a performance improvement plan for the partnership.

“(g) EVALUATIONS AND REPORTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 5 years after the date on which the first grant is made under this section, the Secretary shall design and conduct an evaluation to determine the overall effectiveness of the community college and industry partnerships funded under this section.

“(2) ELEMENTS.—The evaluation conducted under paragraph (1) shall include an assessment of the general effectiveness of programs and activities supported by grants awarded under this section, including the extent to which the programs and activities—

“(A) developed new or expanded existing successful industry sector strategies, including the extent to which such partnerships deepened employer engagement and developed education and training programs that met industry skill needs;

“(B) created, expanded, or enhanced career pathways, including the extent to which the partnerships developed or improved competency-based education and assessment, credit for prior learning, modularized and self-paced curricula, integrated education and career training, dual enrollment in secondary and postsecondary career pathways, stacked and latticed credentials, and online and distance learning;

“(C) created alignment between community colleges and the workforce development system;

“(D) assisted individuals with finding, retaining, or advancing in employment;

“(E) assisted individuals with earning recognized postsecondary credentials; and

“(F) served various demographic groups, including people of different geographic locations, ages, races, national origins, and sex.

“(3) DESIGN REQUIREMENTS.—The evaluation under this subsection shall—

“(A) be designed by the Secretary (acting through the Chief Evaluation Officer) in conjunction with the partnerships being evaluated;

“(B) include analysis of participant feedback and outcome and process measures; and

“(C) use designs that employ the most rigorous analytical and statistical methods that are reasonably feasible, such as the use of control groups.

“(4) DATA ACCESSIBILITY.—The Secretary shall make available on a publicly accessible website of the Department of Labor any data collected as part of the evaluation under this subsection. Such data shall be made available in an aggregated format that does not reveal personally identifiable information.

“(5) PUBLICATION AND REPORTING OF EVALUATION FINDINGS.—The Secretary (acting through the Chief Evaluation Officer) shall—

“(A) in accordance with the timeline determined to be appropriate by the Chief Evaluation Officer, publish an interim report on the preliminary results of the evaluation conducted under this subsection;

“(B) not later than 60 days after the date on which the evaluation is completed under this subsection, submit to the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate a report on such evaluation; and

“(C) not later than 90 days after such completion date, publish and make the results of the

evaluation available on a publicly accessible website of the Department of Labor.

“(h) ANNUAL REPORTS.—The Secretary shall make available on a publicly accessible website of the Department of Labor, in transparent, linked, open, and interoperable data formats, the following information:

“(1) The performance of partnerships on the capacity-building performance indicator set forth under subsection (f)(1)(B).

“(2) The performance of partnerships on the participant outcome performance indicators set forth under subsection (f)(1)(C).

“(3) The number of individuals enrolled in employment and training activities funded with a grant under this section.

“(i) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) COMMUNITY COLLEGE.—The term ‘community college’ means—

“(A) a public institution of higher education (as defined in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)), at which—

“(i) the highest degree awarded is an associate degree; or

“(ii) an associate degree is the most frequently awarded degree;

“(B) a branch campus of a 4-year public institution of higher education (as defined in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001)), if, at such branch campus—

“(i) the highest degree awarded is an associate degree; or

“(ii) an associate degree is the most frequently awarded degree;

“(C) a 2-year Tribal College or University (as defined in section 316(b)(3) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059c(b)(3))); or

“(D) a degree-granting Tribal College or University (as defined in section 316(b)(3) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059c(b)(3))) at which—

“(i) the highest degree awarded is an associate degree; or

“(ii) an associate degree is the most frequently awarded degree.

“(2) ELIGIBLE INSTITUTION.—The term ‘eligible institution’ means—

“(A) a community college;

“(B) a postsecondary vocational institution (as defined in section 102(c) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002(c))); or

“(C) a consortium of such colleges or institutions.

“(j) SUPPLEMENT NOT SUPPLANT.—Funds made available under this section shall be used to supplement, and not supplant other Federal, State, and local public funds made available for carrying out the activities described in this section.

“(k) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section—

“(1) \$100,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;

“(2) \$110,000,000 for fiscal year 2024;

“(3) \$121,000,000 for fiscal year 2025;

“(4) \$133,000,000 for fiscal year 2026;

“(5) \$146,000,000 for fiscal year 2027; and

“(6) \$161,000,000 for fiscal year 2028.”

SEC. 278. REENTRY EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES.

Subtitle D of title I (29 U.S.C. 3221 et seq.), as amended by this Act, is further amended by inserting after section 172, as added by the preceding section, the following:

“SEC. 173. REENTRY EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES.

“(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

“(1) to improve the employment, earnings, and skill attainment, and reduce recidivism, of adults and youth who have been involved with the justice system;

“(2) to prompt innovation and improvement in the reentry of justice-involved individuals into the workforce so that successful initiatives can be established or continued and replicated; and

“(3) to further develop the evidence on how to improve employment, earnings, and skill attain-

ment, and reduce recidivism of justice-involved individuals, through rigorous evaluations of specific services provided, including how they affect different populations and how they are best combined and sequenced.

“(b) REENTRY EMPLOYMENT COMPETITIVE GRANTS, CONTRACTS, AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AUTHORIZED.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—From the amounts appropriated under subsection (h)(1) and not reserved under subsection (h)(2), the Secretary—

“(A) shall, on a competitive basis, make grants to, or enter into contracts or cooperative agreements with, eligible entities to implement reentry projects that serve eligible adults or eligible youth; and

“(B) may not use less than 25 percent, or more than 40 percent, of such amounts to award funds under subparagraph (A) to eligible entities that are national or regional intermediaries to—

“(i) implement the reentry projects described in subparagraph (A); or

“(ii) provide such funds to other eligible entities—

“(1) to implement such reentry projects; and

“(II) to monitor and support such entities.

“(2) AWARD PERIODS.—The Secretary shall award funds under this section for an initial period of not more than 4 years, and may renew such awards for additional 4-year periods.

“(3) PRIORITY.—In awarding funds under this section, the Secretary shall give priority to eligible entities whose applications submitted under subsection (c) demonstrate a commitment to use such funds to implement reentry projects—

“(A) that will serve high-crime or high-poverty areas;

“(B) that will enroll in such reentry projects eligible youth or eligible adults—

“(i) prior to the release of such individuals from incarceration in a correctional institution; or

“(ii) not later than 180 days after such release;

“(C) whose strategy and design are evidence-based including cognitive behavioral therapy with a workforce emphasis;

“(D) that establish partnerships with—

“(i) businesses; or

“(ii) institutions of higher education to provide project participants with programs of study leading to recognized postsecondary credentials in in-demand occupations;

“(E) that provide training services that are designed to meet the basic requirements of an employer (including a group of employers) and are conducted with a commitment by the employer to employ individuals upon successful completion of the training; or

“(F) that demonstrate a track record and ongoing commitment of developing, implementing, and refining reentry programs that include employment, education, training, and support services for adults and youth with current or prior justice system involvement.

“(c) APPLICATION.—

“(1) FORM AND PROCEDURE.—To be qualified to receive funds under this section, an eligible entity shall submit an application at such time, and in such manner, as determined by the Secretary, and containing the information described in paragraph (2).

“(2) CONTENTS.—An application submitted by an eligible entity under paragraph (1) shall contain the following:

“(A) A description of the eligible entity, including the experience of the eligible entity in providing employment and training services for justice-involved individuals.

“(B) A description of the needs that will be addressed by the reentry project supported by the funds received under this section, and the target participant population and the geographic area to be served.

“(C) A description of the proposed employment and training activities and supportive services, if applicable, to be provided under such

reentry project, and how such activities and services will prepare participants for employment in in-demand industry sectors and occupations within the geographic area to be served by such reentry project.

“(D) The anticipated schedule for carrying out the activities proposed under the reentry project.

“(E) A description of—

“(i) the partnerships the eligible entity will establish with agencies and entities within the criminal justice system, local boards and one-stops, community-based organizations, and employers (including local businesses) to provide participants of the reentry project with work-based learning, job placement, and recruitment (if applicable); and

“(ii) how the eligible entity will coordinate its activities with other services and benefits available to justice-involved individuals in the geographic area to be served by the reentry project.

“(F) A description of the manner in which individuals will be recruited and selected for participation for the reentry project.

“(G) A detailed budget and a description of the system of fiscal controls, and auditing and accountability procedures, that will be used to ensure fiscal soundness for the reentry project.

“(H) A description of the expected levels of performance to be achieved with respect to the performance measures described in subsection (e).

“(I) A description of the evidence-based practices the eligible entity will use in administration of the reentry project, including clear delineation of whether the evidence is strong, moderate, or promising.

“(J) An assurance that the eligible entity will collect, disaggregate by race, ethnicity, gender, and other participant characteristics, and report to the Secretary the data required with respect to the reentry project carried out by the eligible entity for purposes of the evaluation under this section.

“(K) Any other information required by the Secretary.

“(d) USES OF FUNDS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—An eligible entity that receives funds under this section shall use such funds to implement a reentry project for eligible adults, eligible youth, or both that provides one or more of the following services:

“(A) Supportive services.

“(B) For participants who are eligible youth, one or more of the program elements listed in subparagraphs (A) through (N) of section 129(c)(2).

“(C) One or more of the individualized career services listed in subclause (I) through (IX) of section 134(c)(2)(A)(xii).

“(D) Follow-up services after placement in unsubsidized employment as described in section 134(c)(2)(A)(xiii).

“(E) One or more of the training services listed in clauses (i) through (x)(i) in section 134(c)(3)(D), including subsidized employment opportunities through transitional jobs.

“(F) Apprenticeship programs.

“(G) Education in digital literacy skills.

“(H) Mentoring.

“(I) Provision of or referral to evidence-based mental health treatment by licensed practitioners.

“(J) Assistance in obtaining employment as a result of the establishment and development by the eligible entity of relationships and networks with large and small employers.

“(K) Assistance with driver's license reinstatement and fees for driver's licenses and other necessary documents for employment.

“(L) Provision of or referral to substance abuse treatment services, provided that funds awarded under this section are only used to provide such services to participants who are unable to obtain such services through other programs providing such services.

“(M) Assistance in obtaining employment as a result of the coordination by the eligible entity

with employers to develop customized training programs and on-the-job training.

“(2) ADMINISTRATIVE COST LIMIT.—An eligible entity may not use more than 10 percent of the funds received under this section for administrative costs, including for costs related to collecting information, analysis, and coordination for purposes of subsection (e) or (f).

“(e) LEVELS OF PERFORMANCE.—

“(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF LEVELS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish expected levels of performance for reentry projects funded this section for—

“(i) each of the primary indicators of performance for adults and youth described in section 116(b); and

“(ii) the additional performance indicators described in paragraph (2).

“(B) UPDATES.—The levels established under subparagraph (A) shall be updated for each 4-year award period.

“(2) ADDITIONAL INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE.—In addition to the indicators described in paragraph (1)(A)(i), the Secretary—

“(A) shall establish an indicator of performance for projects funded under this section with respect participant recidivism; and

“(B) may establish other performance indicators for such projects as the Secretary determines appropriate.

“(3) AGREEMENT ON PERFORMANCE LEVELS.—In establishing and updating performance levels under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall reach agreement on such levels with the eligible entities receiving awards under this section that will be subject to such levels, based on factors including—

“(A) the expected performance levels of each such eligible entity described in the application submitted under subsection (c)(2)(H);

“(B) local economic conditions of the geographic area to be served by each such eligible entity, including differences in unemployment rates and job losses or gains in particular industries; and

“(C) the characteristics of the participants of the projects when the participants enter the project involved, including—

“(i) criminal records and indicators of poor work history;

“(ii) lack of work experience;

“(iii) lack of educational or occupational skills attainment;

“(iv) low levels of literacy or English proficiency;

“(v) disability status;

“(vi) homelessness; and

“(vii) receipt of public assistance.

“(4) FAILURE TO MEET PERFORMANCE LEVELS.—In the case of an eligible entity that fails to meet the performance levels established under paragraph (1) for the reentry project involved for any award year, the Secretary shall provide technical assistance to the eligible entity, including the development of a performance improvement plan.

“(f) EVALUATION OF REENTRY PROJECTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 5 years after the first award of funds under this section is made, the Secretary (acting through the Chief Evaluation Officer) shall meet the following requirements:

“(A) DESIGN AND CONDUCT OF EVALUATION.—Design and conduct an evaluation to evaluate the effectiveness of the reentry projects funded under this section, which meets the requirements of paragraph (2), and includes an evaluation of each of the following:

“(i) The effectiveness of such projects in assisting individuals with finding employment and maintaining employment at the second quarter and fourth quarter after unsubsidized employment is obtained.

“(ii) The effectiveness of such projects in assisting individuals with earning recognized post-secondary credentials.

“(iii) The effectiveness of such projects in relation to their cost, including the extent to

which the projects improve reentry outcomes, including in wages earned, benefits provided by employers, career advancement, measurable skills gains, credentials earned, housing, health, and recidivism of participants in comparison to comparably situated individuals who did not participate in such projects.

“(iv) The effectiveness of specific services and interventions provided and of the overall project design.

“(v) If applicable, the extent to which such projects meet the needs of various demographic groups, including people of different geographic locations, ages, races, national origins, sex, and criminal records, and individuals with disabilities.

“(vi) If applicable, the appropriate sequencing, combination, or concurrent structure, of services for each subpopulation of individuals who are participants of such projects, such as the order, combination, or concurrent structure and services in which transitional jobs and occupational skills training are provided, to ensure that such participants are prepared to fully benefit from employment and training services provided under the project.

“(vii) Limitations or barriers to education and employment as a result of occupational or educational licensing restrictions, access to financial aid, and access to housing.

“(viii) The quality and effectiveness of technical assistance provided by the Secretary for implementing such projects.

“(ix) Other elements that the Chief Evaluation Officer may determine to be appropriate.

“(B) DATA ACCESSIBILITY.—Make available, on the publicly accessible website of the Department of Labor, data collected during the course of evaluation under this subsection, in an aggregated format that does not provide personally identifiable information.

“(2) DESIGN REQUIREMENTS.—An evaluation under this subsection—

“(A) shall—

“(i) be designed by the Secretary (acting through the Chief Evaluation Officer) in conjunction with the eligible entities carrying out the reentry projects being evaluated;

“(ii) include analysis of participant feedback and outcome and process measures; and

“(iii) use designs that employ the most rigorous analytical and statistical methods that are reasonably feasible, such as the use of control groups; and

“(B) may not—

“(i) collect personally identifiable information, except to the extent such information is necessary to conduct the evaluation; or

“(ii) reveal or share personally identifiable information.

“(3) PUBLICATION AND REPORTING OF EVALUATION FINDINGS.—The Secretary (acting through the Chief Evaluation Officer) shall—

“(A) in accordance with the timeline determined to be appropriate by the Chief Evaluation Officer, publish an interim report on such evaluation;

“(B) not later than 90 days after the date on which any evaluation is completed under this subsection, publish and make publicly available such evaluation; and

“(C) not later than 60 days after the completion date described in subparagraph (B), submit to the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate a report on such evaluation.

“(g) ANNUAL REPORT.—

“(1) CONTENTS.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary shall post, using transparent, linked, open, and interoperable data formats, on its publicly accessible website an annual report on—

“(A) the number of individuals who participated in projects assisted under this section for the preceding year;

“(B) the percentage of such individuals who successfully completed the requirements of such projects; and

“(C) the performance of eligible entities on such projects as measured by the performance indicators set forth in subsection (e).

“(2) DISAGGREGATION.—The information provided under subparagraphs (A) through (C) of paragraph (1) with respect to a year shall be disaggregated by each project assisted under this section for such year.

“(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS; RESERVATIONS.—

“(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section—

“(A) \$250,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;

“(B) \$300,000,000 for fiscal year 2024;

“(C) \$350,000,000 for fiscal year 2025;

“(D) \$400,000,000 for fiscal year 2026;

“(E) \$450,000,000 for fiscal year 2027; and

“(F) \$500,000,000 for fiscal year 2028.

“(2) RESERVATION OF FUNDS.—Of the funds appropriated under paragraph (1) for a fiscal year, the Secretary—

“(A) may reserve not more than 5 percent for the administration of grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements awarded under this section, of which not more than 2 percent may be reserved for the provision of—

“(i) technical assistance to eligible entities that receive funds under this section; and

“(ii) outreach and technical assistance to eligible entities desiring to receive such funds, including assistance with application development and submission; and

“(B) shall reserve not less than 1 percent and not more than 2.5 percent for the evaluation activities under subsection (f) or to support eligible entities with any required data collection, analysis, and coordination related to such evaluation activities.

“(i) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) CHIEF EVALUATION OFFICER.—The term ‘Chief Evaluation Officer’ means the head of the independent evaluation office located organizationally in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy of the Department of Labor.

“(2) COMMUNITY SUPERVISION.—The term ‘community supervision’ means mandatory oversight (including probation and parole) of a formerly incarcerated person—

“(A) who was convicted of a crime by a judge or parole board; and

“(B) who is living outside a secure facility.

“(3) CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION.—The term ‘correctional institution’ has the meaning given the term in section 225(e).

“(4) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ‘eligible entity’ means—

“(A) a private nonprofit organization under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, including a community-based or faith-based organization;

“(B) a local board;

“(C) a State or local government;

“(D) an Indian or Native American entity eligible for grants under section 166;

“(E) a labor organization or joint labor-management organization; or

“(F) a consortium of the entities described in subparagraphs (A) through (E).

“(5) ELIGIBLE ADULT.—The term ‘eligible adult’ means a justice-involved individual who—

“(A) is age 25 or older; and

“(B) in the case of an individual that was previously incarcerated, was released from incarceration not more than 3 years prior to enrollment in a project funded under this section.

“(6) ELIGIBLE YOUTH.—The term ‘eligible youth’ means a justice-involved individual who is not younger than age 14 or older than age 24.

“(7) HIGH-CRIME.—The term ‘high-crime’, when used with respect to a geographic area, means an area with crime rates that are higher than the rate for the overall city (for urban areas) or of non-metropolitan area in the State (for rural areas), as such terms are used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

“(8) HIGH-POVERTY.—The term ‘high-poverty’, when used with respect to a geographic area,

means an area with a poverty rate of at least 25 percent as determined based on the most recently available data from the American Community Survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census.”.

SEC. 279. SECTORAL EMPLOYMENT THROUGH CAREER TRAINING FOR OCCUPATIONAL READINESS (SECTOR) PROGRAM.

Subtitle D of title I (29 U.S.C. 3221 et seq.), as amended by this Act, is further amended by inserting after section 173, as added by the preceding section, the following:

“SEC. 174. SECTORAL EMPLOYMENT THROUGH CAREER TRAINING FOR OCCUPATIONAL READINESS (SECTOR) PROGRAM.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—From amounts appropriated under subsection (e)(1), and not reserved under subsection (e)(2), the Secretary shall—

“(1) use not less than 80 percent of such amounts to award grants under subsection (b) to each State to develop, convene, or expand industry or sector partnerships; and

“(2) use not less than 20 percent of such amounts to award grants under subsection (c), on a competitive basis, to eligible industry or sector partnerships for the purposes of expanding workforce development and employment opportunities for high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors or occupations, as determined by the Secretary.

“(b) FORMULA GRANTS.—

“(1) DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.—

“(A) STATE ALLOTMENT.—From the amount determined by the Secretary under subsection (a)(1), the Secretary shall allot funds to each State on the basis of the relative allotment the State received under section 132(b) for such fiscal year, compared to the total amount allotted to all States under section 132(b) for such fiscal year.

“(B) LOCAL AREA ALLOCATIONS.—The Secretary shall use the amounts allotted under subparagraph (A) to distribute funds in the State to carry out the activities described in paragraph (2) by—

“(i) allocating funds to each local area of the State on the basis of the relative allocation the local area received under section 133(b) for such fiscal year, compared to the total amount allocated to all local areas in the State under section 133(b) for such fiscal year; or

“(ii) allocating funds to local areas of the State that have the highest rates of unemployment or poverty, or the highest numbers of individuals with barriers to employment in the State.

“(2) USE OF FUNDS.—The funds awarded under paragraph (1) may be used to—

“(A) regularly convene stakeholders in a collaborative structure to identify, develop, improve, or expand training, employment, and growth opportunities for high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors or occupations;

“(B) form, expand, and improve training programs, to be managed by eligible industry and sector partnerships that include attainment of industry-recognized credentials, the integration of work-based learning activities with training curricula and occupational certification programs, and that address specific workforce issues and needs of groups of workers, with a priority on individuals with a barrier to employment, within regional labor markets in the State;

“(C) strengthen the coordination of eligible industry and sector partnerships and programs with the programs administered under subtitle B of this title and with the one-stop partners described in section 121; and

“(D) to directly provide, or arrange for the provision of, services to help individuals with barriers to employment and other participants complete and successfully transition out of training described in subparagraph (B), which services shall include career services, supportive services, or the provision of needs-related payments.

“(c) COMPETITIVE GRANTS.—

“(1) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—From the amount determined by the Secretary under subsection (a)(2), the Secretary shall award grants, on a competitive basis, to eligible industry or sector partnerships for the purposes described in subsection (a)(2).

“(2) APPLICATION.—

“(A) FORM AND PROCEDURE.—To receive a grant under this subsection, the lead applicant on behalf of an eligible industry or sector partnership shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as specified by the Secretary.

“(B) CONTENTS.—An application submitted under paragraph (1) shall contain at a minimum the following:

“(i) Identification of the high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sector or occupation on which such partnership is focused.

“(ii) A description of the activities to be carried out under the grant.

“(iii) A description of the workers that will be targeted for recruitment as program participants, how a priority of service under the grant will be provided to individuals with barriers to employment, and how the activities will be designed to maximize access and eliminate barriers to entry to training and other activities for such individuals.

“(iv) A description of other Federal or non-Federal resources that will be leveraged in support of the eligible industry or sector partnership (including cash or in-kind contributions from private-sector partners).

“(3) USES OF FUNDS.—An eligible industry or sector partnership awarded a grant under this subsection shall use such grant funds—

“(A) to engage and regularly convene stakeholders in a collaborative structure to identify, develop, improve, or expand training, employment, and growth opportunities for the high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sector or occupation on which such partnership is focused;

“(B) to directly provide, or arrange for the provision of, high-quality, evidence-based training for high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors or occupations on which such partnership is focused, which shall include training that leads to the attainment of nationally or regionally portable and stackable recognized postsecondary credentials for the industry sector or occupations described in paragraph (A), including—

“(i) training provided through apprenticeship programs, or pre-apprenticeship programs that articulate to apprenticeship programs, labor organizations, or joint labor-management partnerships;

“(ii) on-the job training, customized training, and paid internships and work experience;

“(iii) incumbent worker training to support lower wage workers in upgrading skills and advancing along a career pathway; and

“(iv) training services, in addition to those described in clauses (i) through (iii), that are authorized under section 134(c)(3)(D), including occupational skills training; and

“(C) to directly provide, or arrange for the provision of, services to help individuals with barriers to employment and other participants complete and successfully transition out of training described in subparagraph (B), which services shall include career services, supportive services, or the provision of needs-related payments authorized under subsections (c)(2), (c)(4), and (d)(3) of section 134.

“(4) PRIORITY IN SELECTION OF GRANTS.—The Secretary shall give priority consideration in applications that demonstrate the ability to serve eligible individuals in targeted economic regions that are experiencing high-poverty, have traditionally been underserved by regional economic development and sector partnership activities (including rural areas), or is facing or at risk of facing significant worker dislocation due to a

disruption or change in the regional or State economy or labor market.

“(d) PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY AND EVALUATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The grants awarded under this section are subject to—

“(A) the primary indicators of performance under section 116(b)(2)(A) and expected levels of performance relating to such indicators; and

“(B) such additional measures as the Secretary deems appropriate, which may include skills attainment, wage or career progression, training-related employment, and additional job quality measures.

“(2) EVALUATION.—Not later than 5 years after the first award of funds under this section is made the Secretary (acting through the chief evaluation officer) shall design and conduct an evaluation to evaluate the effectiveness of the program carried out this section.

“(3) PUBLICATION.—The Secretary shall publish the outcomes of grantees under the indicators and measures described in paragraph (1) and the evaluation described in paragraph (2) on a publicly accessible website, and submit the evaluation findings to the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions of the Senate.

“(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS; RESERVATIONS.—

“(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section—

“(A) \$1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;

“(B) \$1,100,000,000 for fiscal year 2024;

“(C) \$1,210,000,000 for fiscal year 2025;

“(D) \$1,331,000,000 for fiscal year 2026;

“(E) \$1,464,100,000 for fiscal year 2027; and

“(F) \$1,610,510,000 for fiscal year 2028.

“(2) RESERVATION OF FUNDS.—Of the funds appropriated under paragraph (1) for a fiscal year, the Secretary may reserve not more than 5 percent which—

“(A) may be used for administration of the program described in this section, in addition to any other funds available for these activities, including providing comprehensive technical assistance, targeted outreach to eligible partnerships serving local areas with high unemployment rates or high percentages of low-income individuals or individuals with barriers to employment; and oversight to support eligible partnerships; and

“(B) shall be used to conduct an evaluation of the activities carried out under this section and for reporting on the performance and impact of programs funded under this section.

“(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) ELIGIBLE INDUSTRY OR SECTOR PARTNERSHIP.—The term ‘eligible industry or sector partnership’ means—

“(A) an industry or sector partnership, which shall include multiple representatives described in each of clauses (i) through (iii) of paragraph (26)(A) of section 3; or

“(B) a partnership of multiple entities described in section 3(26) and a State board or local board, that is in the process of establishing an industry or sector partnership.

“(2) LEAD APPLICANT.—The term ‘lead applicant’ means an applicant for a grant under this section that is a State board, local board, institution of higher education, labor-management partnership, labor organization, industry association, or other State and regional nonprofit organizations with experience in designing, convening, and expanding industry or sector partnerships.”.

SEC. 280. WORKFORCE DATA QUALITY INITIATIVE GRANTS.

Subtitle D of title I (29 U.S.C. 3221 et seq.), as amended by this Act, is further amended by inserting after section 174, as added by the preceding section, the following:

“SEC. 175. WORKFORCE DATA QUALITY INITIATIVE GRANTS.

“(a) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary is authorized to award grants, on a competitive basis, to

States to create workforce longitudinal administrative databases and associated resources for the purpose of strengthening workforce development program quality, protecting privacy, and improving transparency.

“(b) **PRIORITY.**—In awarding grants under this section, the Secretary shall give priority to States that—

“(1) have the greatest need to improve their data infrastructure;

“(2) will use non-Federal contributions to improve State data infrastructure and related resources;

“(3) support co-enrollment in workforce related programs;

“(4) participate and contribute data to the State’s linked longitudinal data system, including submitting data that when linked with elementary and secondary school and postsecondary data, provides the State the ability to create more data tools and analytics; and

“(5) enable research and program improvement activities.

“(c) **SUPPLEMENT, NOT SUPPLANT.**—Funds made available under this section shall be used to supplement, and not supplant, other Federal, State, or local funds used for developing State data systems.

“(d) **ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.**—The Secretary shall reserve not more than 10 percent of funds made available to carry out this section for each fiscal year for the provision of technical assistance to support the implementation of grants awarded under this section.

“(e) **PRIVACY.**—Nothing in this section shall require the disaggregation of data when the number of individuals in a category is insufficient to yield statistically reliable information or when the results would reveal personally identifiable information about an individual, or would reveal such information when combined with other released information.

“(f) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section—

“(1) \$40,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;

“(2) \$35,000,000 for fiscal year 2024;

“(3) \$30,000,000 for fiscal year 2025;

“(4) \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2026;

“(5) \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2027; and

“(6) \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 2028.

“(g) **DEFINITION.**—In this section, the term ‘State’ has the meaning given the term in section 3, except such term also includes each of the outlying areas (as defined in section 3).”.

SEC. 281. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 176 (as redesignated by section 277), is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 176. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“(a) **NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 166 (not including subsection (k) of such section)—

“(1) \$66,400,000 for fiscal year 2023;

“(2) \$73,000,000 for fiscal year 2024;

“(3) \$80,300,000 for fiscal year 2025;

“(4) \$88,300,000 for fiscal year 2026;

“(5) \$97,100,000 for fiscal year 2027; and

“(6) \$106,800,000 for fiscal year 2028.

“(b) **MIGRANT AND SEASONAL FARMWORKER PROGRAMS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 167—

“(1) \$109,100,000 for fiscal year 2023;

“(2) \$114,600,000 for fiscal year 2024;

“(3) \$120,300,000 for fiscal year 2025;

“(4) \$126,300,000 for fiscal year 2026;

“(5) \$132,600,000 for fiscal year 2027; and

“(6) \$139,200,000 for fiscal year 2028.

“(c) **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 168—

“(1) \$3,600,000 for fiscal year 2023;

“(2) \$3,800,000 for fiscal year 2024;

“(3) \$4,000,000 for fiscal year 2025;

“(4) \$4,200,000 for fiscal year 2026;

“(5) \$4,400,000 for fiscal year 2027; and

“(6) \$4,600,000 for fiscal year 2028.

“(d) **EVALUATIONS AND RESEARCH.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 169—

“(1) \$116,700,000 for fiscal year 2023;

“(2) \$122,500,000 for fiscal year 2024;

“(3) \$128,600,000 for fiscal year 2025;

“(4) \$135,000,000 for fiscal year 2026;

“(5) \$141,800,000 for fiscal year 2027; and

“(6) \$148,900,000 for fiscal year 2028.”.

Subtitle E—Administration

SEC. 291. NONDISCRIMINATION.

Section 188 (29 U.S.C. 3248) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(5), by adding at the end the following: “Provided that it shall not be a violation of this paragraph to exclude any individual from participation or employment in programs or activities receiving Federal financial assistance where such participation or employment, or access to the premises upon which any part of such program, activity, or employment is performed, is subject to any requirements imposed in the interest of the national security of the United States under any security program in effect pursuant to or administered under any statute or regulation of the United States, Executive Order of the President, or other Federal contractual requirement, and such individual does not meet such requirements.”; and

(4) in subsection (e) is amended by striking “Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act” and inserting “Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2022”.

SEC. 292. SECRETARIAL ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

Section 189 (29 U.S.C. 3249) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d), by striking “the Workforce” and inserting “Labor”;

(2) in subsection (g)(2)(B)(ii), by striking “subsection (a) or (b) of section 169 (relating to evaluations, research projects, studies and reports, and multistate projects)” and inserting “subsection (a), (b), or (c) of section 169 relating to evaluations, research projects, studies and reports, multistate projects, and the workforce development innovation fund”;

(3) by striking subsection (h);

(4) by redesignating subsection (i) as subsection (h); and

(5) by amending paragraph (3)(A)(ii) of subsection (h) (as so redesignated) to read as follows:

“(ii) any of the statutory or regulatory requirements of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 49 et seq.) (excluding requirements relating to the provision of services to unemployment insurance claimants and veterans, the provision of employment services by public employees under a merit system, the colocation of employment service offices with one-stop centers, the designation of a cooperating State agency, and requirements relating to universal access to basic labor exchange services without cost to job-seekers).”.

SEC. 293. GUARD RAILS FOR PROGRAM INTEGRITY.

Section 194 (29 U.S.C. 3254) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(16) An institution of higher education that is a proprietary institution of higher education (as defined in section 102(a)(1)(A) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002(a)(1)(A)) may not be—

“(A) designated or certified as a one-stop operator under section 121(d), or awarded funds under this title to operate a one-stop center; or

“(B) appointed to a State board or local board under section 101 or 107, respectively.”.

TITLE III—ADULT EDUCATION AND FAMILY LITERACY

SEC. 301. FAMILY LITERACY.

The heading of title II of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3271 et seq.) is amended by inserting “**FAMILY**” before “**LITERACY**”.

SEC. 302. PURPOSE.

Section 202 (29 U.S.C. 3271) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting “family” before “literacy activities”;

(2) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) assist adults to become literate and obtain the knowledge and skills (including digital skills) necessary for employment, economic self-sufficiency, and full participation in all aspects of adult life;” and

(3) in paragraph (4)(A)—

(A) in clause (i), by striking “and” at the end; and

(B) by inserting after clause (ii) the following:

“(iii) digital skills; and”.

SEC. 303. DEFINITIONS.

Section 203 (29 U.S.C. 3272) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (D); and

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following:

“(C) develop and use digital technology skills; and”;

(2) in paragraph (2), by inserting “, digital skills activities offered in conjunction with other adult education and literacy activities” after “family literacy activities”;

(3) in paragraph (3), by inserting “family” before “literacy activities”;

(4) in paragraph (4)(C)—

“(A) in clause (i), by striking ‘is basic skills deficient’ and inserting ‘has foundational skills’; and

“(B) in clause (iii), by striking ‘language’;

“(5) in paragraph (6)(A), by striking ‘language’ in the first place it appears;

“(6) in paragraph (7)—

“(A) in the heading, by striking ‘LANGUAGE’; and

“(B) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ‘English language learner’ and inserting ‘English learning’;

(6) in paragraph (9)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “economic prospects” and inserting “economic and educational prospects”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(E) Digital literacy activities to enable parents or family members to develop and use digital literacy skills to support their children’s learning.”;

(7) by amending paragraph (11) to read as follows:

“(11) **INTEGRATED EDUCATION AND TRAINING.**—The term ‘integrated education and training’ means a service approach that provides adult education and family literacy activities concurrently and contextually with workforce preparation activities and workforce training for a specific high-wage, high demand occupation or occupational cluster (including, as appropriate, for apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship programs) for the purpose of educational and career advancement.”;

(8) by amending paragraph (12) to read as follows:

“(12) **INTEGRATED ENGLISH LITERACY AND CIVICS EDUCATION.**—The term ‘integrated English literacy and civics education’ means instruction in literacy and English and other education services provided to English language learners who are adults, including professionals with degrees and credentials in their native countries—

“(A) that enables such adults—

“(i) to achieve competency in the English language;

“(ii) to build knowledge of United States history and civics;

“(iii) to prepare for United States citizenship and the naturalization process;

“(iv) to use digital technology at levels of proficiency necessary to function effectively as a worker, a parent or a family member, and a member of society;

“(v) to apply for Federal and other student financial aid and enroll in postsecondary education or other further learning; and

“(vi) to locate and apply for registered apprenticeship or pre-apprenticeship programs; and

“(B) which may include—

“(i) preparation for a high school equivalency diploma or postsecondary training or education;

“(ii) preparation for employment;

“(iii) preparation for apprenticeship or pre-apprenticeship programs, or the provision of information regarding where to acquire that preparation; or

“(iv) instruction in—

“(I) navigating the early childhood, elementary and secondary, and postsecondary education systems;

“(II) financial literacy;

“(III) the housing market in the United States; or

“(IV) accessing Federal, State, and local health care systems.”;

(9) in paragraph (13) by striking “and solve problems,” and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting “solve problems, and use digital technology at levels of proficiency necessary to function effectively as an employee, a parent or a family member, and a member of society.”;

(10) by redesignating paragraphs (16) and (17) as paragraphs (17) and (18), respectively;

(11) by inserting after paragraph (15), the following:

“(16) **UNIVERSAL DESIGN FOR LEARNING.**—The term “universal design for learning” has the meaning given the term in section 103 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1003).”;

(12) in paragraph (18), as redesignated by paragraph (9)—

(A) by striking “using information” and inserting “using and acquiring information”; and

(B) by striking “education or training” and inserting “education or training (including registered apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship programs)”.

SEC. 304. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 206 (29 U.S.C. 3275) is amended by striking “\$577,667,000 for fiscal year 2015” and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting “\$785,100,000 for fiscal year 2023, \$824,400,000 for fiscal year 2024, \$865,600,000 for fiscal year 2025, \$908,900,000 for fiscal year 2026, \$954,300,000 for fiscal year 2027, and \$1,002,000,000 for fiscal year 2028.”.

SEC. 305. PERFORMANCE ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEM.

Section 212 (29 U.S.C. 3292) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 212. PERFORMANCE ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEM.

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Programs and activities authorized in this title are subject to the performance accountability provisions described in section 116.

“(b) **INNOVATIVE PERFORMANCE ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEM DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may authorize one or more eligible entities to implement an innovative performance accountability system that uses alternative primary indicators of performance that reflect the objectives and activities of the entity’s adult education and family literacy programs and measure the attainment of the education and employment goals of the participants in such programs. The innovative performance accountability system may include—

“(A) performance indicators attained while an individual is enrolled in an adult education and family literacy program; and

“(B) performance indicators attained after an individual exits such a program.

“(2) **DEMONSTRATION PERIOD.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the period during which an eli-

gible entity may carry out an innovative accountability system authorized under this subsection shall be a period determined by the Secretary that does not exceed five years.

“(B) **EXTENSION.**—The Secretary may extend, by up to one year, the demonstration period determined under subparagraph (A) for an eligible entity if—

“(i) the Secretary determines that the innovative accountability system implemented by the entity is successfully meeting the objectives of this subsection; and

“(ii) the total period during which the entity implements such system under the demonstration program, inclusive of such extension, does not exceed six years.

“(3) **APPLICATION.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to subparagraph (C), an eligible entity that seeks authorization to implement an innovative performance accountability system under this subsection shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

“(B) **CONTENTS.**—At a minimum, each application under this paragraph shall include—

“(i) a description of the objectives of the innovative performance accountability system proposed by the eligible entity;

“(ii) a description of such accountability system, including a description of the performance indicators to be used;

“(iii) the duration of the period over which the entity intends to carry out the proposed accountability system;

“(iv) an explanation of why the entity believes the alternative indicators of performance proposed by the entity would more accurately measure the attainment of the objectives of the entity’s adult education and family literacy programs compared to the indicators of performance described in section 116(b)(2)(A)(i);

“(v) an explanation of how the proposed performance indicators are expected to provide a valid and reliable measurement of the effectiveness of the entity’s adult education and family literacy programs with respect to the individuals served by such programs;

“(vi) a description of how the entity will report to the Secretary and make publicly available the proposed indicators of performance on a timely basis;

“(vii) an assurance that the entity will prepare and submit the final report required under paragraph (4); and

“(viii) a description of how the innovative accountability system may be relevant to and replicated by States and outlying areas.

“(C) **REVIEW OF CERTAIN APPLICATIONS.**—In a case in which an eligible entity that is a consortium of eligible providers seeks authorization to implement an innovative performance accountability system under this subsection—

“(i) the consortium shall submit the application described in subparagraph (A) to the eligible agency of the State or outlying area in which the consortium intends to implement the system;

“(ii) the eligible agency shall review the application; and

“(iii) if the eligible agency approves the application, the agency shall forward the application to the Secretary together with any comments of the agency regarding the content of the application.

“(4) **PROGRESS REPORT.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days before the end of the initial demonstration period applicable to an eligible entity under paragraph (2)(A), and before the Secretary authorizes any extension of the demonstration period under paragraph (2)(B) for such entity, the eligible entity shall submit to the Secretary a report on the initial progress (in this paragraph referred to as the ‘progress report’) of the innovative accountability system implemented by the eligible entity under this section.

“(B) **ELEMENTS.**—The progress report under subparagraph (A) shall be based on the annual

information submitted by participating local providers and shall include an assessment of the following:

“(i) The burden placed on the local programs to implement and carry out the innovative accountability system.

“(ii) Whether and to what extent—

“(I) the eligible entity has solicited feedback from local program directors and instructors about their satisfaction with the innovative accountability system;

“(II) local program instructors and directors have demonstrated a commitment and capacity to implement or continue to implement the system;

“(III) the system was used to measure the performance indicators for all students participating in the system; and

“(IV) the innovative accountability system can be used across States.

“(C) **PEER REVIEW.**—

“(i) **IN GENERAL.**—The eligible entity shall conduct a peer review of the innovative performance accountability system implemented by the eligible entity under this section.

“(ii) **PEER REVIEW TEAM.**—For purposes of conducting the peer review under clause (i), the eligible entity shall assemble a team of subject matter experts who—

“(I) are knowledgeable about innovative accountability systems; and

“(II) have demonstrated experience developing and implementing such systems.

“(iii) **METHODOLOGY.**—The methodology of the peer review shall meet requirements to be jointly established by the Secretary of Labor and Secretary of Education.

“(iv) **ELEMENTS.**—The peer review shall determine the extent to which the innovative accountability system includes primary indicators that reflect the objectives and activities of the State’s adult education and family literacy programs.

“(D) **COMMENTS.**—The eligible entity shall provide a response to the findings of the progress report.

“(E) **PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.**—The progress report under this paragraph, including any comments provided under subparagraph (D), shall be made available on a publicly accessible website of the eligible entity.

“(5) **FINAL REPORT.**—Not later than one year after the conclusion of the demonstration period applicable to an eligible entity under paragraph (2), the entity shall submit to the Secretary a report on the results of the innovative performance accountability system implemented by the entity under this subsection. Each such report shall include the entity’s assessment of whether, and to what extent, the innovative performance accountability system achieved its objectives.

“(6) **CONTINUED REPORTING.**—An eligible entity shall continue to report to the State, or the Secretary, as applicable, on the indicators of performance described in section 116(b)(2)(A)(i) during the demonstration period.

“(7) **DEVELOPMENT AND DISSEMINATION OF BEST PRACTICES.**—The Secretary shall—

“(A) based on the results of the demonstration programs authorized under this subsection and in consultation with the Director of the Institute of Education Sciences and the Secretary of Labor, identify best practices for the development and implementation of innovative performance accountability systems; and

“(B) disseminate information on those practices, including by making such information available on a publicly accessible website of the Department of Education.

“(8) **RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER REQUIREMENTS.**—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to supersede the requirements of section 116 or to authorize the Secretary to modify or replace the performance accountability measures required under section 116. An eligible entity participating in a demonstration program under this subsection shall be subject to the applicable requirements of section 116 while participating in such program.

“(9) **ELIGIBLE ENTITY DEFINED.**—In this subsection, the term ‘eligible entity’ means—

- “(A) an eligible agency;
- “(B) a consortium of eligible agencies; or
- “(C) a consortium of eligible providers within a State or outlying area.”.

SEC. 306. STATE DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS; MATCHING REQUIREMENT.

Section 222(b) (29 U.S.C. 3302(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(3) **PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION ON MATCHING FUNDS.**—Each eligible agency shall maintain, on a publicly accessible website of such agency and in an easily accessible format, information documenting the non-Federal contributions made available to adult education and family literacy programs pursuant to this subsection, including—

- “(A) the sources of such contributions; and
- “(B) in the case of funds made available by a State or outlying area, an explanation of how such funds are distributed to eligible providers.”

SEC. 307. STATE LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES.

Section 223(a) (29 U.S.C. 3303(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(C)—

(A) by amending clause (ii) to read as follows: “(ii) the role of eligible providers as a one-stop partner to provide access to employment, education (including apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship programs), and training services;”;

(B) in clause (iii), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(iv) assistance for students to be able to locate and apply for apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship programs.”; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (J), by striking the period at the end and inserting “, such as the development and maintenance of policies for the credentialing of adult educators who demonstrate effectiveness.”;

(B) in subparagraph (K), by striking ‘English language learners’ and inserting ‘English learners’;

(C) by redesignating subparagraph (M) as subparagraph (N); and

(D) by inserting after subparagraph (L) the following:

“(M) Strengthening the quality of adult education and family literacy programs in the State through support for improved credentials, program quality standards, and certification and accreditation requirements.”.

SEC. 308. GRANTS AND CONTRACTS FOR ELIGIBLE PROVIDERS.

(a) **ENGLISH LEARNER.**—Section 231(e)(1)(B)(ii) (29 U.S.C. 3321(e)(1)(B)(ii)) is amended by striking ‘language’.

(b) **BEST PRACTICES.**—Section 231(e)(6) (29 U.S.C. 3321(e)(6)) is amended by striking “including scientifically valid research and effective educational practice” and inserting “including the application of the principles of universal design for learning, scientifically valid research, and effective educational practice”.

SEC. 309. LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE COST LIMITS.

Section 233(a) (29 U.S.C. 3323(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “95 percent” and inserting “85 percent”; and

(2) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

“(2) of the remaining amount—

“(A) not more than 10 percent may be used for professional development for adult educators; and

“(B) not more than 5 percent may be used for planning, administration (including carrying out the requirements of section 116), and the activities described in paragraphs (3) and (5) of section 232.”.

SEC. 310. NATIONAL LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES.

Section 242 (29 U.S.C. 3332) is amended—

(1) by amending paragraph (1) of subsection (b) to read as follows:

“(1) assistance to help States meet the requirements of section 116, including assistance to ensure that—

“(A) the outcomes and other data required pursuant to that section are collected and reported in a timely and accessible manner; and

“(B) such data are reported consistently across States and eligible providers and are reviewed for quality and consistency by the Department of Education;”;

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), by striking ‘English language learners’ and inserting ‘English learners’;

(ii) by striking “and” at the end of subparagraph (C);

(iii) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(iv) by adding at the end the following: “(E) assistance in the dissemination or provision of information for apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship programs.”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (C)(vii)(I), by striking ‘language’;

(ii) in subparagraph (F), by striking “and” at the end;

(iii) by redesignating subparagraph (G) as subparagraph (L); and

(iv) by inserting after subparagraph (F) the following:

“(G) developing and rigorously evaluating model programs for the preparation of effective adult educators;

“(H) carrying out initiatives to support the professionalization of adult education through—

“(i) the creation and implementation of full-time staffing models; and

“(ii) improved credentials, program quality standards, and certification and accreditation requirements that States may adopt on a voluntary basis;

“(I) carrying out initiatives to support the professionalization of adult education through the creation and implementation of full-time staffing models;

“(J) providing professional development and technical assistance to adult educators;

“(K) incorporating the principles of universal design for learning for any activity carried out under subsection (b); and”.

SEC. 311. INTEGRATED ENGLISH LITERACY AND CIVICS EDUCATION.

Section 243 (29 U.S.C. 3333) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—From funds made available under section 211(a)(2) for each fiscal year, the Secretary shall award grants to States, from allotments under subsection (b), for integrated English literacy and civics education, and workforce preparation activities, workplace adult education and family literacy activities, apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship programs, integrated education and training activities, work-based learning or other workforce development services.”;

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

“(i) by striking ‘English language learners’ and inserting ‘English learners’; and

“(ii) by striking ‘, and place such adults in.’; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting before the period the following: “, including the identification of in-demand industries and the placement of adult learners in unsubsidized employment within these industries”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(e) **STATE DEFINED.**—In this section, the term ‘State’ has the meaning given the term in section 3, except that such term also includes each of the outlying areas (as defined in section 3).”.

SEC. 312. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO OTHER LAWS.

Section 9215(c) of the Every Student Succeeds Act (Public Law 114–95) is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by striking “ADULT EDUCATION AND LITERACY ACT” and in-

serting “ADULT EDUCATION AND FAMILY LITERACY ACT”; and

(2) by striking “the Adult Education and Literacy Act” and inserting “the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act”.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. PROHIBITION OF NATIONAL DATABASE MANAGEMENT.

Section 501(b) (29 U.S.C. 3341) is amended to read as follows:

“(b) **PROHIBITION OF NATIONAL DATABASE MANAGEMENT.**—Nothing in this Act (or the amendments to other laws made by the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2022) shall be construed to permit the development, management, analysis, or maintenance by a private entity (whether for-profit or non-profit) of a national database of personally identifiable information of individuals receiving services under title I, or the amendments to other laws made by the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2022.”.

SEC. 402. ACCESSIBILITY.

Subtitle A of title V (29 U.S.C. 3341 et seq.) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 507. ACCESSIBILITY.

“Any uses of digital technology for the purpose of delivery of service under this Act shall ensure that the website or electronic communication conform to Level AA of the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.0 of the Web Accessibility Initiative (or any successor guidelines).”.

TITLE V—AMENDMENTS TO THE WAGNER-PEYSEY ACT

SEC. 501. INCLUSION OF COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS AND AMERICAN SAMOA.

The Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 49 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 2(5) (29 U.S.C. 49a(5))—

(A) by striking “the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico” and inserting “Puerto Rico”; and

(B) by inserting “the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa,” after “Guam,”;

(2) in section 5(b)(1) (29 U.S.C. 49d(b)(1)), by inserting “the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa,” after “Guam,”;

(3) in section 6(a) (29 U.S.C. 49e(a))—

(A) by inserting “, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa” after “except for Guam”; and

(B) by striking “allot to Guam” and inserting the following: “allot to—

“(1) Guam”;

(C) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and American Samoa an amount which, in relation to the total amount available for the fiscal year, is equal to the allotment percentage that Guam received of amounts available under this Act in fiscal year 1983.”; and

(4) in section 6(b)(1) (29 U.S.C. 49e(b)(1)), in the matter following subparagraph (B), by inserting “, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa,” after “does not include Guam”.

SEC. 502. MERIT SYSTEM EMPLOYEES.

Section 13 of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 491) is amended by adding at the end of the following:

“(c) The employment services authorized under this Act shall be performed by public employees under a merit system.”.

SEC. 503. WORKFORCE AND LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SYSTEM.

(a) **PROCEDURES.**—Section 15(b)(2)(F)(i) of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 491–2(b)(2)(F)(i)) is amended by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: “, open, linked, and interoperable”.

(b) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—Section 15(g) of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 491–2(g)) is amended to read as follows:

“(g) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$74,400,000 for fiscal year 2023, \$78,100,000 for fiscal year 2024, \$82,000,000 for fiscal year 2025, \$86,100,000 for fiscal year 2026, \$90,400,000 for fiscal year 2027, and \$94,900,000 for fiscal year 2028.”.

TITLE VI—AMENDMENTS TO THE REHABILITATION ACT OF 1973

SEC. 601. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) **STATE PLANS.**—Paragraph (1) of section 100(b) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 720(b)) is amended to read as follows:

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—For the purpose of making grants to States under part B to assist States in meeting the costs of vocational rehabilitation services provided in accordance with State plans under section 101, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2023 through 2028, except that—

“(A) for fiscal year 2023 the amount to be appropriated shall be not less than \$4,052,400,000; and

“(B) for fiscal year 2024 and each of the succeeding fiscal years, the amount to be appropriated for such a fiscal year shall not be less than the amount of the appropriation under this paragraph for the immediately preceding fiscal year, increased by the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index determined under subsection (c) for the immediately preceding fiscal year.”.

(b) **CLIENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.**—Section 112(h) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 732(h)) is amended to read as follows:

“(h) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the provisions of this section—

“(1) \$15,507,800 for fiscal year 2023;

“(2) \$16,283,190 for fiscal year 2024;

“(3) \$17,097,350 for fiscal year 2025;

“(4) \$17,952,217 for fiscal year 2026;

“(5) \$18,849,828 for fiscal year 2027; and

“(6) \$19,792,319 for fiscal year 2028.”.

(c) **RESEARCH AND TRAINING.**—Section 201 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 761) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 201. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title \$134,357,300 for fiscal year 2023, \$141,075,165 for fiscal year 2024, \$148,128,923 for fiscal year 2025, \$155,535,369 for fiscal year 2026, \$163,312,138 for fiscal year 2027, and \$171,477,745 for fiscal year 2028.”.

(d) **TRAINING.**—Section 302(i) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 772(i)) is amended to read as follows:

“(i) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$43,494,001 for fiscal year 2023, \$45,668,701 for fiscal year 2024, \$47,952,136 for fiscal year 2025, \$50,349,743 for fiscal year 2026, \$52,867,230 for fiscal year 2027, and \$55,510,592 for fiscal year 2028.”.

(e) **DEMONSTRATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMS.**—Section 303(e) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 773(e)) is amended to read as follows:

“(e) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—For the purpose of carrying out this section there are authorized to be appropriated \$7,489,900 for fiscal year 2023, \$7,864,395 for fiscal year 2024, \$8,257,615 for fiscal year 2025, \$8,670,495 for fiscal year 2026, \$9,104,020 for fiscal year 2027, and \$9,559,221 for fiscal year 2028.”.

(f) **NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DISABILITY.**—Section 405 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 785) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 405. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title \$4,117,300 for fiscal year 2023, \$4,323,165 for fiscal year 2024, \$4,539,323 for fiscal year 2025, \$4,766,289 for fiscal year 2026,

\$5,004,604 for fiscal year 2027, and \$5,254,834 for fiscal year 2028.”.

(g) **ARCHITECTURAL AND TRANSPORTATION BARRIERS COMPLIANCE BOARD.**—Section 502(j) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 792(j)) is amended to read as follows:

“(j) There are authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of carrying out the duties and functions of the Access Board under this section \$10,835,000 for fiscal year 2023, \$11,376,750 for fiscal year 2024, \$11,945,588 for fiscal year 2025, \$12,542,867 for fiscal year 2026, \$13,170,010 for fiscal year 2027, and \$13,828,511 for fiscal year 2028.”.

(h) **PROTECTION AND ADVOCACY OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS.**—Section 509(l) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794e(l)) is amended to read as follows:

“(l) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$22,808,500 for fiscal year 2023, \$23,948,925 for fiscal year 2024, \$25,146,371 for fiscal year 2025, \$26,403,690 for fiscal year 2026, \$27,723,874 for fiscal year 2027, and \$29,110,068 for fiscal year 2028.”.

(i) **EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES.**—Section 610 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 795o) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 610. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title \$35,599,300 for fiscal year 2023, \$37,379,265 for fiscal year 2024, \$39,248,228 for fiscal year 2025, \$41,210,640 for fiscal year 2026, \$43,271,172 for fiscal year 2027, and \$45,434,730 for fiscal year 2028.”.

(j) **INDEPENDENT LIVING SERVICES.**—Section 714 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 796e–3) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 714. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this part \$29,564,700 for fiscal year 2023, \$31,042,935 for fiscal year 2024, \$32,595,082 for fiscal year 2025, \$34,224,836 for fiscal year 2026, \$35,936,078 for fiscal year 2027, and \$37,732,882 for fiscal year 2028.”.

(k) **CENTERS FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING.**—Section 727 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 796f–6) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 727. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this part \$101,191,200 for fiscal year 2023, \$106,250,760 for fiscal year 2024, \$111,563,298 for fiscal year 2025, \$117,141,463 for fiscal year 2026, \$122,998,536 for fiscal year 2027, and \$129,148,463 for fiscal year 2028.”.

(l) **INDEPENDENT LIVING SERVICES FOR OLDER INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE BLIND.**—Section 753 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 796i) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 753. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this chapter \$43,055,100 for fiscal year 2023, \$45,207,855 for fiscal year 2024, \$47,468,248 for fiscal year 2025, \$49,841,660 for fiscal year 2026, \$52,333,743 for fiscal year 2027, and \$54,950,430 for fiscal year 2028.”.

THE SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their re-

marks and insert extraneous material on H.R. 7309, the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2022.

THE SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, or WIOA, is the backbone of our Nation's workforce development system. Each year, WIOA programs help working people across the country get the skills they need to find better-paying careers and help employers access a dedicated and skilled workforce.

Unfortunately, our investment in workforce development has fallen significantly over time. While the U.S. labor force has grown approximately 50 percent over the last four decades, Federal investment in workforce development has fallen by two-thirds when adjusted for inflation. Federal investment in workforce development has fallen by two-thirds.

This underinvestment hurts workers, it hurts businesses, and it hurts our economy's competitive edge. Other developed countries spend between one-half of 1 percent to 1 full percent of their gross domestic product on workforce development. We spend only one-tenth of 1 percent.

The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2022 addresses this chronic underinvestment so that we can finally meet the needs of workers and businesses, fill job openings with qualified workers, reduce supply chain shortages, and lower costs for families.

By investing approximately \$80 billion over the next 6 years, this legislation would more than double the number of people receiving training services in fiscal year 2023 and allow us to train 1 million workers per year by 2028.

The legislation modernizes WIOA to help expand work opportunities for disconnected youth. It makes critical reforms to improve Job Corps, and it expands sector-based training so that we can train for entire sectors such as electric cars, trucking, and nurses. It strengthens community colleges' capacity to help workers succeed in in-demand industries. It helps justice-involved individuals re-enter the labor force and obtain sustainable career paths.

Madam Speaker, if we want to keep our global competitive edge, if we want to lower costs, and if we want to accelerate our economic recovery, then we must pass the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2022.

This legislation is the product of a largely bipartisan, year-long effort, including a bipartisan roundtable and three bipartisan hearings in our committee. While many of my counterparts across the aisle have voiced opposition to the size of the investments in the bill, I remain hopeful that all of my

colleagues will join me in voting to stand with America's workers.

Madam Speaker, I thank the chair of the Higher Education and Workforce Investment Subcommittee, Ms. WILSON, for her work on this critical priority, and I urge support of the legislation.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, Republicans are committed to preparing America's workforce for the 21st century. This reauthorization of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, WIOA, will not help our country live up to its potential. In fact, this reauthorization moves our workplace development system in the wrong direction.

Our labor market is not facing a lack of job openings or a lack of workers. Currently there are 11.3 million open jobs, but unfortunately there are too few Americans with the skills needed to fill them effectively. That is why we need a robust workforce development system that will prepare workers for in-demand skills.

During the Education and Labor Committee markup of H.R. 7309, Republicans offered an amendment that would empower employers to respond to local economic needs; streamline the workforce development system by increasing local collaboration and putting program qualification decisions at the State and local level; strengthen outcomes and accountability by adding evidence-based practices, maintaining common performance-based metrics, funding programs with a track record of success, and improving transparency measures; and reduce bureaucracy by requiring the Department of Labor to address regulatory bottlenecks.

□ 1430

Democrats blocked all those commonsense proposals.

Republicans also pushed to allocate more funds for upskilling workers and support robust postsecondary education programs that focus on in-demand skills. Instead of embracing innovative models, Democrats rely on an 85-year-old Federal apprenticeship model from the Great Depression. This model has not been working and throwing more money at it won't change that.

Our Nation's job creators are in a far better position to help run workforce development programs, but this bill puts Washington in the driver's seat. Instead of putting workers first, this legislation makes bureaucrats and labor unions the priority.

For example, provisions in this bill increase the size of State and local governing boards and dilute employer input to increase the power of labor unions. Too often, labor unions have the interests of their union bosses in mind instead of the interests of workers. Giving big labor an outsized role on these boards will render these pro-

grams less responsive to industry needs.

H.R. 7309 also promotes progressive gender ideology and critical race theory by requiring States to develop and publish State equity reports regarding performance outcomes on race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, and gender identity. Leave it to the left to destroy equality in pursuit of equity, a word one author aptly described as "dispensing unequal treatment in order to achieve equal outcomes." Taking the focus of our job programs off upskilling workers and putting it onto a woke agenda will do a disservice to all our jobseekers.

This legislation also increases cumbersome administrative hurdles for employers. If we want employers to participate in these programs, we need a system that has fewer barriers and is easier to navigate. This process should be streamlined instead of making it more complex.

Instead of making this program more efficient, provisions in this reauthorization will end up costing taxpayers more. H.R. 7309 will require Job Corps contractors to comply with onerous local prevailing wage requirements. This will significantly increase the cost of all Job Corps projects without improving the program's effectiveness.

On top of that, the bill weakens expectations for Job Corps' success. Job Corps is a program that has been fraught with negative issues for decades. This is a program in which 30 different government reports and audits have raised concerns over its safety and security. People have literally been killed in this program, and the left wants to make it less accountable. Other provisions in the bill water down performance metrics, reducing the ability of Congress to measure the success of workforce development programs.

More accountability and measurable outcomes are clearly necessary. According to a 2018 investigation by the Tampa Bay Times, some local workforce boards had significantly misreported their outcomes and took credit for finding thousands of jobs for people who never even participated in the program.

Other data demonstrate that these programs are not always effective, even when being operated honestly. Less than one-quarter of young enrollees and barely one-third of adults exited programs with occupations related to the workforce development program in which they were enrolled. Clearly, something isn't working. Let me repeat: Fewer than 25 percent of young enrollees and only 30 percent of adults came out of the programs into jobs related to the workforce development program in which they were enrolled.

If we hope to enhance our Nation's economic competitiveness and upskill workers for in-demand jobs, we must create a workforce development system that actually works. This bill utterly fails to do that. The American people deserve so much better.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. BONAMICI), the chair of the Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Human Services.

Ms. BONAMICI. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairman SCOTT for yielding and for his leadership.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2022. This important legislation improves the existing statute in several critical ways.

First, this legislation formally authorizes sector partnerships. I have witnessed the significant benefit of sector partnerships. One persuasive example in northwest Oregon is the Oregon Manufacturing Innovation Center, OMIC, which develops and applies advanced metals manufacturing technologies in their R&D center, while educating an advanced manufacturing workforce in their training center run by Portland Community College. OMIC is an outstanding example of how sector partnerships between industry, higher education, and government can create new R&D outcomes, prepare workers, and fuel local economies.

Second, this legislation will improve access to supportive services like access to tools, work attire, transportation, childcare, and mentorship, which are crucial to helping workers stay in their training and in the workplace and to thrive.

Third, this legislation will define and formally authorize funding for pre-apprenticeship programs. In Oregon, we have tremendous programs, successful programs, like Oregon Tradeswomen, that prepare women for careers and trades through pre-apprenticeships. Despite the success of this program and others, funding has been extremely low. This legislation will help expand these life-changing programs and set participants up for success in apprenticeships and beyond. These are life-changing.

Importantly, this legislation will make Job Corps more inclusive by requiring Job Corps center operators to implement a tiered disciplinary system instead of adhering to a zero-tolerance drug policy. It would expand the definition of "individuals with barriers to employment" to include historically disadvantaged communities. These changes will modernize Job Corps in important ways, and it will better meet the needs of all communities.

I urge my colleagues to support this Workforce Innovation Opportunity Act reauthorization to help close the skills gap and to address the needs of working Americans, and I thank Chairman SCOTT for his leadership in bringing this important bill to the floor.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN).

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, I will make some comments on the reauthorization bill. This is one of these big

bills that is 268 pages. I don't have time to go through all of the problems with the bill, but I am just going to touch on some highlights, or low lights.

In this area of high inflation, with a bill like this, the first thing I look at is the cost. The cost of this bill—right now, we are spending about \$9.9 billion on this topic. Over the next 6 years, they expect it to increase to \$16.2 billion. You are looking at a 63 percent increase in spending on this area at a time where we really don't have any money to increase anything. So I want the American public to understand there is a big spending increase here.

Secondly, I will talk about a very important population to me, though a population that is not talked about enough, and that is the fact that we are continuing to allow a provision in law which I think is damaging to people born with different abilities. Right now, they are not able to work at work centers, which is one of these places that sometimes pays under minimum wage, until they are at least 24 years old. We would never tell anybody of other abilities that you are not allowed to work until you are age 24. But by making it—I won't say impossible, but very difficult to work at a work center until age 24, I think you stunt the people's growth.

I was really hoping we would use this opportunity to allow people with different abilities to begin to work at 18 or 19 years old. Anybody who tours these work centers cannot help but be touched by how proud these folks are to work there. I wish they could work there at age 18 instead of 24.

The next thing I will point out is a clear feature of this bill is to dramatically expand Job Corps; in other words, government jobs that are a stepping-stone, I guess, if you can't find another job. There has never been a time, I think, in American history in which they are looking for more people to work. So as I go around my district, be it the service industry, agriculture, light manufacturing, they are begging for employees. What is Congress going to do? They are going to go in there and say, no, we are not going to let you work at the local restaurant; we are going to have you work for Job Corps. I think that is a mistake.

The fourth thing I will point out is this obsession with racial biases and gender identity. There is a bill right now that the majority party has that is called the LGBT Data Inclusion Act, in which they expect everybody, I guess, to tell their employer what their sexual preferences are. I have been doing this job in politics for a long time. I have never had a discussion about sexual preferences with any of my employees. I would feel embarrassed to ask them. But this bill clearly implies a world in which when you apply for a job, let's talk about our sexual identity.

The fifth thing I point out is we have a big problem in this country at our southern border. In this bill, in com-

mittee, we tried to have E-Verify to apply to all of these jobs; in other words, to make sure that if we are going to have such a program, at least it is American citizens who take advantage of the program. That amendment was shot down in committee.

What does that tell me? It tells me that one more time, along with free medical care, along with Pell grants, the majority party wants to help out people who are coming here who shouldn't be here. E-Verify really should have been part of the bill. I don't think the American public wants another government program designed, at least in part, to benefit people who are here illegally.

Those are some of the greatest hits of the bill.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. MRVAN), a distinguished member of the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. MRVAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2022.

I have long believed that there is a role for public servants to create the conditions that help our fellow citizens obtain a good-paying job. With a good-paying job, most folks have the time and the resources to take care of themselves, their families, and address the difficulties that sometimes arise in life.

I appreciate that this legislation promotes the value of our workforce and focuses on the improvements to apprenticeship programs, digital literacy programs, and summer job programs for our youth.

In my experience for 15 years as someone who helped upskill people, I worked very closely with workforce development in order to find jobs for people who are sitting across the table from me trying to make ends meet. This investment gives them hope and promise. It also absolutely addresses what all employers and all small businesses are looking for: a ready, skilled workforce in order to be able to get into the market quickly.

When it comes to labor unions, I emphasize the investment in our labor unions. What they provide for my community, in Indiana's First District, is livable wages, healthcare benefits that are affordable, safer workplaces, and secure retirement.

When it comes to the prevailing wage, that prevailing wage sets a wage that allows for all programs and all development in my district. That is something that is sacred that allows us to be competitive, to have a safe workplace, and allows us to provide for families.

Northwest Indiana is home to such a diverse and talented workforce, and I urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation so that communities and organizations throughout our Nation have the resources to ensure that everyone has the opportunity and tools to thrive in our economy.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL).

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I thank Ranking Member Foxx for her work and leadership on these important issues and for visiting my home State of Arkansas many times in support of a better workforce.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 7309 due to its lack of innovation and lack of opportunity that I think is embedded in this legislation.

It is a shame we are on the floor, yet again, debating a bill that the Democratic majority crafted to please unions and bolster them at the expense of American workers, small businesses, and nonunion entities.

□ 1445

Most employers want to provide work-based upskilling, but they are already hesitant to apply for Federal funds. This bill will make that process even more complex and burdensome.

In my home State of Arkansas, we are a right-to-work State. This bill is harmful to my home State.

There are many bad policies embedded in the bill that will harm the American workforce. This bill will expand Federal control over workforce standards, limiting the rights of job-seekers. It will do this while mandating that union representation on State and local workforce development boards be expanded by 10 percent. Most importantly, this bill will fail to expand opportunity access for jobseekers.

It is clear that this bill was written to favor unions, not the full and diverse American workforce. This bill is deeply flawed and another example of the Democratic majority being out of touch with working Americans.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ESPAILLAT), a distinguished member of the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Madam Speaker, after more than 2 years of instability during the pandemic, Congress must ensure that all Americans—all Americans—have resources to access the job market, especially those who are typically left behind.

Each year, 600,000 individuals are released from incarceration, and nearly half of them have repeat contact with the criminal justice system within a year. There is a critical need to invest in reentry programs. The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2022 does just that by guaranteeing the Department of Labor's Reentry Employment Opportunities program is authorized at \$500 billion by 2028.

This investment will not only expand reentry employment assistance for adults, but also prevent in-school youth from dropping out of school, increase the employment rate of out-of-school youth, and reduce the involvement of youth in crime and violence.

Programs carried out through the reentry employment grant program recognize that youth can and will lead

healthy and constructive lives. These resources can mean the difference between a revolving door of prison time or a life full of economic opportunities.

For those reasons, Madam Speaker, and all the other significant provisions in this bill, such as building community college capacity and strengthening industry and sector partnership, I urge all of my colleagues to support the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2022.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, in FY 2021, taxpayers spent about \$1.8 billion on adult, dislocated worker, and youth activities under title I of WIOA. According to the Department of Labor, only \$537 million, or less than 30 percent of that money, went toward “training services.”

Most people assume that our Nation’s workforce development system is primarily focused on providing workers the skills they need to be successful in the modern economy. Unfortunately, that is not accurate.

Not surprisingly, with so little focus on actual skills development, the outcomes for these programs are poor. Among youth participants, less than one-quarter exited the program with employment in an occupation related to the services they received from the system. Among adults and dislocated workers, a little more than one-third exited with employment related to their program.

Republicans would like to address these shortcomings and believe this reauthorization presents an opportunity to do that. The Republican proposal we offered during committee, and to the Rules Committee, increases the percentage of funding going toward skills development. We proposed reforms to bring more employers to the table and engage more employers in the workforce system.

Unfortunately, the Democrats’ bill rejects those proposals and, instead, would actually make these problems worse. As a result of provisions in H.R. 7309, an even smaller portion of WIOA funding will be directed toward skills development.

The bill will also dilute employers’ involvement in State and local governance of the workforce system, which is the opposite of what we should be doing.

Madam Speaker, this bill is a missed opportunity. I urge my colleagues to oppose the base bill so we can get back to work and truly reform this program to get more workers the skills they need to fill the economy’s open jobs.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY), a distinguished member of the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. COURTNEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity

Act, which will modernize America’s job training program at precisely the time that we need it the most.

Today in America, for every one unemployed person, there are two job openings. Again, I don’t care what sector you are talking about, whether it is manufacturing, whether it is healthcare, whether it is information technology, whether you are from a red State or a blue State, the hue and cry from employers who are desperate to find workers is one of the most powerful challenges that we face in this economy. It is a good challenge. It is about connecting people to opportunities and to jobs or careers, which this bill is precisely designed to do.

Again, if you want to talk about the problems that we are having with inflation and gas prices, well, listen to the oil and gas industry. They are 100,000 workers short today, so they cannot increase supply because they don’t have the workforce to do the drilling that is necessary.

In my district, where I have Electric Boat’s shipyard, which has used the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act in the past, there are 725 job openings this morning in the metal trades, in design and engineering work. The existing Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, which, again, uses the collaboration of employers and unions to design a curriculum that matches the work that happens in that shipyard, in the metal trades and other areas, has been extremely successful. They graduated their 2,000th graduate, who immediately was employed and is working in that shipyard. Again, that is going to be a career for that individual to support themselves and their family.

The challenge we have before us is we need to size up that preapprenticeship critical link that this program addresses by passing this legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. COURTNEY. If you read the bill, it doubles the number of slots that workforce boards like mine in eastern Connecticut, and the 500 workforce boards that exist around the country will again then be able to address that critical need that exists right now today. It does it in a way that has been on the books since the Clinton administration passed the Workforce Investment Act back in the 1990s.

Again, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle were part of the bill signing with President Obama in 2014 when we authorized it the last time. This bill is very much aligned with the structure, but it enlarges it, and it reaches out to underserved populations and other individuals who can take advantage of and succeed with the tools that this bill will provide.

Again, now is the time. We need to vote on this measure today. We need to get it through the Senate, and our

economy will benefit. Our Nation will benefit. Vote in favor of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, could you advise as to how much time is remaining on both sides?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Virginia has 18 minutes remaining. The gentlewoman from North Carolina has 15¾ minutes remaining.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN), a distinguished member of the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2022.

As Michigan’s former chief workforce officer, I know firsthand how vital job training is to help communities transform economic challenges into opportunities for all.

About 15 years ago, during the crisis in the auto industry, and then during the Great Recession, we created what, at the time, was the largest job training program of any State, called No Worker Left Behind. We put 162,000 un- and underemployed Michiganders back to school to study for in-demand jobs, certificates, degrees, whatever their local workforce board said was needed.

Lord knows, as Mr. COURTNEY said, at this moment, when employers are crying out for trained workers to fill positions, we need to pass this bill.

Let me touch on four highlights of the legislation.

First, it corrects years of underfunding by authorizing \$74 billion over the next 6 years.

Second, it gives greater voice to workers by increasing representation of labor organizations on State and local workforce boards.

Third, it makes permanent and allocates \$2.25 billion over 6 years for the Labor Department’s Reentry Employment Opportunities program so that returning citizens can both obtain and sustain employment. We are seeing employers go into prisons in innovative ways and help people have opportunities for hope in their life, which is the surest way to cut recidivism.

Fourth, it authorizes public libraries to serve as affiliated one-stop sites, a priority I pushed to include in the legislation. Madam Speaker, I am always about those public libraries.

Effective workforce training is a crucial tool to spur job creation, fight long-term unemployment, and reduce inequality. By increasing funding and giving workers of all backgrounds a stronger voice, this proposal strengthens our workforce development system.

Madam Speaker, I congratulate Chairman SCOTT on his leadership in shepherding this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to vote for the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2022.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN).

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, this is just one of the things that the Caucus and the Congress have been doing to help make the economy improve and help people deal with problems that COVID has caused us, supply chain and all, which has slowed down the opportunity to get products, and also causes inflation, but having the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to get people training, get them career services, get skills to perform jobs is so important.

I think it was Mr. COURTNEY who mentioned how many more openings we have than people to fill the jobs right now. I went to Walgreens the other day and thought I got there early to get the drive-in, and they said: "We don't have enough employees to have the drive-in open this morning."

Everywhere you go, there is need for work, so we need to train people so they can fill the jobs that are made available.

I am proud to vote for this bill, reauthorizing the program, which, unfortunately, expired in 2020. This would put us back on track and invest \$78 billion over 6 years and retrain millions of workers per year by 2028.

Memphis is a proud working-class city, and we must prepare our workforce and our community for the 21st century and for the jobs right now. The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act will ensure that critical resources are provided for essential institutions like our Benjamin L. Hooks Job Corps Center in Whitehaven.

This transformational work should involve all of our local leaders and resources to ensure our programs and solutions are relevant and useful to our community. I offered an amendment, which was accepted, and I appreciate that. It will help ensure the subject matter experts in local agencies, local educators, and community leaders can be included as part of the workforce development boards. We look out for each other in Memphis, and we want to see us move forward in the 21st century.

Madam Speaker, I encourage everybody to vote for this bill.

□ 1500

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. CARTWRIGHT).

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I appreciate the opportunity to speak about my critical amendment to the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.

As a Nation, what we want to do is help our young working population find jobs and meet their career potential. That is exactly what YouthBuild has done for the last 40 years.

The YouthBuild program funds workforce training initiatives focused on 16- to 24-year-old individuals without a high school diploma. These young adults come from challenging backgrounds and they need skills and resources to successfully participate in the domestic labor market, and YouthBuild gives them just that opportunity.

However, there is always room for improvement—and that is why we have this amendment—especially when it comes to ensuring that young adults with disabilities are best positioned to successfully enter the workforce. Currently, lack of affordable and accessible transportation creates significant barriers for disabled people that want to work.

Madam Speaker, 13.4 million Americans have disabilities which limit their ability to travel, including traveling to the workplace. We have to ensure that transportation to and from the workplace is available for disabled youth transitioning into the workforce.

My amendment to the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act allows disabled YouthBuild participants to use funds for transportation. With this amendment, we can remove a massive obstacle from the path of these disabled young adults. We can make going to work one step easier so they can earn a living and support their families. No American should be deprived of a fair chance to become and remain productive members of our American society.

Madam Speaker, I urge my fellow Members to support my amendment and allow designated YouthBuild funding to be used for work-related transportation.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. RUTHERFORD).

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, at the appropriate time, I will offer an amendment to H.R. 7309, which will increase skills development for individuals seeking careers in law enforcement, especially in these States that we have seen increasing violent crime.

My amendment would modify the list of employment and workforce development activities that States must carry out with State set-aside funding under the Adult and Dislocated Worker Programs.

This amendment requires that States that have experienced an increase in violent crime over the previous year use those State set-aside funds to provide training services for individuals seeking a career in law enforcement. Those funds must also support training services for law enforcement involved in border protection in relevant States.

After 2 years of my colleagues across the aisle calling to defund the police, we are seeing cities in America in crisis. Police agency budgets have been slashed, making it impossible to hire, equip, and train officers. These calls

have demoralized and delegitimized officers, causing high attrition rates and making it nearly impossible to hire new officers.

Criminals have noticed, and violent crime is rising because of it. Just look at the news any night. It has made the already dangerous job of law enforcement even more dangerous and unsafe. And in 2021, an officer was attacked and killed every five days in America.

Madam Speaker, all our communities are less safe because of it. This Police Week, instead of focusing on supporting law enforcement's hiring and retention and making our communities safer, my colleagues are forcing a partisan, flawed approach to labor force development. But my amendment will help build the workforce that we really need to focus on, and that is peace officers.

At a time when law enforcement retirements are up 45 percent nationwide, and some cities still can't fill up to 17 percent of their open positions, we desperately need to invest in retraining law enforcement officers.

As a former law enforcement officer myself, I know firsthand the importance of developing a strong pipeline of law enforcement cadets. We are far from that now so we must direct our Federal workforce investments to career fields that directly and positively impact the safety of our communities across America.

If we adopt the motion to recommit, we will instruct the Committee on Education and Labor to consider my amendment to invest in the next generation of our law enforcement officers.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment in the RECORD immediately prior to the vote on the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. HAYES), a distinguished member of the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mrs. HAYES. Madam Speaker, I rise to support the passage of this bill, the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, a historic, \$78 billion investment, which will provide training for 1 million workers per year by 2028. This package includes my bill, the YouthBuild for the Future Act, which would invest \$1 billion into YouthBuild over 6 years.

YouthBuild is a crucial program that is specifically built to help young people who have not completed their high school degree train for a high-wage, stable career. But most importantly, it helps those young people regain their confidence and their ability to be self-sufficient and contribute to our communities.

My bill makes critical investments to the program, such as reserving grant

funds for rural areas, extending the period of follow-up services to 2 years, and allowing YouthBuild to fund meals for participants. These improvements will expand opportunity for young adults and employers who are clamoring to fill skilled positions that too often remain vacant.

These are meaningful, life-changing investments for Americans searching for long-term, high-wage employment. I know that these programs work because the one in my district and my hometown has young kids building homes.

Madam Speaker, as an original cosponsor of this reauthorization, I am proud to support passage, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, by reversing some of the key reforms made in the bipartisan 2014 WIOA reauthorization, H.R. 7309 takes our workforce system backwards. It does this by imposing more bureaucratic hurdles to job creators and reducing program accountability. It is time to stop being so frivolous with taxpayer dollars.

This bill proposes pouring more money into an already expensive program. In FY 2021, taxpayers spent \$1.8 billion on programs under title 1 of WIOA alone. This is too much money, especially as inflation is still at a 41-year high.

The House of Representatives has been entrusted with the power of the purse. It is time we took this responsibility more seriously. The Nation deserves a workforce system that will actually prepare Americans for in-demand jobs. Unfortunately, this bill fails to protect taxpayers at a time of rampant inflation, pushes a radical progressive agenda, expands Federal control over the workforce, and embraces that failed status quo rather than pursuing opportunities for innovation.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, the evidence is clear that our economy has made meaningful progress toward recovering from the pandemic. Thanks to the efforts of Congress and the Biden-Harris administration, our economy has added a record 8.3 million jobs since the start of 2021, and the unemployment rate has fallen to 3.6 percent.

Despite this progress, we know that job openings currently exceed job applicants and employers are clamoring for skilled workers. In fact, research suggests that workers are leaving their job to seek better career opportunities in record numbers. This bill takes a critical step forward to empower workers to fill those competitive job positions and, in turn, helps reduce supply chain shortages, lower costs for families, increase their incomes, and improve our business competitiveness.

Madam Speaker, investing in workforce development has historically been a priority for both Democrats and Republicans. That is why our committee conducted an extended bipartisan process to put this legislation together, despite the opposition we have heard from our colleagues today.

As our economy rebounds from the pandemic, we should all agree that we must take this opportunity to expand access to high-quality job training opportunities for America's workers.

I thank my colleague again, Ms. WILSON, for her leadership in bringing this critical legislation to the floor, and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2022.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SABLON. Madam Speaker, H.R. 7309, the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2022, makes significant improvements to WIOA, the law that is the backbone of our nation's workforce development system. Since 2014, WIOA has provided training and career services to help working people across the country get the skills they need and help employers secure a qualified workforce.

H.R. 7309 also includes legislation I authored that extends three crucial workforce development programs to the Marianas: the Wagner-Peyser grant, the Integrated English Literacy and Civic Education grant, and the Job Corps program. Under my Employment Services and Jobs Parity Act, the annual \$300,000 Wagner-Peyser grant would provide skill assessment, career guidance, and referrals to training to job seekers in the Marianas. The legislation additionally allows the Commonwealth government to apply for Employment Service formula grants, at the same percentage share as Guam, to set up One-Stop Career Centers that can help workers find jobs and employers find workers. Under my Integrated English Literacy and Civic Education Nationwide Act, English language learners would acquire the proficiency needed to obtain employment. And under my Job Corps Nationwide Act, Job Corps centers can be established in all insular areas. This means our young people would not have to leave the Marianas to get necessary training and local business would benefit from a skilled workforce connected to our community and committed to remaining. All my bills support the overall goal of H.R. 7309: to help job seekers nationwide access quality employment, education training, and support services.

By reauthorizing and strengthening WIOA's programs, H.R. 7309 will help Americans get back to work. In addition to my provisions, the legislation expands summer and year-round jobs programs for youth, codifies partnerships between employers and community colleges, and provides funding for innovative approaches to workforce development.

At a time when the COVID-19 pandemic has diminished the resources necessary to train new workers, the improvements to WIOA under H.R. 7309 will continue to develop the workforce pipeline and expand access to services for the people who need them the most.

I urge my colleagues to support the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2022.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, H.R. 7309 is truly transformational legislation that

will have a profound impact on workforce development and job skills training for decades to come. By virtue of this legislation, the American economy will be well positioned for success in emerging industries as well as traditional jobs in an increasingly competitive global landscape.

With the new initiatives and support for state and local efforts that this bill provides, more institutions will be able to provide education and job training services; a wider range of curricula will be available that enables learners to become job-ready; and more Americans will be equipped with skills that will jump-start long-term careers.

Very importantly, this bill will extend the reach of job skills training and employment preparation to all corners of the country and all segments of society. It does so by creating vital national programs and instituting accountability systems that will monitor program operations and success.

This legislation also ensures that students will have access to training through online digital platforms. Use of e-learning opens the doors for education even where cultural barriers and long distances from brick-and-mortar institutes often had the effect of excluding many Americans.

As enthusiastic as I am about this legislation and its comprehensive approach toward elevating our country's workforce preparation infrastructure, there are additional elements that I believed were necessary. We must ensure that diversity, inclusion, and equity are always cornerstones of our economy and society; and ensure that this bill will prepare all demographic groups with our workforce for success in key industries that are vital to our nation's future economy.

As a result, I submitted amendments to the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, and I am delighted that the Rules Committee agreed that these were important additions to H.R. 7309. I would like to share a few thoughts with my colleagues and the American people about my two amendments which are being considered by the House of Representatives today.

My first amendment stems from my fervent and long-held belief that women and girls should have a level playing field for any type of study, job, or career. Throughout my life, I have fought for women and girls to have equal opportunity to learn in classrooms, excel in workplaces, and achieve in life.

Where women faced walls, I sought to tear down the walls or lean a ladder against them to climb over. When girls were being discouraged from educational or career pursuits, I set out to change mindsets. When females faced biases or glass ceilings that restrained success, I organized and marched to level the playing field.

As a result, my first amendment would ensure that women and girls are encouraged to enroll for STEM education, that is, the study of science, technology, engineering, and math. These subjects are the key to success in a vast range of industries and professions, especially in this advanced era in which information and technology propels most innovations and program. Women and girls must be welcomed for a seat at those tables, which will dramatically impact gender equality over time.

In addition to being encouraged to enroll, I believe girls and women should receive priority for both the study of these fields and the

jobs and careers that await them, and that support services should be provided to them along the way to help ensure their success. The days of male-dominated stem-based industries must be relegated to history books, as that bias has no place in modern America.

Because of entrenched, long-standing discrimination against women and girls, not only do we need equality; we also need equity. In other words, more must be done to right the wrongs of the past, prioritize participation by women and girls, and fast-track us for promotions, advancement, and success.

My second amendment is rooted in similar concerns. It insists that this legislation help all Americans, specifically communities of color that historically did not benefit equally from workforce development and job skills training programs. My amendment would ensure that HBCUs and other minority-serving educational institutions are eligible and encouraged to apply for maximal benefits under H.R. 7309's programs.

Moreover, beyond just equality, the job training and workforce development programs at these institutions should be given priority in order to promote equity for students whose ancestors were denied that right. H.R. 7309 can be the impetus for a fresh start.

By including and prioritizing HBCUs and other minority-serving institutions, the institutionalized barriers which impeded generational prosperity will be eroded, even if only incrementally and over many years. By leveling the playing field, the imbalance of generational wealth will also be rectified.

Madam Speaker, I believe these two amendments are central to the purpose of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, and will strengthen the bill both legislatively and in practice across the country. Diversity and inclusion must always be a priority particularly in future high-growth industries that are essential to our nation's long-term economic growth, success, and job creation strategy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Each further amendment printed in part C of House Report 117-325 not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 4 of House Resolution 1119, shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

It shall be in order at any time after debate for the chair of the Committee on Education and Labor or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part C of House Report 117-325, not earlier disposed of.

Amendments en bloc shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor or their respective

designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. SCOTT OF VIRGINIA

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, pursuant to section 4 of House Resolution 1119, I rise to offer amendments en bloc No. 1.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 1 consisting of amendment Nos. 1, 4, 8, 12, 13, 21, 25, 26, 30, 32, and 36, printed in part C of House Report 117-325, offered by Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MRS. BICE OF OKLAHOMA

At the end of chapter 2 of subtitle B of title II, insert the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

SEC. 243. YOUTH WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS FOR HIGH-DEMAND OCCUPATIONS.

Section 129(b)(2) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3164(b)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (D)(v), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (E), by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by inserting at the end the following:

“(F) developing partnerships between educational institutions (including area career and technical education schools and institutions of higher education) and employers to create or improve workforce development programs to address the identified education and skill needs of the workforce and the employment needs of employers in the regions of the State, as determined based on the most recent analysis conducted under subparagraphs (B) and (C) of section 102(b)(1).”.

At the end of chapter 3 of subtitle B of title II, insert the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

SEC. 235. ADULT WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS FOR HIGH-DEMAND OCCUPATIONS.

(a) STATEWIDE ADULT WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS FOR HIGH-DEMAND OCCUPATIONS.—Section 134(a)(3)(A) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 3174(a)(3)(A)) is amended—

(1) in clause (xiii), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in clause (xiv), by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by inserting at the end the following:

“(xv) developing partnerships between educational institutions (including area career and technical education schools and institutions of higher education) and employers to create or improve workforce development programs to address the identified education and skill needs of the workforce and the employment needs of employers in the regions of the State, as determined based on the most recent analysis conducted under subparagraphs (B) and (C) of section 102(b)(1).”.

(b) LOCAL ADULT WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS FOR HIGH-DEMAND OCCUPATIONS.—Section 134(d)(1)(A) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 3174(d)(1)(A)) is amended—

(1) in clause (xi), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in clause (xii), by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by inserting at the end the following:

“(xiii) the development of partnerships between educational institutions (including area career and technical education schools and institutions of higher education) and employers to create or improve workforce development programs to address the identi-

fied education and skill needs of the workforce and the employment needs of employers in the region, as determined based on the most recent analysis conducted by the local board under section 107(d)(2).”.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. BOWMAN OF NEW YORK

Page 52, line 2, after “with” insert “alignment, coordination, and continuity between K–12 education providers, and”.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. CASE OF HAWAII

Add at the end the following:

“TITLE VII—REPORT ON CHALLENGES OF UNEMPLOYED AND LOW-INCOME AMERICAN INDIANS, ALASKA NATIVES, AND NATIVE HAWAIIANS IN LABOR MARKET

“SEC. 701 REPORT ON CHALLENGES OF UNEMPLOYED AND LOW-INCOME AMERICAN INDIANS, ALASKA NATIVES, AND NATIVE HAWAIIANS IN LABOR MARKET.

“Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report that—

“(1) reviews the unique challenges that unemployed and low-income American Indians, Alaska Natives and Native Hawaiians face in the labor market; and

“(2) provides recommendations for improving low-income American Indians, Alaska Natives and Native Hawaiians access to Federal employment and training services.”.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. GOTTHEIMER OF NEW JERSEY

Page 128, line 11, strike “and”.

Page 128, line 14, strike the period and insert “; and”.

Page 128, after line 14, insert the following: (V) veterans.

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MR. HARDER OF CALIFORNIA

Page 98, line 5, strike “and”.

Page 98, line 8, strike the period and insert “; and”.

Page 98, after line 8, insert the following:

“(vi) providing workforce readiness opportunities, supportive services, adult mentoring, financial literacy, activities to develop soft skills, or career exposure activities.

Page 101, line 4, strike “and”.

Page 101, strike line 7 and inserting “resources; and”.

Page 101, after line 7, insert the following: “(E) identify successful community-based models for youth workforce development and encourage integration with local area activities.”.

Page 101, after line 18, insert the following: (A) in subparagraph (A)(ii), by inserting “, including through a youth-serving national or regional intermediary with experience developing youth workforce readiness programs and that subgrants to community-based organizations” before the semicolon;

Page 105, after line 21, insert the following:

“(O) Activities to develop fundamental workforce readiness skills, or to develop employability skills, which may include communication, creativity, collaboration, and critical thinking, and that support social-emotional development through every developmental stage, in both formal and informal learning experiences.

Page 108, line 12, strike “and”.

Page 108, line 16, strike the period and insert “; and”.

Page 108, after line 16, insert the following: “(D) use such funds to provide subgrants to eligible community-based organizations with experience in youth workforce readiness and training to administer activities of such a program.

Page 115, line 6, insert “, which may include the names of community-based organizations that partnered with the local program administrator to fulfill the required program elements” after “program”.

AMENDMENT NO. 21 OFFERED BY MS. KAPTUR OF OHIO

Page 172, line 2, strike “(C)” and insert “(D)”.

Page 172, line 15, strike everything after “activities.”.

Page 172, after line 15, insert the following: “(C) STUDY ON AUTOMOTIVE TRUCK AND MECHANIC WORKFORCE INDUSTRY.—The Secretary of Labor, in coordination with the heads of relevant Federal agencies, may conduct a study on the automotive truck and mechanic workforce industry in the public and private sector that includes—

“(i) data relating to the number of individuals entering such industry in comparison to previous 20 years;

“(ii) identify strategies Federal agencies and Congress may implement to prevent an automotive mechanic skilled workforce shortage;

“(iii) if there is a decline in the number of students and young professionals entering such workforce identified pursuant to clause (i), an assessment relating to the reasons for such a decline;

“(iv) how the Federal agencies are adjusting training programs or providing a greater number of apprenticeships to satisfy the needs of an increase in advanced modern technology in automotive truck, public fleets, and hydrogen-powered vehicles; and

“(v) recommendations relating to the advancement of automotive technician training and apprenticeship programs; and”.

Page 172, line 16, strike “(C)” and insert “(D)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 25 OFFERED BY MS. LEE OF CALIFORNIA

Page 172, line 2, strike “(C)” and insert “(D)”.

Page 172, line 15, strike everything after “activities.”.

Page 172, after line 15, insert the following: “(C) STUDY ON STEM WORKFORCE AND STEM EDUCATION.—The Secretary of Labor, in coordination with the Secretary of Education, may conduct a study on—

“(i) the number of STEM jobs currently available and anticipated expansion in this career pathway;

“(ii) the STEM and computer science course availability in public secondary schools, disaggregated by race, ethnicity, and gender; and

“(iii) how to expand access, particularly for individuals with barriers to employment and for rural communities, to the STEM and computer science fields.”.

Page 172, line 16, strike “(C)” and insert “(D)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 26 OFFERED BY MR. MCGOVERN OF MASSACHUSETTS

Page 172, line 2, strike “(C)” and insert “(D)”.

Page 172, line 15, strike everything after “activities.”.

Page 172, after line 15, inserting the following:

“(C) REPORT ON INDIVIDUALS WITH CREATIVE SKILLSETS.—The Secretary of Labor may conduct a study on the integration of individuals with creative skillsets (including individuals with training in the arts or creative industries) into in-demand industry sectors and occupations.”; and

Page 172, line 16, strike “(C)” and insert “(D)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 30 OFFERED BY MR. MORELLE OF NEW YORK

Page 137, line 21, strike “and” at the end.

Page 137, line 25, strike the period at the end and insert “; and”.

Page 137, after line 25, insert the following: “(D) in clause (xi) by striking “and” at the end;

“(E) in clause (xii) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

“(F) by adding at the end the following:

“(xiii) activities to raise awareness about the local workforce system and for the marketing of such system.”.

AMENDMENT NO. 32 OFFERED BY MR. PHILLIPS OF MINNESOTA

Page 121, after line 24, insert the following: “(ii) in clause (iv)(I)(bb), by inserting ‘and entrepreneurial occupations’ after ‘employment’;”.

Page 123, line 5, strike “and”.

Page 123, after line 9, insert the following: “(dd) relating to available entrepreneur support resources; and”.

AMENDMENT NO. 36 OFFERED BY MS. SCANLON OF PENNSYLVANIA

Page 171, beginning line 11, strike everything after “violence” and insert “; and”.

Page 171, after line 12, insert the following: “(J) assistance and training for employers, programs, and staff that mentor youth.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1119, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, this en bloc contains several bipartisan amendments from our colleagues to continue improving the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2022.

This en bloc contains commonsense proposals that strengthen the underlying bill, and I thank my colleagues for their contributions.

Madam Speaker, I strongly urge support for both the en bloc and the underlying bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, this en bloc includes several amendments that I believe would improve the underlying legislation so I will vote for the en bloc.

Unfortunately, I must also note that the en bloc includes three amendments to which I have concerns.

The Gottheimer amendment reduces the flexibility the workforce system needs to meet the needs of workers.

The Harder amendment will reduce the percentage of funds going to help youth receive the skills they need to enter the workforce.

And the Lee amendment authorizes a duplicative study that would not be a reasonable use of taxpayer funds.

However, on balance, this en bloc will improve the underlying legislation. This group of amendments better focuses WIOA on in-demand jobs, decreases duplication by encouraging better alignment between K-12 education providers and local workforce development boards, and includes in-

formation on entrepreneurship in career and skills development services.

Madam Speaker, I hope my colleagues will support this set of amendments, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), the chair of the Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development of the Committee on Appropriations, and a strong supporter of sector grant training.

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Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairman SCOTT for his astounding leadership on this critical jobs training bill and for yielding me time. I thank Ranking Member FOXX so very much for her support of this effort.

Today, I urge my colleagues to support a bipartisan amendment to the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act that I have proposed alongside Representatives KELLY, DINGELL, and RYAN.

As we set about this new era of automotive and vehicular innovation, it is crucial that we invest in the workers who are the backbone of this uniquely American industry.

This amendment will create a pathway for the Federal Department of Labor and other Federal agencies to conduct a study on the automotive service technician and vehicle mechanic workforce and help promote apprenticeships to meet the increasing need of this advanced sector. Already, America is short 1 million trained workers across our Nation, and we haven't gotten started. We are not off the starting line.

Electric, hydrogen, and biofuel-powered vehicle technology brings new opportunities and new challenges. To be ready, we must proactively stand up for training and apprenticeship programs that prepare America's vehicular workforce for the next generation.

The motor vehicle industry has long served as a gateway to the middle class, and this amendment allows the Federal Government to take deliberate steps to ensure our workers are top of mind, not left behind.

It is vital that we invest in the workers who make, build, and grow America and, frankly, power her. I ask that my colleagues join me in passing this important amendment.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GOTTHEIMER).

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of my amendment to the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.

First, I thank all of our brave veterans for putting their lives on the line to defend our freedom and our families. After sacrificing so much, no veteran should ever have to struggle to get the care and resources they have earned. We should always have their backs.

My provision today will do just that, ensuring that veterans have access to high-quality job training, workforce development, and career navigation services. These skills will help our veterans transition back into civilian life, reach their career goals, and care for their families.

We know that veterans have the skills to make them exceptional workers, but they often face barriers to employment. Data shows that unemployment rates are higher for veterans than nonveterans.

My amendment will ensure that veterans are prioritized to receive Federal career resources, and it builds on the work I have helped lead, working across the aisle since I was elected to support our veterans and their families.

The first piece of legislation I passed in Congress was to expand hiring of post-9/11 veterans. Today, we have the opportunity to fight for them like they fought for us.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this amendment, and I thank the chairman for his leadership.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD).

Mr. HORSFORD. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding.

Today, I rise in support of my amendment to the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, which will ensure performance measures and accountability indicators for recognized post-secondary credentials are made publicly available.

Now is the time for us to invest in our constituents and the workforce. As we do so, I cannot stress enough how important it is for Congress to mandate collecting and publicly reporting data on our job training programs. That includes publicly reporting on performance measures and economic outcomes, such as the types of jobs, wages, and long-term career progression.

Having performance measures and accountability indicators publicly available will allow us to direct Federal resources in an equitable way so that we are getting support to individuals and programs that have been historically underfunded.

I encourage my colleagues to support my amendment, and I look forward to voting for this critical investment in our workers for Nevada and for all Americans.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, I reiterate that this is an en bloc amendment containing commonsense, bipartisan proposals that strengthen the underlying bill. I strongly urge support for both the en bloc amendment and the underlying bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, the amendments in this en bloc will refocus the workforce development system on the individuals it was created to serve: jobseekers and employers.

We must make sure that WIOA is helping all American jobseekers get the skills they need to compete in our modern economy. We must also make sure that WIOA programs are helping employers connect with skilled workers, instead of saddling them with unnecessary requirements that have no proven effectiveness.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my amendment to the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act. My bipartisan amendment with Congressman FLEISCHMANN authorizes the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Education to conduct a study on the Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) workforce and STEM education.

This amendment would provide data on the number of STEM jobs currently available and anticipated expansion in the field, the number of STEM and computer science classes in public secondary schools, and policy solutions to expand access for individuals with barriers to employment, such as those from low income and minority communities, and those from rural communities. This data will be helpful for us to understand this rapidly expanding sector and to ensure the United States is able to remain a global leader in the technology industry.

This amendment builds off my bipartisan bill, H.R. 3602 the Computer Science for All Act that Rep. FLEISCHMANN also co-leads with me which would create grants to increase access to computer science education for preK-12 students.

I urge my colleagues to vote yes on this bipartisan amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1119, the previous question is ordered on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT).

The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. TIFFANY. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. SCOTT OF VIRGINIA

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, pursuant to section 4 of House Resolution 1119, I rise to offer amendments en bloc No. 2.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 2 consisting of amendment Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 29, 31, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, and 39, printed in part C of House Report 117-325, offered by Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MS. BLUNT ROCHESTER OF DELAWARE

Page 108, line 13, strike "not more" and all that follows through "wages" on line 15 and insert "such funds to subsidize wages".

Page 112, line 23, strike "sector." and insert "sector (including the needs of small businesses)".

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MS. BLUNT ROCHESTER OF DELAWARE

Page 181, line 18, strike "176" and insert "177".

Page 234, after line 4, insert the following:

SEC. 281. IMPROVING APPROACHES FOR COMMUNITIES TO THRIVE (IMPACT) GRANTS.

Subtitle D of title I (29 U.S.C. 3221 et seq.), as amended by this Act, is further amended by inserting after section 175, as added by the preceding section, the following:

"SEC. 176. IMPROVING APPROACHES FOR COMMUNITIES TO THRIVE (IMPACT) GRANTS.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall award, on a competitive basis, grants to local boards described in subsection (c) for summer or year-round programs authorized under section 130 for opportunity youth in communities disproportionately affected by gun violence for the purposes of connecting opportunity youth to in-demand industry sectors or occupations.

"(b) AWARD PERIODS.—The Secretary shall award grants under this section for an initial period of not more than 4 years, and may renew such awards for additional 4-year periods.

"(c) SELECTION CRITERIA.—In awarding funds under this section, the Secretary shall award grants to local boards serving local areas that—

"(1) for not less than 2 out of the 3 calendar years preceding the date on which an application for a grant under this section is submitted—

"(A) have experienced 35 or more homicides per year; or

"(B) have experienced 20 or more homicides per year and had a homicide rate that was not less than double the national average; or

"(2) have a compelling need to address community violence, as determined by the Secretary, based on high levels of homicide relative to other local areas within the same State.

"(d) PARTNERSHIPS.—In carrying out the activities funded under a grant under this section, a local board may partner with—

"(1) a community-based, nonprofit organization that—

"(A) serves the residents served by a unit of general local government;

"(B) has a track record of providing workforce development activities for individuals with barriers to employment;

"(C) focuses on training competencies and skills to prepare opportunity youth for in-demand sectors and occupations; and

"(D) provides—

"(i) training for opportunity youth with foundational skill needs; and

"(ii) soft skills training that enables opportunity youth to engage successfully in work culture;

"(2) an Indian Tribe or an agency primarily serving Native Americans;

"(3) an entity that carries out activities authorized in this Act that has a focus on opportunity youth;

“(4) an apprenticeship program;
 “(5) a community college (as defined in section 172(i)(1)); or
 “(6) a unit of general local government.
 “(e) REPORTING.—Each local board receiving a grant under this section shall submit a performance report to the Secretary that, with respect to the program funded by such grant, identifies the levels of performance achieved on the performance metrics listed in section 130(d).

“(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for each fiscal years 2023 through 2028.”.

Page 234, lines 6 and 8, strike “176” and insert “177”.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. BOWMAN OF NEW YORK

Page 25, line 22, strike “and”.

Page 25, after line 22, insert the following:
 (i) in item (bb), by striking “and” at the end; and

Page 26, strike line 12 and insert “and”.

Page 26, after line 12, insert the following:
 “(dd) shall include a representative of youth, who qualifies under the eligible youth definition; and”; and

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MRS. BUSTOS OF ILLINOIS

Page 137, line 21, strike “and” at the end.

Page 137, line 25, strike the period at the end and insert “; and”.

Page 137, after line 25, insert the following:
 (D) in clause (xi), by striking “and” at the end;

(E) in clause (xii), by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(F) by adding at the end the following:
 “(xiii) training programs (including activities that prepare individuals for occupations in the technology sector) for individuals who are, or are likely to become, dislocated workers as a result of automation, which includes a device, process, or system that functions without continuous input from an operator, including—

“(I) advanced technologies, such as—

“(aa) data collection, classification processing, and analytics; and

“(bb) 3-D printing, digital design and simulation, and digital manufacturing;

“(II) robotics, including collaborative robotics, and worker augmentation technology;

“(III) autonomous vehicle technology; or

“(IV) autonomous machinery technology.”.

Page 177, after line 5, insert the following:

(a) AUTOMATION TECHNOLOGY.—Section 170(b)(1)(A) (29 U.S.C. 3225(b)(1)(A)) is amended by inserting “advances in automation technology (as described in section 134(d)(1)(A)(xiii)),” before “plant closures.”.

Page 177, line 6, strike “Section 170(c)(1)(B)” and insert the following:

(b) NATIONAL OR REGIONAL INTERMEDIARIES.—Section 170(c)(1)(B)

Page 177, after line 10, insert the following:

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 170 (29 U.S.C. 3225) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to any funds reserved under section 132(a)(2)(A) to carry out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$40,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027.”.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. CARTWRIGHT OF PENNSYLVANIA

Page 179, line 10, insert “, including transportation needs determined appropriate by the Secretary” after “program”.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. COHEN OF TENNESSEE

Page 50, strike lines 22 and 23, and insert the following:

(B) in subparagraph (C)—

(i) in clause (ii), by striking the semicolon and inserting “; and”; and

(ii) by amending clause (iii) to read as follows:

“(iii) may include representatives of local educational agencies overseeing career and technical education, local educators, or representatives of community-based organizations with demonstrated experience and expertise in addressing the education or training needs of individuals with barriers to employment;”;

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. GOLDEN OF MAINE

Page 79, after line 10, insert the following:

“(d) ACCESS TO BROADBAND INTERNET SERVICE.—Section 121(e)(1) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3151(e)(1)) is amended—

“(1) in subparagraph (D), by striking ‘and’ after the semicolon;

“(2) in subparagraph (E), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

“(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(F) provide access to broadband internet service, including for rural communities.”.

AMENDMENT NO. 14 OFFERED BY MR. HARDER OF CALIFORNIA

Page 228, line 14, strike “or” the first place it appears.

Page 228, line 16, insert “, or where the local unemployment rate is higher than the national unemployment rate” after “market”.

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MR. HORSFORD OF NEVADA

Page 43, line 8, strike “pathways; and” and insert “pathways;”.

Page 43, line 16, strike the closed quotation marks and semicolon, and insert “; and”.

Page 43, after line 16, insert the following:

“(vii) how the State’s strategy will ensure that information about each recognized postsecondary credential that is obtained by any program participant of a core program described in subclause (V) of section 116(b)(2)(A)(i)—

“(I) will be made fully available under section 116(d)(6)(A) to the public as transparent, linked, open, and interoperable data using open formats that are human readable and machine actionable; and

“(II) will include, at a minimum—

“(aa) the levels of performance achieved with respect to such participant on the performance accountability indicators under clauses (i) and (ii) of section 116(b)(2)(B) and the other performance measures under section 116; and

“(bb) the competencies, role in career pathways, and alignment to in-demand industry and occupational skills of such credential.”;

Page 70, strike lines 9 through 25, and insert the following:

“(viii) STATISTICAL ADJUSTMENT MODEL.—The Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Education shall—

“(I) develop and disseminate an objective statistical model—

“(aa) that will be used to make the adjustments in the State adjusted levels of performance for actual economic conditions and characteristics of participants under clauses (v) and (vii); and

“(bb) that has been peer reviewed by a technical working group of not less than 3 researchers, and not less than 2 State data performance and analysis technical specialists, and the representatives described in paragraph (4)(B); and

“(II) publicly disclose the factors included in the statistical adjustment model, and the results of the peer review in subclause (I)(bb), in a report describing the model used

to determine the adjusted levels of performance.”;

AMENDMENT NO. 16 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

At the end of title IV, add the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

SEC. 403. STEM EDUCATION FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN.

In carrying out the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (as amended by this Act), the Secretary of Labor shall—

(1) prioritize providing access for girls and women to STEM education (science, technology, engineering, and math); and

(2) ensure that educational institutions receiving assistance under such Act will engage in outreach and support services to girls and women to encourage their enrollment in, and successful completion of, STEM curricula.

AMENDMENT NO. 17 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

At the end of title IV, add the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

SEC. 403. APPLICATIONS FROM HBCUS AND OTHER MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTIONS.

In carrying out the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (as amended by this Act), the Secretary of Labor shall—

(1) encourage HBCUs (historically Black colleges and universities), minority-serving institutions, and Tribally controlled colleges and universities to apply for assistance under such Act to provide job skills training and educational services; and

(2) prioritize applications for assistance from such entities.

AMENDMENT NO. 19 OFFERED BY MS. JACOBS OF CALIFORNIA

Page 135, line 24, before the semicolon, insert “, except that up to 5 percent of such funds may be used to provide supportive services without regard to the requirement of this subclause”.

AMENDMENT NO. 20 OFFERED BY MS. JAYAPAL OF WASHINGTON

Page 172, line 2, strike “(C)” and insert “(D)”.

Page 172, line 15, strike all that follows after “activities.”.

Page 172, after line 15, insert the following:

“(C) STUDY ON TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES FOR DOMESTIC WORKERS.—The Secretary of Labor may conduct a study on the development, for domestic workers who work in health care, of career pathways, national training standards, apprenticeship programs, and recognized postsecondary credentials or a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent, which may include how the creation or expansion of apprenticeship programs for such domestic workers (including such programs conducted at work sites of such workers and such programs that use peer educators and peer mentors for such workers) could improve opportunities for such workers, and make recommendations on whether and, if so, how such programs could improve wages and working conditions across the domestic worker industry.”; and

Page 172, line 16, strike “(C)” and insert “(D)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MR. KILMER OF WASHINGTON

At the end of subtitle D of title II, add the following:

SEC. 283. NATIONAL STUDY OF FEDERAL PROGRAM ACCESS FOR JOB-SEEKERS.

Section 169(b)(4) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3224(b)(4)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraph (K) as subparagraph (L); and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (J) the following:

“(K) The Secretary of Labor shall conduct a study on Federal, State, and local efforts to improve accessibility of Federal programs for eligible job seekers. Such study shall include an analysis of the following:

“(i) Past and current efforts in the United States, including at the State and local level, to improve accessibility of programs through benefit interoperability and categorical eligibility initiatives, including with respect to the following kinds of benefits: job training, tuition assistance, nutrition, housing, heating and energy, transit, transportation, and healthcare.

“(ii) The connection between a jobseekers’ access to such programs and their short and long-term economic self-sufficiency.

“(iii) Information on which kinds of benefits most quickly lead to increased economic self-sufficiency for jobseekers.

“(iv) Challenges in existing programs for jobseekers to attain economic self-sufficiency, including the impact of a reduction in benefits before economic self-sufficiency is attained.

“(v) Recommendations on improving Federal programs to better ensure jobseekers attain economic self-sufficiency.”.

AMENDMENT NO. 23 OFFERED BY MRS. LAWRENCE OF MICHIGAN

Page 77, line 9, strike “and”.

Page 77, line 10, insert “, and individuals at risk of displacement and in need of upskilling due to evolving technologies or automation” before “through”.

AMENDMENT NO. 24 OFFERED BY MRS. LAWRENCE OF MICHIGAN

Page 244, line 13, after “implement”, insert “(as an alternative to meeting the requirements of section 116)”.

Page 251, strike line 23 and all that follows through page 252, line 2.

Page 252, line 3, strike “(7)” and insert “(6)”.

Page 252, strike lines 16 through 24.

Page 253, line 1, strike “(9)” and insert “(7)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 29 OFFERED BY MR. MORELLE OF NEW YORK

Page 256, after line 2, insert the following:

SEC. 3. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

Section 241 (29 U.S.C. 3331) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“(c) PROMPT ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—Funds shall be made available under section 211 for an eligible agency not later than 30 days after the eligible agency has a unified State plan approved under section 102 or a combined State plan approved under section 103 (as the case may be).”.

AMENDMENT NO. 31 OFFERED BY MS. NEWMAN OF ILLINOIS

Page 101, beginning line 22, amend subparagraph (B) to read as follows:

(B) in subparagraph (D)—

(i) in clause (iv), by striking “and” at the end;

(ii) in clause (v), by striking “and” at the end; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(vi) coordinating with other entities that provide financial literacy education and empowerment activities (such as nonprofit organizations, State and local government agencies with relevant missions, and financial institutions) to support the activities described in clauses (i) through (v); and

“(vii) supporting the ability to understand relevant tax information and obligations; and”;

Page 105, line 7, insert before the period the following: “, including the information described in subsection (b)(2)(D))”.

Page 120, beginning line 1, amend subparagraph (C) to read as follows:

(C) by amending item (ff) to read as follows:

“(ff) financial literacy activities, including activities designed to make specific and measurable progress on key financial health factors (including to increase credit score, reduce high cost debt, and increase access to safe and affordable mainstream banking products); and”.

Page 124, after line 21, insert the following:

(v) in clause (xii), by amending subclause (IX) to read as follows:

“(IX) financial empowerment services, such as the activities described in subsection (a)(3)(A)(viii)(II)(ff); and”.

Page 152, after line 12, insert the following:

(f) JOB CORPS CENTER PROGRAM ACTIVITIES.—Section 148(a)(1) is amended—

(1) by striking “which may include” and inserting “including”; and

(2) by inserting “(such as the information described in section 129(b)(2)(D))” after “financial literacy”.

AMENDMENT NO. 33 OFFERED BY MS. PORTER OF CALIFORNIA

Page 98, after line 24, insert the following:

“(D) mental health professionals specifically trained in youth treatment, where possible;”.

Page 105, after line 6, insert the following:

“(K) Services that provide participants with information on Federal, State, and local mental health resources, including contact information for the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline.”.

AMENDMENT NO. 34 OFFERED BY MS. SCANLON OF PENNSYLVANIA

Page 13, line 15, strike the closed quotation marks and second period.

Page 13, after line 15, insert the following:

“(VI) An individual with foundational skill needs.

“(VII) An individual at-risk of academic failure by being at least 1 year behind the expected grade level for the age of the individual.

“(VIII) An individual who has dropped out of school in the past or has a higher rate of absenteeism than the peers of the individual.”.

Page 108, line 9, insert “and” at the end.

Page 108, lines 11 and 12, strike “; and” and insert a period.

Page 108, strike lines 13 through 16.

AMENDMENT NO. 35 OFFERED BY MS. SCANLON OF PENNSYLVANIA

Page 59, line 19, insert “and eligible youth” after “employment”.

Page 59, line 21, insert “eligible youth and” after “for”.

AMENDMENT NO. 37 OFFERED BY MR. SCHNEIDER OF ILLINOIS

Page 192, beginning on line 13, strike “subsection (f)” and insert “subsection (g)”.

Beginning on page 192, strike line 15 and all that follows through the end of line 6 on page 196.

Page 196, line 7, strike “(g) EVALUATIONS AND REPORTS” and insert “(f) EVALUATIONS”.

Page 199, after line 7, insert the following:

“(g) PERFORMANCE REPORTS AND REVIEWS.—

“(1) PERFORMANCE REPORTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than annually during each year of the grant period, each eligible institution that receives a grant under this section shall submit to the Secretary a report on the performance outcomes achieved by the institution and the programs funded with the grant.

“(B) ELEMENTS.—Each report under this paragraph shall include the following information:

“(i) The performance of individuals participating in programs funded with the grant

with respect to each of the primary indicators of performance for adults described in section 116(b)).

“(ii) The performance of the eligible institution on the performance indicators related to capacity building described in subsection (d)(2)(M).

“(iii) Such other information as the Secretary determines appropriate.

“(2) TEMPLATE.—The Secretary shall develop a template for the performance reports under paragraph (1) that shall be used by eligible institutions for the preparation and submission of such reports.

“(3) PUBLICATION OF REPORTS.—The Secretary shall make the reports received under paragraph (1) available on a publicly accessible website of the Department of Labor in transparent, linked, open, and interoperable data formats.

“(4) REVIEW.—On an annual basis, the Secretary shall review and evaluate each performance report submitted by an eligible institution under paragraph (1) to determine if the institution achieved adequate levels of performance. If the Secretary determines that an eligible institution did not achieve adequate levels of performance, the Secretary shall provide technical assistance to the institution.”.

Page 199, strike lines 8 through 20.

Page 199, line 21, strike “(i)” and insert “(h)”.

Page 201, line 11, strike “(j)” and insert “(i)”.

Page 201, line 16, strike “(k)” and insert “(j)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 38 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF WASHINGTON

Page 105, after line 24, insert the following:

(P) Provision of meals and other food assistance that is offered to participants in conjunction with another activity described in this paragraph.

AMENDMENT NO. 39 OFFERED BY MRS. TORRES OF CALIFORNIA

Page 235, after line 18, insert the following (and redesignate the succeeding sections accordingly):

SEC. 291. LABOR STANDARDS.

Section 181(b) (29 U.S.C. 3241(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following—

“(8) PROVISION OF INFORMATION ON WORKER RIGHTS.—Any participant receiving training under this title shall be provided information on—

“(A) wages and hours, including under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.);

“(B) safe working conditions, including under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 651 et seq.);

“(C) forming, joining, or assisting a labor organization, including under the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 153 et seq.); and

“(D) other applicable terms and conditions of employment, and relevant Federal and State laws (including regulations) on employment rights.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1119, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, this en bloc amendment contains additional Democratic amendments from my colleagues to

continue improving the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2022.

This en bloc amendment contains proposals that strengthen the underlying bill, and I thank my colleagues for their contributions.

I strongly urge support for both the en bloc amendment and the underlying bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment. This Democratic en bloc creates new programs, authorizes new funding, expands bureaucracy on workforce development boards, imposes new mandates on States and local areas, detracts from skills development services, and transforms WIOA from a workforce program into a welfare program.

This laundry list of problems is not what our Nation's jobseekers need. I cannot agree to saddle employers and workers with new Federal mandates that will make it harder for them to grow the economy and better individual lives.

I urge my colleagues to oppose the package, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Delaware (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER), who is a former member of the Committee on Education and Labor and a strong supporter of workforce development.

Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairman SCOTT for his leadership.

I am proud to have my amendments to H.R. 7309 before the House today. In particular, I am proud of amendment No. 3, which gained the support of 42 of my colleagues. This amendment would establish grants to help break the cycle of violence in communities by providing job and workforce development opportunities to youth in communities disproportionately affected by gun violence.

With this broad support, I call on my colleagues to support this amendment, which helps reduce community violence the best way we know how—by building pipelines to good-paying, high-quality jobs for youth that are disconnected from school and the workforce—to create opportunity, to improve lives, and to provide for the future.

Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman, again, for his leadership.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I reiterate that this en bloc amendment contains commonsense proposals that will strengthen the underlying bill.

Madam Speaker, I strongly urge support for both the en bloc amendment and the underlying bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, we should focus on empowering jobseekers to select skills development providers that will prepare them for in-demand jobs and make sure that employers are involved in this process so we can close the skills gap.

We should also streamline the workforce system so that funding is not wasted on unnecessary bureaucracy and administrative overhead. This funding should instead be directed toward upskilling workers.

Unfortunately, this Democratic en bloc misses the mark on each of these fronts.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose this group of amendments, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. KAPTUR). Pursuant to House Resolution 1119, the previous question is ordered on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT).

The question is on the amendments en bloc.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. TIFFANY. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. SCOTT OF VIRGINIA

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, pursuant to section 4 of House Resolution 1119, I rise to offer amendments en bloc No. 3.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 3 consisting of amendment Nos. 11, 18, and 27, printed in part C of House Report 117–325, offered by Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. GOOD OF VIRGINIA

Page 20, strike lines 3 through 7.

Page 84, after line 2, insert the following:

(a) APPRENTICE.—Section 122(a) (29 U.S.C. 3152(a)) is amended—

(2) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking “registered”; and

(3) in paragraph (3), by striking “A provider described in paragraph (2)(B) shall be included and maintained on the list of eligible providers of training services described in subsection (d) for so long as the corresponding program of the provider remains registered as described in paragraph (2)(B).”.

Page 84, line 4, strike “is” and insert “is further”.

Page 177, after line 12, insert the following:

(1) in subsection (b), by striking paragraph (10), and redesignating paragraphs (11) and (12) as paragraphs (10) and (11);

Page 178, after line 14, insert following:

(I) in clause (i), by striking “registered”;

Page 178, line 19, strike “and”.

Page 178, after line 19, insert the following:

(III) in clause (xiii), by striking “registered”; and

AMENDMENT NO. 18 OFFERED BY MR. JACOBS OF NEW YORK

Page 44, line 15, strike the closed quotation marks and “; and”.

Page 44, after line 15, insert the following:

“(VI) the plan of the eligible agency to award grants and contracts to eligible providers under section 231 in a timely manner as required under subsection (a) of such section”; and”.

Page 45, after line 9, insert the following:

(II) in clause (viii)(I), by inserting before the semicolon the following: “; and award grants and contracts to eligible providers under section 231 in a timely manner as required under subsection (a) of such section”;

Page 255, after line 5, insert the following:

(a) GRANTS AND CONTRACTS FOR ELIGIBLE PROVIDERS.—Section 231(a) (29 U.S.C. 3321(a)) is amended by striking “shall award” and inserting “shall award, in a timely manner.”.

Page 255, line 6, strike “Section 231(e)(6)” and insert the following:

(b) CONSIDERATIONS.—Section 231(e)(6)

AMENDMENT NO. 27 OFFERED BY MRS. MILLER OF ILLINOIS

Page 260, after line 20, insert the following:

SEC. 403. PROHIBITION ON PAYMENT OR REIMBURSEMENT FOR HEALTH CARE SERVICES.

Subtitle A of title V (29 U.S.C. 3341 et seq.) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 508. PROHIBITION ON PAYMENT OR REIMBURSEMENT FOR HEALTH CARE SERVICES.

“Funds made available to carry out this Act shall not be used to provide direct payment or reimbursement for any health care services.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1119, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, this en bloc amendment contains several amendments which I oppose; therefore, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOOD).

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Madam Speaker, Democrats believe that the government should control everything: what kind of car you drive, whether you have to get a vaccine, how or if you get to heat or cool your home, if you can keep your job, and if you can open or operate your business.

Republicans, on the other hand, believe that Americans should control their own lives, their purchasing decisions, their healthcare decisions, and even their businesses and apprenticeship programs.

Businessowners across the country try to utilize apprenticeships to develop the skilled employees that they need to succeed and grow. Sadly, this Democratic bill only funds government-approved apprenticeships that are registered with the Department of Labor, not those designed by businessowners who have the audacity to think that they know more about

their business than those with no business experience, like President Biden and the progressive activists that make up his administration.

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Why would anyone trust Joe Biden to run their business? He has no private sector experience, but he is now the proud owner of the worst economic record in modern history—so there is that.

Why would anyone trust Democrats in this Congress or this administration to run their business? These former educators, lawyers, community organizers, and progressive activists have ruined the outstanding economy that they inherited in January of 2021.

House Democrats demand that you have your apprenticeship program designed by unelected bureaucrats in the Department of Labor because, of course, Washington knows best when it comes to everything.

Look what they have done with inflation, supply chains, rising crime, the open border, and everything else. They are a picture of success. If Washington truly knew best, then one in four businesses would not have closed permanently in my home State of Virginia due to Democrat COVID restrictions.

Employers in my district often ask me: Why do they have to submit to government control to be eligible for funding for their apprenticeship program? Who could do a better job developing apprenticeships than the people who, you know, actually create the jobs; despite Washington's best efforts to prevent them from doing so? That question was rhetorical, please don't answer.

My amendment would actually let employers run their own apprenticeship programs and help them educate their workers the way they need to so they can expand their workforces.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support my amendment.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This en bloc includes several amendments that I believe would vastly improve the underlying legislation.

First, these amendments would bring needed flexibility and innovation to the workforce development system when it comes to apprenticeships. Democrats have, unfortunately, chosen to double down on the outdated registered apprenticeship model rather than meet employers where they are at. This group of amendments includes proposals that encourage innovation to occur so that apprenticeships can meet the needs of more employers.

Second, one of the amendments would ensure that States provide a realistic and workable timetable for awarding grants and contracts for adult basic education. This is simply good governance. States should not hold on to funding indefinitely that is

intended to be directed toward jobseekers. This amendment will make sure the funding goes where it is intended and doesn't get stuck with bureaucrats to the detriment of individuals seeking basic education services.

Third, WIOA should be focused first and foremost on providing skills development services for jobseekers. It is unfortunate that H.R. 7309 adds vague language encouraging supportive services to include "healthcare supports." While I was pleased that the long-standing Hyde amendment was secured and will apply to WIOA funds for fiscal year 2022 appropriations, I will always fight to see the Hyde amendment applied to ensure Federal funds do not support the killing of babies. It is of utmost importance that taxpayer dollars do not go to pay for killing babies, and this amendment would guarantee that.

The right to life is our most fundamental and sacred right and must always be protected. I will always remain vigilant to ensure that taxpayer funds do not pay for the killing of babies.

Madam Speaker, I hope my colleagues will support this set of amendments, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I am the only speaker on this side. I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I have a couple of other speakers, so I am not prepared to close.

Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. JACOBS).

Mr. JACOBS of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of my amendment, which would be of great benefit to adult learners across this country, and especially in my home State of New York.

New York State has had issues over the last several years in distributing these funds promptly. Independent programs typically operate on very thin budgets, so any delay in funding puts their operations in jeopardy.

My amendment would ensure States are held accountable for distributing funding promptly by requiring the States to provide a timeline for distributing grants and contracts for adult basic education in the Unified State Plan, and specifying that funds must be distributed in a timely manner.

The typical adult learner benefiting from title II funding is either an individual who was not able to access a K-12 education as a child or is a recent immigrant.

Last September, I visited one of the adult education programs in my district, Literacy West New York, and I walked away very impressed by the adult learners there. Life certainly has not been easy for them, but that hasn't stopped them from pressing on and working to improve their lives.

It is important we make sure that the resources promised to our Nation's adult learners, and the programs that support them, are available.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. MILLER).

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Madam Speaker, my amendment puts strong protections in place so that no funds in this bill can go toward harming the unborn.

The underlying bill includes a provision that allows taxpayer dollars to be used for health and mental healthcare support.

Without the protections my amendment offers, this funding could go to counseling young pregnant women to seek abortions. This is wrong. A child in the womb is a distinct, developing, whole human being.

In my home State of Illinois, our leftist Governor announced this week he will take Federal funding from title 10 and give it to Planned Parenthood of Illinois. This goes directly against Federal law and the Hyde amendment.

Those on the other side of this aisle, in this body, use every opportunity to get rid of the Hyde amendment. That is why my amendment is so important. The growing hostility toward the Hyde amendment is alarming and means we must be vigilant in our efforts to ensure program dollars authorized by Congress cannot be used for abortions or abortion services.

God is the author of life, not Congress. The taking of life through abortion is an assault on the image of God.

Abortion is not healthcare, despite what the left says, and we should not force taxpayers to violate their morals or strongly held beliefs by forcing them to pay for it. My amendment ensures that they won't.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, the amendments in this en bloc will refocus the workforce development system on the individuals it was created to serve: jobseekers and employers. We must make sure that WIOA is helping all American jobseekers get the skills they need to compete in our modern economy.

We must also make sure that WIOA programs are helping employers connect with skilled workers instead of saddling them with unnecessary requirements that have no proven effectiveness.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, I focus my comments on two of the amendments in

this en bloc that undermine the improvements we are putting forward in this legislation.

The first strikes language from the bill that prevents nonregistered apprenticeships from receiving WIOA funds. If you want to have a nonregistered apprenticeship program you can do that, but we ought to fund the registered programs first since they are much better, and we shouldn't spend money on those nonregistered programs.

Registered apprenticeship programs are a proven strategy that have demonstrated high-quality training and wage progression across multiple industries. This bill supports efforts to expand registered apprenticeships to additional populations and industries, by reserving 50 percent of the funds for programs serving individuals with barriers to employment.

Many of my colleagues have opposed the so-called Industry-Recognized Apprenticeship Programs, or IRAPs, because that program discards key features that are the cause of success for our registered apprenticeship program, including quality standards, worker protections, national recognition, and the fact that virtually all registered apprenticeship graduates end up in jobs that pay well above the median wage.

The second amendment in this en bloc amendment group prohibits WIOA funds from being used to reimburse any healthcare services. I am not sure where they find that physical health is included. Mental health counseling and substance abuse is included as possible funding.

The question about whether WIOA will pay for health services is a distraction from the work we are trying to do today, to ensure an equitable recovery, and provide opportunity for economic advancement for all individuals in all communities.

This legislation reflects the input from stakeholders across the country who know what it takes to expand access to high-quality job training, career navigation services, and other critical services.

The statute has long provided for flexibility for local programs. The statute also allows for the provision of supportive services, such as assistance with transportation, childcare, dependent care, or housing; services that are crucial to facilitating individuals' ability to participate in WIOA-funded programs.

In fact, the legislation specifically ensures that treatment of substance use disorder is a permissible use of supportive services under WIOA.

Fundamentally, needs of individuals seeking job training are not always distinct from health needs. These programs should meet people where they are to facilitate full participation to ensure continued and sustained economic success.

Updating and improving programs authorized through WIOA, such as the bill we are considering today, will lift

up communities and help us achieve that goal. This is what we need to do today by voting "no" on this en bloc amendment and "yes" on the underlying bill.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER). Pursuant to House Resolution 1119, the previous question is ordered on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT).

The question is on the amendments en bloc.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 28 OFFERED BY MRS. MILLER-MEEKS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment number 28 printed in part C of House Report 117-325.

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Strike all of the text and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2022".

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title.
- Sec. 2. Table of contents.
- Sec. 3. Definitions.

TITLE I—WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Subtitle A—System Alignment

- Sec. 101. State workforce development board.
- Sec. 102. Unified State plan.
- Sec. 103. Workforce development areas.
- Sec. 104. Local workforce development boards.
- Sec. 105. Local plan.
- Sec. 106. Performance accountability system.

Subtitle B—Workforce Investment Activities and Providers

- Sec. 111. Establishment of one-stop delivery systems.
- Sec. 112. Identification of eligible providers of training services.
- Sec. 113. Within State allocations.
- Sec. 114. Use of funds for youth workforce investment activities.
- Sec. 115. Use of funds for employment and training activities.
- Sec. 116. Authorization of appropriations.

Subtitle C—Job Corps

- Sec. 121. Job Corps centers.
- Sec. 122. Program activities.
- Sec. 123. Standards of conduct.
- Sec. 124. Advisory committees.

Sec. 125. Experimental projects and technical assistance.

Sec. 126. Job Corps Scholars activities.

Sec. 127. Authorization of appropriations.

Subtitle D—National Programs

- Sec. 131. Evaluations and research.
- Sec. 132. YouthBuild program.
- Sec. 133. Justice-involved individuals Re-entry Program Start-up Grants.
- Sec. 134. Authorization of appropriations.

Subtitle E—Administration

Sec. 137. Secretarial administrative authorities and responsibilities.

TITLE II—ADULT EDUCATION AND LITERACY

- Sec. 201. Authorization of appropriations.
- Sec. 202. State leadership activities.
- Sec. 203. Grants and contracts for eligible provider.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 301. Executive agency review of occupational licensing requirements.

TITLE IV—AMENDMENTS TO THE WAGNER-PEYSER ACT

Sec. 401. Workforce and labor market information system.

TITLE V—AMENDMENTS TO THE REHABILITATION ACT OF 1973

Sec. 501. Competitive integrated employment.

Sec. 502. Authorization of appropriations.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.) is amended in section 3 (29 U.S.C. 3102)—

(1) in paragraph (7)(B), by striking "registered" and all that follows through "171";

(2) in paragraph (44)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking "and" at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting ";; and"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(D) in a case in which each of the conditions under section 134(c)(3)(I)(i) are met with respect to such training (including the establishment of an on-the-job training agreement described in section 134(c)(3)(I)(iii)), provides the Federal share of the cost of training to the employer through an employer-directed skills account.";

(3) by amending paragraph (47) to read as follows:

"(47) PAY-FOR-PERFORMANCE CONTRACT STRATEGY.—The term 'pay-for-performance contract strategy' means a procurement strategy that—

"(A) uses pay-for-performance contracts in the provision of training services described in section 134(c)(3) or activities described in section 129(c)(2), and includes—

"(i) contracts, each of which shall specify a fixed amount that will be paid to an eligible service provider (which may include a local or national community-based organization or intermediary, community college, or other training provider, that is eligible under section 122 or 123, as appropriate) based on the achievement of specified levels of performance on the primary indicators of performance described in section 116(b)(2)(A) for target populations as identified by the local board (including individuals with barriers to employment), within a defined time-table, and which may provide for bonus payments to such service provider to expand capacity to provide effective training;

"(ii) a strategy for independently validating the achievement of the performance described in clause (i); and

"(iii) a description of how the State or local area will reallocate funds not paid to a provider because the achievement of the performance described in clause (i) did not

occur, for further activities related to such a procurement strategy, subject to section 189(g)(4); and

“(B) does not require a local area to conduct a feasibility study prior to implementing such pay-for-performance contract strategy.”;

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(72) **DIGITAL LITERACY SKILLS.**—The term ‘digital literacy skills’ has the meaning given such term in section 202 of the Museum and Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 9101).

“(73) **EMPLOYER-SPONSORED SKILLS DEVELOPMENT.**—The term ‘employer-sponsored skills development’ means a skills development program—

“(A) that is selected by an employer to meet the specific skill demands of the employer;

“(B) that is conducted pursuant to terms and conditions which are established under an employer-sponsored skills development agreement described in section 134(c)(3)(I)(iv), including a commitment by the employer to employ an individual upon successful completion of the program;

“(C) for which an employer pays a portion of the cost of the program, which shall not be less than—

“(i) 10 percent of the cost, in the case of an employer with not more than 50 employees;

“(ii) 25 percent of the cost, in the case of an employer with more than 50 employees but not more than 100 employees; and

“(iii) 50 percent of the cost, in the case of an employer with more than 100 employees; and

“(D) for which the Federal share of the cost of the program is provided to the employer through an employer-directed skills account in accordance with section 134(c)(3)(I)(ii).

“(74) **EVIDENCED-BASED.**—The term ‘evidence-based’, when used with respect to an activity, strategy, or intervention, means an activity, strategy, or intervention that—

“(A) demonstrates a statistically significant effect on improving participant outcomes or other relevant outcomes based on—

(i) strong evidence from at least 1 well-designed and well-implemented experimental study; (ii) moderate evidence from at least 1 well-designed and well-implemented quasi-experimental study; or (iii) promising evidence from at least 1 well-designed and well-implemented correlational study with statistical controls for selection bias; or

“(B)(i) demonstrates a rationale based on high-quality research findings or positive evaluation that such activity, strategy, or intervention is likely to improve participant outcomes or other relevant outcomes; and

“(ii) includes ongoing efforts to examine the effects of such activity, strategy, or intervention.”;

(5) by reordering paragraphs (1) through (74), as amended by this section, and the paragraphs added by this paragraph in alphabetical order, and renumbering such paragraphs as so reordered;

TITLE I—WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Subtitle A—System Alignment

SEC. 101. STATE WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD.

Section 101(d) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3111(d)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3)(D)—

(A) by striking “and jobseekers” and inserting “jobseekers, and entrepreneurs”; and

(B) by inserting “and entrepreneurial skills development and microenterprise services” after “occupations”; and

(2) in paragraph (5)—

(A) by inserting “evidence-based and other” after “information on”; and

(B) by inserting “evidence-based and other” after “including”.

SEC. 102. UNIFIED STATE PLAN.

Section 102(b) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3112(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in clause (i), by striking “and” at the end;

(ii) in clause (ii), by “and” at the end; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(iii) projected industries or sectors within the State expected to decline or face significant changes in employment opportunities.”;

(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (D) and (E) as subparagraphs (E) and (G), respectively;

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following:

“(D) an analysis of the extent to which the activities described in subparagraph (C) are evidence-based, and a description of the State’s plan for increasing the use of evidence-based activities in the State.”;

(D) in subparagraph (E), as so redesignated, by striking “and” at the end;

(E) by inserting after subparagraph (E), as so redesignated, the following:

“(F) a description of the occupational licensing requirements for specific occupations or industry sectors in the State; and”;

and

(F) in subparagraph (G), as so redesignated—

(i) by striking “(C)” and inserting “(D)”;

and

(ii) by striking “subparagraph (D)” and inserting “subparagraph (E)”;

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (C)—

(i) in clause (vii), by striking “and” at the end;

(ii) in clause (viii), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(ix) how the State will disseminate information to the core programs and entities of the State’s workforce investment system on the availability and use of evidence-based activities.”;

(B) in subparagraph (D)(ii)—

(i) in subclause (V), by inserting “and” at the end; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

“(VI) the plan of the eligible agency to award grants and contracts to eligible providers under section 231 in a timely manner as required under subsection (a) of such section.”;

(C) in subparagraph (E)(viii)(I), by inserting “, and award grants and contracts to eligible providers under section 231 in a timely manner as required under subsection (a) of such section” after “provisions”.

SEC. 103. WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT AREAS.

Section 106 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3121) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “after consultation with the local boards and chief elected officials in the local areas” and inserting “after consultation with the State economic development agency, local boards, chief elected officials”;

(2) in subsection (b)(1), by adding at the end the following:

“(C) **CONSULTATIONS.**—The State board, State economic development agency, chief elected officials, and local boards shall provide such consultations as requested by the Governor in a timely manner.”.

(3) in subsection (c)(1)—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (E), (F), (G), and (H) as subparagraphs (F), (G), (H), and (I), respectively; and

(B) by adding after subparagraph (D) the following:

“(E) the establishment of cost arrangements for services described in subsections (c) and (d) of section 134, including the pooling of funds for such costs.”.

SEC. 104. LOCAL WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT BOARDS.

Section 107 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3122) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)(6)—

(A) in the heading, by striking “PROVEN” and inserting “EVIDENCE-BASED”; and

(B) in subparagraph (A), by striking “proven” and inserting “evidence-based”; and

(2) in subsection (f), by adding at the end the following:

“(4) **PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT.**—The local board may provide board and one-stop delivery system staff with professional development on—

“(A) the expanded use of digital technology and tools for augmenting and improving the delivery of services to participants and employers; and

“(B) the identification and implementation of evidence-based strategies.”.

SEC. 105. LOCAL PLAN.

Section 108(b) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3123(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)(iv), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by inserting “and” at the end; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) that may include opportunities for workers participating in incumbent worker training programs, on-the-job training programs, or customized training programs to fulfill any applicable educational requirements necessary to obtain any professional license that may be required for such workers’ occupations.”;

(2) in paragraph (6)(B), by inserting “, including digital technology,” after “technology”; and

(3) in paragraph (19), by inserting “or employer-directed skills accounts” after “individual training accounts”.

SEC. 106. PERFORMANCE ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEM.

Section 116 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3141) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (2)(B), by inserting “and the evidence that such indicators are correlated with program quality” after “indicators”; and

(B) in paragraph (3)(A), by adding at the end the following:

“(ix) **TRANSPARENCY REQUIREMENT.**—The Secretary of Labor in conjunction with the Secretary of Education shall publish on a publicly accessible website the statistical model developed under clause (viii), and the methodology used to develop each such proposed expected level of performance.”; and

(2) in subsection (d)(2)—

(A) in subparagraph (J), by inserting “and” at the end;

(B) by amending subparagraph (K) to read as follows:

“(K) to the extent practicable, the number and percentage of participants who obtained employment in an industry or sector related to their program of study upon exit from the program.”.

Subtitle B—Workforce Investment Activities and Providers

SEC. 111. ESTABLISHMENT OF ONE-STOP DELIVERY SYSTEMS.

Section 121 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3151) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(A)(ii), by inserting “physical and virtual” after “of the”; and

(2) in subsection (e)—
 (A) in paragraph (2)—
 (i) in subparagraph (A)—
 (I) by inserting “in person or virtually” after “accessible”; and
 (II) by inserting “virtual or” before “physical”;
 (ii) in subparagraph (B)(i), by inserting “(such as a community college campus, a secondary school, an area career and technical education school, or a public library)” after “sites”; and
 (iii) in subparagraph (C), by inserting “virtual or physical” after “have”; and
 (B) in paragraph (3), by inserting “, which may be virtual or physical,” after “one-stop centers”.

SEC. 112. IDENTIFICATION OF ELIGIBLE PROVIDERS OF TRAINING SERVICES.

Section 122 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3152) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—
 (A) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

“(2) PROVIDERS.—Subject to the provisions of this section, to be eligible to receive those funds for the provision of training services, the provider—

“(A) shall be—
 “(i) an institution of higher education that provides a program that leads to a recognized postsecondary credential;
 “(ii) an entity that carries out apprenticeships; or
 “(iii) another public or private provider of a program of training services, which may include joint labor-management organizations, providers of entrepreneurial skills development programs, business or industry associations, and eligible providers of adult education and literacy activities under title II, if such activities are provided in combination with occupational skills training; and
 “(B) may include providers listed under subparagraph (A) delivering services in part, or exclusively, online.”; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking “A provider described in paragraph (2)(B) shall be included and maintained on the list of eligible providers of training services described in subsection (d) for so long as the corresponding program of the provider remains registered as described in paragraph (2)(B).”;
 (2) in subsection (b)—
 (A) in paragraph (1)—
 (i) in subparagraph (B), by inserting “and online learning platforms” after “technology”;
 (ii) by redesignating subparagraph (J) as subparagraph (K); and
 (iii) by inserting after subparagraph (I) the following:

“(J) The expected—
 “(i) program cost of such program;
 “(ii) skills taught as part of such program; and
 “(iii) time to completion of such program.”.

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs (4) and (5), respectively;
 (C) by adding after paragraph (2) the following:

“(3) STATES.—The State shall make available on a publicly accessible website—
 “(A) the criteria, information requirements, and procedures regarding the eligibility of providers of services established pursuant to subsection (a)(2); and
 “(B) the appropriate, accurate, and timely information each provider of services submits to the State in accordance with subparagraphs (A), (B), (C), (D), and (E) of paragraph (2).”;

(D) by amending paragraph (4), as so redesignated, to read as follows:

“(4) LOCAL CRITERIA AND INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A local board in the State may establish criteria and information requirements in addition to the criteria and information requirements established by the Governor, or may require higher levels of performance than required for the criteria established by the Governor, for purposes of determining the eligibility of providers of training services to receive funds described in subsection (a) for the provision of training services in the local area involved.

“(B) LOCAL NOMINATIONS.—A local board may submit the name of a provider or providers, including online-only providers, to the Governor for inclusion of each such provider on the list of eligible providers described in subsection (a), if such a provider meets the applicable criteria described in paragraph (1) to meet training needs in the local area or region. The Governor shall make a decision not later than 30 days after the submission of such name or names under this subparagraph.”; and

(E) in paragraph (5)(B), as so redesignated, by inserting “A Governor shall make an eligibility determination under this paragraph with respect to a provider not later than 30 days after receipt of an application for such a determination from such provider.” at the end; and
 (3) in subsection (h)—
 (A) in paragraph (1), by inserting “employer-sponsored skills development,” after “incumbent worker training.”; and
 (B) in paragraph (2), by inserting “employer-sponsored skills development,” after “incumbent worker training.”.

SEC. 113. WITHIN STATE ALLOCATIONS.
 Section 128(a)(1) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3163(a)(1)) is amended by striking “15” and inserting “30”.

SEC. 114. USE OF FUNDS FOR YOUTH WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES.
 Section 129(b)(2) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3164(b)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by inserting “, such as opportunities for youth to receive individualized skills development services,” after “eligible youth”;

(2) in subparagraph (C), by inserting “, which may include providing guidance on career options in high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors or occupations in current or emerging professions and non-traditional fields (including skilled trades)” after “State”;

(3) in subparagraph (D)(v), by striking “and” at the end;

(4) in subparagraph (E), by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

“(F) raising public awareness and conducting public service announcements about career and technical education programs and community-based and youth services organizations, including through social media campaigns, elementary and secondary school showcases and school visits, and other endeavors focused on programs that prepare students (especially students in underrepresented geographic areas) for high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors or occupations in current or emerging professions and in nontraditional fields (such as skilled trades); and
 “(G) developing partnerships between educational institutions (including area career and technical education schools and institutions of higher education) and employers to create or improve workforce development programs to address the identified education and skill needs of the workforce and the employment needs of employers in the regions of the State, as determined based on the most recent analysis conducted under subparagraphs (B) and (C) of section 102(b)(1).”.

SEC. 115. USE OF FUNDS FOR EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES.

(a) STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES.—Section 134(a) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3174(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)(B) is amended—
 (A) in clause (v)(VI), by striking the “and” after the semicolon;

(B) in clause (vi), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(vii) coordinating with industry organizations, employers (including small and mid-sized employers), training providers, local boards, and institutions of higher education to identify or develop assessments that—
 “(I) are a valid and reliable method of collecting information; and
 “(II) measure the prior knowledge, skills, competencies, and experiences of an individual for the purpose of—
 “(aa) awarding postsecondary credit toward a recognized postsecondary credential aligned with in-demand industry sectors and occupations in the State;
 “(bb) awarding a recognized postsecondary credential that is used by employers in the State for recruitment, hiring, retention, or advancement purposes;

“(cc) developing individual employment plans that incorporate the prior knowledge, skills, competencies, and experiences of an individual to identify skills related to an in-demand industry sector or occupation and any upskilling needed to secure employment in such sector or occupation; and
 “(dd) helping individuals communicate their prior knowledge, skills, competencies, and experiences to prospective employers through skills-based profiles or portfolios; and

“(viii) disseminating to local areas information relating to the assessments identified or developed pursuant to clause (vii), including—
 “(I) any recognized postsecondary credential awarded through such an assessment;
 “(II) the industry organizations, employers, training providers, and institutions of higher education located within the State that recognize the prior knowledge, skills, competencies, and experiences of an individual validated by such assessments; and
 “(III) how such assessments may be provided to, and accessed by, individuals through the one-stop delivery system.”.

(2) in paragraph (3)(A)—
 (A) in clause (i), by inserting “or evidence-based” after “innovative”;

(B) in clause (ii), by inserting “, or bringing evidence-based strategies to scale,” after “strategies”;

(C) in clause (iii)—
 (i) by inserting “, and sharing information (in transparent, linked, open, and interoperable data formats) about,” after “identification of”; and
 (ii) by inserting “and the sharing of information about such program in transparent, linked, open, and interoperable data formats” after “completion”;

(D) in clause (viii)(II)(dd), by inserting “, and digital literacy,” after “literacy”;

(E) in clause (xiii), by striking “and” at the end;

(F) in clause (xiv), by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(G) by adding at the end the following:

“(xv) identifying and providing to employers information relating to best practices on the use of assessments, including such assessments developed or identified by the State pursuant to paragraph (2)(B)(vii);
 “(xvi) providing technical assistance to employers seeking to use such assessments for hiring, promotion, or upskilling of employees;

“(xvii) supporting employers in the State seeking to implement a practice of hiring individuals based on their prior knowledge, skills, competencies, and experiences as an alternative to relying on postsecondary degree requirements in the hiring process;

“(xviii) conducting surveys of employers within the State, including employers in emerging sectors, to identify in-demand skills; and

“(xix) developing partnerships between educational institutions (including area career and technical education schools and institutions of higher education) and employers to create or improve workforce development programs to address the identified education and skill needs of the workforce and the employment needs of employers in the regions of the State, as determined based on the most recent analysis conducted under subparagraphs (B) and (C) of section 102(b)(1).”

(b) **REQUIRED LOCAL EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES.**—Section 134(c) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3174(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)(A)—

(A) by inserting “, shall, to the extent practicable, be evidence-based” after “system”;

(B) by amending clause (iii) to read as follows:

“(iii) initial assessment of skill levels (including literacy, numeracy, and English language proficiency), aptitudes, abilities (including skills gaps), and supportive service needs, and a determination (considering factors including prior work experience, military service, life experience, or education history, and in-demand industry sectors and occupations in the local area) of whether such an individual would benefit from an assessment identified by the State pursuant to subsection (a)(2)(B)(vii) to measure the individual’s prior knowledge, skills, competencies, and experiences to accelerate the individual in obtaining employment that leads to economic self-sufficiency or career advancement;”

(C) in clause (vi)—

(i) by inserting “and, to the extent practicable, real-time” after “accurate”;

(ii) in subclause (II)—

(I) by inserting “and credentials” after “skills”; and

(II) by striking “and” at the end;

(iii) by redesignating subclause (III) as subclause (IV);

(iv) by inserting after subclause (II) the following:

“(III) information on education and skills development programs that are available for attaining needed skills and credentials for the jobs described in subclause (I), including information on the—

“(aa) most accelerated pathways to such skills and credentials (including information on career pathway programs in the local area); and

“(bb) quality of such programs, consistent with the performance information provided under clause (vii); and”;

(v) in subclause (IV), as so redesignated—

(I) by inserting “, which may include information on resources to support entrepreneurship,” after “demand”; and

(II) by striking “and” at the end; and

(D) in clause (xii), by striking “and” at the end;

(E) in clause (xiii), by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(F) by adding at the end the following:

“(xiv) provision of information on employers in the local areas that are offering employer-sponsored skills development or on-the-job training programs that may be reimbursed through an employer-directed skills account established under section 134(c)(3)(I)

and the performance information available on such programs; and

“(xv) provision of assistance, in coordination with employers in the local areas that are offering employer-sponsored skills development or on-the-job training, in establishing employer-sponsored skills development agreements or on-the-job training agreements.”;

(2) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in clause (i)—

(I) by inserting “or (iii)” after “clause (ii)”; and

(II) in subclause (II), by inserting “, or to jobs that may be performed remotely” after “relocate”;

(ii) by redesignating clause (iii) as clause (iv); and

(iii) by inserting after clause (ii) the following:

“(iii) **PARTICIPANTS SELECTED FOR ON-THE-JOB TRAINING OR EMPLOYER-SPONSORED SKILLS DEVELOPMENT.**—A one-stop operator or one-stop partner shall not be required to conduct an interview, evaluation, or assessment of a participant under clause (i) if such participant is selected by an employer under section 134(c)(3)(I)(i) to receive on-the-job training or employer-sponsored skills development, and the applicable conditions under such section are met for such individual to receive such services.”;

(B) in subparagraph (C), by inserting “evidence-based, to the extent practicable, may be delivered both in-person or virtually, and may be” after “shall”;

(C) in subparagraph (D)—

(i) by inserting “shall, to the extent practicable, be evidence-based and” after “services”;

(ii) in clause (x), by striking “and” at the end;

(iii) in clause (xi), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

“(xii) employer-sponsored skills development programs conducted with a commitment by an employer to employ an individual upon successful completion of such a program.”;

(D) in subparagraph (F)—

(i) by redesignating clauses (iv) and (v) as clauses (v) and (vi), respectively;

(ii) by inserting after clause (iii), the following:

“(iv) **EMPLOYER-DIRECTED SKILLS ACCOUNTS.**—In a case in which an individual is selected by an employer under section 134(c)(3)(I)(i) to receive on-the-job training or employer-sponsored skills development, and the applicable conditions under such section are met for such individual to receive such services, the one-stop operator involved shall arrange for payment for such services through an employer-directed skills account in accordance with section 134(c)(3)(I)(ii).”;

(iii) in clause (v), as redesignated by subparagraph (A), by inserting “or employer-directed skills accounts” after “individual training accounts”;

(E) in subparagraph (G)—

(i) in clause (i), by striking “clause (ii)” and inserting “clauses (ii) and (iii)”;

(ii) in clause (iii), by inserting “or that may be performed remotely” after “relocate”;

(iii) by redesignating clause (iv) as clause (vi);

(iv) by inserting after clause (iii) the following:

“(iv) **AUTHORIZED COSTS.**—An individual training account may provide, in the case of a provider that charges tuition for a program, the cost of such tuition and nontuition items (including books, supplies, uni-

forms, tools, graduation fees, or licensing or certification exam fees).

“(v) **EMPLOYER-DIRECTED SKILLS ACCOUNTS.**—Services authorized under this paragraph may be provided pursuant to an employer-directed skills account in lieu of an individual training account if such services are employer-sponsored skills development or on-the-job training and the applicable conditions under section 134(c)(3)(I)(i) are met for an individual to receive such services.”; and

(v) in clause (vi), as so redesignated, by inserting “, employer-directed skills accounts,” after “individual training accounts”; and

(F) by adding at the end the following:

“(I) **EMPLOYER-DIRECTED SKILLS ACCOUNTS.**—

“(i) **IN GENERAL.**—An individual shall receive on-the-job training or employer-sponsored skills development through the use of an employer-directed skills account, if each of the following conditions are met:

“(I) An employer selects the individual, who is not an employee of such employer, for on-the-job training or employer-sponsored skills development.

“(II)(aa) In the case of an individual selected under subclause (I) to receive on-the-job training, an on-the-job training agreement that meets the requirements of clause (iii) is established and signed by the individual and the employer; or

“(bb) in the case of an individual selected under subclause (I) to receive employer-sponsored skills development, an employer-sponsored skills development agreement that meets the requirements of clause (iv) is established and signed by the individual and the employer.

“(III) The employer submits to the local one-stop operator each of the following:

“(aa) A certification that the individual requires an on-the-job training or employer-sponsored skills development program to obtain employment with the employer, and has the skills and qualifications to successfully participate in such a program.

“(bb) A certification that the employer will submit the necessary performance information to the one-stop operator in accordance with section 122(h).

“(cc) The on-the-job training agreement or the employer-sponsored skills development agreement described in subclause (II), as applicable.

“(IV) The one-stop operator involved reviews and approves each certification and agreement received under subclause (III).

“(ii) **PAYMENT TO EMPLOYERS.**—The one-stop operator involved in on-the-job training or employer-sponsored skills development under clause (i) shall arrange for the appropriate payment of such services through an employer-directed skills account as follows:

“(I) **ON-THE-JOB TRAINING.**—For on-the-job training, the one-stop operator involved shall reimburse the employer from funds in the employer-directed skills account in accordance to the reimbursement requirements of section 3(45)(B) and after receipt of documentation of the wages earned by the individual during such training.

“(II) **EMPLOYER-SPONSORED SKILLS DEVELOPMENT.**—For employer-sponsored skills development services, the one-stop operator involved shall reimburse the employer from funds in the employer-directed skills account for the Federal share of the costs of the program after receipt of documentation from the employer of payment of such costs.

“(iii) **ON-THE-JOB TRAINING AGREEMENT.**—An on-the-job training agreement under clause (i) shall—

“(I) establish—

“(aa) the length of the on-the-job training;

“(bb) the hourly wage rate of the individual;

“(cc) the skills necessary for the job and the individual’s current skill level as of the date of the agreement; and

“(dd) the skills to be learned during the on-the-job training; and

“(II) include an assurance that the employer will provide the one-stop operator involved with documentation of the wages earned by the individual while engaged in such on-the-job training for the purpose of reimbursement to the employer.

“(iv) EMPLOYER-SPONSORED SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT.—An employer-sponsored skills development agreement referred to in clause (i) shall establish—

“(I) the provider of the employer-sponsored skills development program;

“(II) the length of such program;

“(III) the skills to be learned during such program;

“(IV) a commitment by the employer to employ the individual upon successful completion of the program;

“(V) the cost of the program; and

“(VI) the amount of such cost that will be paid by the employer (the non-Federal share), which shall be not less than the amount specified in section 3(19)(C).”

(3) PERMISSIBLE LOCAL EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES.—Section 134(d) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3174(d)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A)—

(i) in clause (iii)—

(I) by striking “not more than 10 percent of the total”; and

(II) by inserting “reserved under section 128(a) or” after “funds”;

(ii) in clause (vii)—

(I) in subclause (II), by striking “and” at the end;

(II) in subclause (III), by inserting “and” at the end; and

(III) by adding at the end the following:

“(IV) to strengthen, through professional development activities, the knowledge and capacity of staff to use the latest digital technologies, tools, and evidence-based strategies to deliver services for jobseekers, workers, and employers.”;

(iii) in clause (xi), by striking the “and” after the semicolon;

(iv) in clause (xii), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(v) by adding at the end the following:

“(xiii) assessments for individuals upon initial assessment of skills (pursuant to subsection (c)(2)(A)(iii)) or completion of training services or other learning experiences;

“(xiv) providing technical assistance or other support to employers seeking to use such assessments for hiring, promotion, or upskilling of employees;

“(xv) entering into an agreement with a third-party, nongovernmental entity, to study which occupations are in high demand in the local area or State; and

“(xvi) the development of partnerships between educational institutions (including area career and technical education schools and institutions of higher education) and employers to create or improve workforce development programs to address the identified education and skill needs of the workforce and the employment needs of employers in the region, as determined based on the most recent analysis conducted by the local board under section 107(d)(2).”;

(B) in paragraph (4)(A)—

(i) in clause (i), by striking “20” and inserting “30”;

(ii) by redesignating clauses (ii) and (iii) as clauses (iii) and (iv), respectively; and

(iii) by inserting after clause (i) the following:

“(ii) INCREASE IN RESERVATION OF FUNDS.—The local board may increase such reservation of funds in clause (i) by—

“(I) substituting ‘40 percent’ for ‘30 percent’, if the amounts provided by such increase are used to expand work-based learning opportunities; or

“(II) substituting ‘50 percent’ for ‘30 percent’, if the local area is experiencing an unemployment rate at or below 3 percent.”.

(4) RELATED CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.) is amended—

(A) in section 134(c)(3)(H)(i) (20 U.S.C. 3174(c)(3)(H)(i)), by striking “section 3(44)” and by inserting “section 3(45)”; and

(B) in section 211(e)(3) (20 U.S.C. 3291(e)(3)), by striking “section 3(45)” and inserting “section 3(46)”.

SEC. 116. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 136 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3181) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “\$820,430,000 for fiscal year 2015, \$883,800,000 for fiscal year 2016, \$902,139,000 for fiscal year 2017, \$922,148,000 for fiscal year 2018, \$943,828,000 for fiscal year 2019, and \$963,837,000 for fiscal year 2020” and inserting “\$1,075,553,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2028”;

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “\$766,080,000 for fiscal year 2015, \$825,252,000 for fiscal year 2016, \$842,376,000 for fiscal year 2017, \$861,060,000 for fiscal year 2018, \$881,303,000 for fiscal year 2019, and \$899,987,000 for fiscal year 2020” and inserting “\$899,987,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2028”;

(3) in subsection (c), by striking “\$1,222,457,000 for fiscal year 2015, \$1,316,880,000 for fiscal year 2016, \$1,344,205,000 for fiscal year 2017, \$1,374,019,000 for fiscal year 2018, \$1,406,322,000 for fiscal year 2019, and \$1,436,137,000 for fiscal year 2020” and inserting “\$1,436,137,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2028”.

“(6) TARGETED FUNDING FOR SKILLS DEVELOPMENT.—The local board shall reserve and use not less than 70 percent of the funds allocated to the local area involved under section 133(b) to provide services described in section 134(c)(3)(F)(iii) and section 122(h).”.

Subtitle C—Job Corps

SEC. 121. JOB CORPS CENTERS.

Section 147(a)(3) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3197(a)(3)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (E) through (K) as subparagraphs (F) through (L), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (D) the following:

“(E) A statement of current campus policies regarding procedures and facilities for students and others to report criminal actions or other emergencies occurring on campus and policies concerning the institution’s response to such reports.

“(F) A statement of current policies concerning security and access to campus facilities, including campus residences, and security considerations used in the maintenance of campus facilities.

“(G) A statement of current policies concerning law enforcement, including—

“(i) the working relationship of campus security personnel with State and local law enforcement agencies, including whether the center has agreements with such agencies, such as written memoranda of understanding, for the investigation of alleged criminal offenses; and

“(ii) policies which encourage accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes to the appropriate law enforcement agencies.

“(H) A description of the type and frequency of programs designed to inform students and employees about campus security procedures and practices and to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the security of others.”.

SEC. 122. PROGRAM ACTIVITIES.

Section 148(a)(1) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3198(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) by striking “IN GENERAL.—Each Job Corps center shall provide enrollees” and inserting “IN GENERAL.—Each Job Corps center shall—

“(A) provide enrollees”;

(2) by striking “literacy,” and inserting “literacy”;

(3) by striking “Each Job Corps center” and all that follows through “section 134(c)(2)(A).” and inserting the following:

“(B) provide enrollees assigned to the center with access to career services described in clauses (i) through (xi) of section 134(c)(2)(A); and”;

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) implement productive activities for enrollees to participate in, such as tutoring or other skills development opportunities, outside of regular class times and work hours, in order to increase supervision of enrollees and reduce behavioral infractions.”.

SEC. 123. STANDARDS OF CONDUCT.

Section 152(b) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3202(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(3) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish level 1 and level 2 infractions and shall require Directors of Job Corps Centers to report—

“(A) level 1 infractions—

“(i) within 6 hours of the center being made aware of an active student or on-duty staff death; and

“(ii) within 24 hours of the center being made aware of other significant incidents; and

“(B) level 2 infractions quarterly, which shall include the number and type of such infractions that occurred during such time period.

“(4) LEVEL 1 INFRACTIONS.—Level 1 infractions described in paragraph (3) shall consist of significant infractions and level 2 incidents described in paragraph (3) shall consist of minor infractions.”.

SEC. 124. ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

Section 155 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3205) is amended—

(1) by striking “The Secretary may establish” and inserting the following:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may establish”;

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO IMPROVE ENROLLEE SAFETY AND OUTCOMES.—Not later than 6 months following enactment of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2022, the Secretary shall establish an advisory committee to provide recommendations on evidence-based research, as applicable, regarding effective strategies to improve enrollee outcomes, safety, and security, and conditions for enrollee learning.”.

SEC. 125. EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.

Section 156(a) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3206(a)) is amended by striking the first sentence and inserting the following: “The Secretary may carry out experimental, research, or demonstration projects relating to carrying out the Job Corps program, including the activities authorized under section 156A.”.

SEC. 126. JOB CORPS SCHOLARS ACTIVITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle C of title I of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act

(29 U.S.C. 3191 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 156 the following:

“SEC. 156A. JOB CORPS SCHOLARS ACTIVITIES.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall issue grants, on a competitive basis, to eligible entities on an annual basis to carry out this section.

“(b) USE OF FUNDS.—An eligible entity—

“(1) shall use grant amounts received under this section to—

“(A) pay for the tuition and fees of Job Corps Scholars students (as described in subsection (d)) who are accepted into a covered program;

“(B) provide Job Corps Scholars students who have successfully completed a covered program and who are not yet employed, with up to 12 months of employment counseling and placement services; and

“(C) shall enroll Job Corps Scholars students in cohorts of approximately 40 students, with up to 2 cohorts permitted for each eligible entity each year;

“(2) may use grant amounts received under this section to—

“(A) support the covered program, including—

“(i) hiring up to two personal and career counselors and up to two employment counselors to provide career counseling services for Job Corps Scholars students at such entity; and

“(ii) purchasing covered materials and education-related resources; and

“(B) enroll more than 40 Job Corps Scholars students per cohort, but must maintain a ratio of 1 counselor for every 20 students enrolled for each cohort, except that no grant funds may be used to cover the costs of any student over 40 per cohort; and

“(3) may not use—

“(A) grant amounts received under this section to provide the staff of such eligible entity with education, professional development, counseling of any type, or to subsidize the education or personal counseling of non-Job Corps Scholars students; and

“(B) more than 2 percent of grant amounts received under this section for the administrative expenses of carrying out this section.

“(c) COVERED PROGRAM.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A covered program under this section provides to Job Corps Scholars students—

“(A) a 12-month technical education component; and

“(B) up to 12 months of employment counseling and placement services.

“(2) DURATION.—A Job Corps Scholars student may not participate in a covered program for a period that exceeds a total of 24 months.

“(3) COMPLETION OF COVERED PROGRAM.—A Jobs Corps Scholars student successfully completes the technical education component of the program if such student—

“(A) earns a recognized postsecondary credential and academic credit, if academic credit is incorporated into such credential; and

“(B) completes such program within a period of 12 months.

“(4) EXTENSION.—A Jobs Corps Scholars student may take longer than 12 months to complete the technical education component of the program if such student needs additional time to complete the required developmental education coursework.

“(5) RECOGNIZED POSTSECONDARY CREDENTIAL.—An eligible entity shall not be required to create a recognized postsecondary credential or modify such credential to receive a grant under this section

“(d) JOB CORPS SCHOLARS STUDENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible as a Job Corps Scholars student under this section, an individual shall—

“(A) be a Job Corps-eligible youth between the age of 16 and 24 who satisfies the admission standards of the eligible entity receiving a grant under this section;

“(B) abide by all applicable student codes of conduct of such entity; and

“(C) be subject to the disciplinary policies of such entity.

“(2) WITHDRAWAL, DISMISSAL, OR OTHER TERMINATION.—A Job Corps Scholars student's withdrawal, dismissal, or other termination of enrollment in the eligible entity will result in the student's termination from the Job Corps Scholars activities.

“(3) JOB CORPS STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES.—The Job Corps standards and procedures described in section 145 shall not apply to Job Corps Scholars students.

“(e) REPORTS.—

“(1) REPORTS FROM ENTITIES.—Each eligible entity awarded a grant under this section shall submit an annual report to the Secretary that includes the following:

“(A) The number of Job Corps Scholars students served through the grant.

“(B) The number and percentage of such students who—

“(i) successfully completed the covered program;

“(ii) withdrew from such program; and

“(iii) obtained—

“(I) employment or career counseling services following successful completion of such program; and

“(II) unsubsidized employment upon successful program completion.

“(C) The percentage of program participants who are in unsubsidized employment during the second and fourth quarters after exit from such program.

“(D) The median earnings of program participants who are in unsubsidized employment during the second quarter after exit from such program.

“(2) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall submit to Congress an annual report on the outcomes and effectiveness of the program, including the information described under the reports required under paragraph (1).

“(B) PUBLICLY AVAILABLE.—The Secretary shall make each report required under subparagraph (A) publicly available.

“(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) COVERED MATERIALS AND EDUCATION-RELATED RESOURCES.—The term ‘covered materials and education-related resources’ means the following:

“(A) Laboratory and workshop fees associated with the career and technical education program.

“(B) Learning activities.

“(C) Classroom equipment, supplies, and materials (including books and school supplies) for each Job Corps Scholars student.

“(D) Student activity fees.

“(E) Parking decals and associated fees.

“(F) Transportation costs to and from home for the duration of participation in the covered program.

“(G) Meal or food vouchers for the duration of participation in the covered program.

“(H) Any other costs included in the program's cost of attendance, such as those described in section 472 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002).

“(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ‘eligible entity’ means an institution of higher education (given the meaning of such term in section 102(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002(a)))—

“(A) that operates a covered program; but

“(B) does not include an institution outside the United States.

“(3) TUITION AND FEES.—The term ‘tuition and fees’ means the cost associated with taking each course.”

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 156 the following:

“156A. Job Corps Scholars activities.”

SEC. 127. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 162 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3212) is amended by striking “to carry out this subtitle—” and all that follows through “2020.” and inserting “to carry out this subtitle for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2028.”

Subtitle D—National Programs

SEC. 131. EVALUATIONS AND RESEARCH.

Section 169 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3224) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (4)—

(i) by redesignating subparagraph (K) as subparagraph (L); and

(ii) by inserting after subparagraph (J) the following:

“(K) STUDY ON ENTREPRENEURIAL SKILLS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS.—The Secretary shall, through a grant or contract, conduct a three-year study on entrepreneurial skills development programs, which shall—

“(i) include a review of—

“(I) successful practices for developing individuals' entrepreneurial skills;

“(II) evidence-based and other best practices for entrepreneurial skills development programs;

“(III) qualifications needed for skills development providers to successfully develop individuals' entrepreneurial skills;

“(IV) strategies for engaging employers and other private sector partners in entrepreneurial skills development programs;

“(V) evidence-based and other best practices for mentoring potential entrepreneurs;

“(VI) entrepreneurial skills development program outcomes that correlate with entrepreneurial success;

“(VII) how entrepreneurial skills development programs successfully measure participants' progress;

“(VIII) the extent to which entrepreneurial skills development programs lead to industry recognized credentials;

“(IX) the impact, including the economic impact, of entrepreneurial skills development programs on states and communities;

“(X) the extent to which entrepreneurial skills development programs lead to increases in business development and job creation in states and communities;

“(XI) how entrepreneurial skills development programs identify potential program participants' readiness for the program; and

“(XII) average earnings of participants who complete an entrepreneurial skills development program three years after completion of such program; and

“(ii) result in recommendations for States and local communities to expand access to entrepreneurial skills development programs.”; and

(B) in paragraph (5)(A), by inserting “which shall include individuals pursuing entrepreneurship,” after “particular service populations,”; and

(2) in subsection (c), by striking the third sentence and inserting the following: “Such projects may include demonstration and pilot projects relating to promoting self-employment, promoting entrepreneurship, promoting job creation (especially for in-demand occupations), averting dislocations, assisting dislocated farmers, assisting dislocated fishermen, developing career pathways and encouraging advancements, and promoting public works.”

SEC. 132. YOUTHBUILD PROGRAM.

Section 171 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3226) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking paragraph (10) and redesignating paragraphs (11) and (12) as paragraphs (10) and (11), respectively;

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (2)(A)(i), by striking “and registered apprenticeship” and inserting “and apprenticeship”;

(B) in paragraph (3)(B)—

(i) in clause (iii), by striking “out registered apprenticeship programs” and inserting “out apprenticeship programs”;

(ii) in clause (xiii), by striking “established registered apprenticeship” and inserting “established apprenticeship”

(3) in subsection (i), by striking “to carry out this section” and all that follows through “2020.” and inserting “to carry out this section \$99,034,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2028.”.

SEC. 133. JUSTICE-INVOLVED INDIVIDUALS RE-ENTRY PROGRAM START-UP GRANTS.

Subtitle D of title I of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3221 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 172 as section 173; and

(2) by inserting after section 171 the following:

“SEC. 172. JUSTICE-INVOLVED INDIVIDUALS RE-ENTRY PROGRAM START-UP GRANTS.

“(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to—

“(1) prompt innovation and improvement in the reentry of justice-involved individuals into the workforce so that successful initiatives can be continued and replicated; and

“(2) allow for the dissemination of information regarding best practices in preparing justice-involved individuals for sustained participation in the workforce.

“(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) APPRENTICESHIP OPPORTUNITIES.—The term ‘apprenticeship opportunities’ includes registered apprenticeship, industry-recognized apprenticeship, preapprenticeship programs, and other worker-based learning opportunities.

“(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ‘eligible entity’ means—

“(A) a private nonprofit organization under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, including a faith-based organization;

“(B) a local workforce development board;

“(C) a State or local government; or

“(D) an Indian or Native American entity eligible for grants under section 166.

“(3) ELIGIBLE PARTICIPANT.—The term ‘eligible participant’ means an individual—

“(A) who has been convicted as a juvenile or an adult and imprisoned under Federal or State law; or

“(B) who has not been released from prison or jail for more than 2 years before the date on which the individual begins participation.

“(c) PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the activities under this section, the Secretary shall, on a competitive basis, award grants for a period of not more than 5 years to eligible entities to enable such entities to provide job training, job placement services, and mentoring.

“(2) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants, the Secretary shall give priority to eligible entities that—

“(A) establish partnerships with business or educational institutions to provide a program of study leading to postsecondary credentials in in-demand occupations; or

“(B) provide customized training that is designed to meet the specific requirements

of an employer (including a group of employers) and is conducted with a commitment by the employer to employ an individual upon successful completion of the training.

“(3) ADDITIONAL GRANTS.—The Secretary may award, for not longer than a period of 5 years, one or more additional grants to an eligible entity that received a grant under this section if the eligible entity—

“(A) demonstrates success in helping eligible participants reenter the workforce according to the performance indicators under subsection (g)(1); and

“(B) provides an assurance that the entity will provide a non-Federal contribution, including cash and in-kind donations, in an amount not less than 100 percent of the total funds awarded under the additional grant.

“(d) APPLICATION.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an eligible entity shall submit an application to the Secretary, which shall include the following:

“(1) A detailed description of the program including the core services they will provide, how the eligible entity will recruit and select eligible participants for the program, how many participants they plan on serving each year, and the length of participation in the program.

“(2) A description of evidence-based or promising practices the eligible entity will use in the administration of the program.

“(3) A description of partnerships with local businesses to provide apprenticeship opportunities, work-based learning, and job placement and recruitment (if applicable).

“(4) An assurance that the eligible entity will coordinate activities with workforce development programs and other services provided under this title, including utilizing the one-stop delivery system of the local workforce development areas to provide appropriate services and recruit eligible individuals to ensure the maximum number of eligible individuals will have the opportunity to participate in the program.

“(5) An assurance that the eligible entity will provide a 50-percent match, as described in subsection (e).

“(6) A plan to coordinate with other programs and entities, including those that may be provided by such other programs and entities, to provide substance abuse treatment services, mental health treatment services, housing services, and transportation services.

“(7) An assurance that the eligible entity will provide the data necessary for the indicators of performance in subsection (g).

“(8) A plan to continue the program with non-Federal funds after the grant period.

“(e) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—In order to receive a grant from the Secretary under this section, each eligible entity shall provide a non-Federal contribution, including cash and in-kind donations, in an amount not less than 25 percent of the total funds awarded.

“(f) USE OF FUNDS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A grant awarded under this section may be used to—

“(A) provide workforce development and job placement services to eligible participants, including occupational skills education, on-the-job training, apprenticeship opportunities, work experience, job referrals, basic skills remediation, educational services, work readiness activities, and post-placement support, in coordination with the one-stop partners and one-stop operators that provide services at any center operated under a one-stop deliver system established under section 121;

“(B) mentor eligible participants, including the provision of support, guidance, and assistance in the community and the workplace to address the challenges faced by justice-involved individuals;

“(C) provide outreach to State or Federal correctional facilities to increase awareness, identify and recruit eligible participants, provide screening and assessment of eligible participants and align educational offerings with existing services available to individuals who are presently incarcerated;

“(D) coordinate with employers to develop customized training programs and agreements around the hiring of eligible participants; or

“(E) carrying out the activities described in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), or (D) with respect to eligible participants who will be released from prison or jail within 90 days.

“(2) LIMITATIONS.—

“(A) CERTAIN SERVICES EXCLUDED.—Funds provided under this section may not be used to provide substance abuse treatment services, mental health treatment services, or housing services, except that such a grant may be used to coordinate with other programs and entities to provide substance abuse treatment services, mental health treatment services, or housing services to eligible participants.

“(B) ADMINISTRATIVE COST LIMIT.—A grantee may not use more than 10 percent of the funds received under a grant for administrative costs, including for the purpose of collecting information for purposes of subsection (g)(1).

“(C) LIMIT ON AMOUNT PAID AS STIPENDS TO PARTICIPANTS.—A grantee may not use more than 15 percent of the funds received under such grant to provide stipends to program participants while completing an educational or skill development program.

“(g) PERFORMANCE OUTCOMES AND ACCOUNTABILITY.—

“(1) INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE.—Each eligible entity receiving a grant under this section shall report each year to the Secretary on the following indicators of performance described in section 116(b)(2)(A):

“(A) The percentage of program participants who are in unsubsidized employment during the second quarter after exit from the program, as described in clause (i)(I) of such section or, in case of program participants who are youth, the percentage of program participants who are in education or training activities, or in unsubsidized employment during the second quarter after exit from the program, as described in clause (ii)(I) of such section.

“(B) The percentage of program participants who are in unsubsidized employment during the fourth quarter after exit from the program, as described in clause (i)(II) of such section or, in case of program participants who are youth, the percentage of program participants who are in education or training activities, or in unsubsidized employment during the fourth quarter after exit from the program, as described in clause (ii)(II) of such section.

“(C) The median earnings of program participants who are in unsubsidized employment during the second quarter after exit from the program, as described in clause (i)(III) of such section.

“(D) The percentage of program participants who obtain a recognized postsecondary credential, or a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent, during participation in or within one year after exit from the program, as described in clause (i)(IV) of such section.

“(E) The percentage of program participants who, during a program year, are in an education or training program that leads to a recognized postsecondary credential or employment and who are achieving measurable skill gains toward such a credential or employment, as described in clause (i)(V) of such section.

“(F) The indicators of effectiveness in serving employers established pursuant to clause (iv) of such section, as described in clause (i)(VI) of such section.

“(2) INDEPENDENT EVALUATION.—Not later than five years after the date of enactment of this section and from amounts made available under section 173(d), the Secretary shall provide for and report to Congress on an independent evaluation of the grant program established under this section that includes an assessment of the effectiveness of the grant program and the effectiveness of individual grantees included in the evaluation in reducing recidivism and assisting individuals in—

“(A) earning credentials;

“(B) finding and maintaining employment; and

“(C) increasing their earnings.

“(3) REPORT.—The Secretary shall release an annual report on—

“(A) the number of individuals who participated in programs assisted under this section;

“(B) the percentage of individuals participating in a program assisted under this section that successfully completed the program; and

“(C) the performance of grantees as measured by the performance indicators set forth in paragraph (1).

“(4) DISSEMINATING BEST PRACTICES.—Using the findings of the independent evaluation under paragraph (2) the Secretary shall disseminate information to State and local government, local workforce development boards, and relevant stakeholders regarding best practices in providing workforce development opportunities for justice-involved individuals and reducing recidivism.

“(h) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize any new appropriations to carry out the purpose of this section.”.

SEC. 134. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 173 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, as so redesignated, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “of such section”) and all that follows through “2020.” and inserting “of such section) \$57,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2028.”;

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “carry out section 167” and all that follows through “2020.” and inserting “carry out section 167 \$96,211,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2028.”;

(3) in subsection (c) by striking “carry out section 168” and all that follows through “2020.” and inserting “carry out section 168 \$3,524,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2028.”; and

(4) in subsection (d), by striking “carry out section 169” and all that follows through “2020.” and inserting “carry out section 169 \$106,906,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2028.”.

Subtitle E—Administration

SEC. 137. SECRETARIAL ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

Section 189(i)(3) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3249(i)(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (C) by striking “90” and inserting “60”; and

(2) in subparagraph (D) by inserting “, and make a determination not later than 30 days after such waiver is submitted” after “appropriate”.

TITLE II—ADULT EDUCATION AND LITERACY

SEC. 201. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 206 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3275) is

amended by striking “\$577,667,000” and all that follows through “2020” and inserting “\$704,167,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2028”.

SEC. 202. STATE LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES.

Subparagraph (M) of section 223(a)(2) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3303(a)(2)) is amended by striking the period at the end and inserting “, which may include—

“(i) providing guidance on career options in high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors or occupations in current or emerging professions (which may include skilled trades); and

“(ii) raising public awareness and conducting public service announcements about career and technical education programs and community-based organizations, including through social media campaigns and other endeavors focused on programs that prepare students for high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors or occupations in current or emerging professions (which may include skilled trades).”.

SEC. 203. GRANTS AND CONTRACTS FOR ELIGIBLE PROVIDER.

Section 231(a) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3321(a)) is amended by inserting “, in a timely manner,” after “award”.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. EXECUTIVE AGENCY REVIEW OF OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING REQUIREMENTS.

Subtitle A of title V of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3341 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 506 as section 507; and

(2) by inserting after section 505 the following:

“SEC. 506. EXECUTIVE AGENCY REVIEW OF OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING REQUIREMENTS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2022, and every 2 years thereafter, the Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Education, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Transportation, and the Secretary of Treasury, shall—

“(1) review any authority, regulation, or policy of, or Federal law that—

“(A) imposes an occupational licensing requirement with respect to any position (including any position of a contractor or subcontractor thereof) at the Executive agency; or

“(B) is causing a State, local, or tribal government to adopt an occupational licensing requirement for public and private sector positions within the State or area encompassing the jurisdiction of the local or tribal government;

“(2) identify any changes to such an authority, regulation, policy, or law that would result in no requirement or the least restrictive alternative to an occupation licensing requirement with respect to any such position while maintaining protection for consumers and other individuals from significant and demonstrable harm to their health and safety; and

“(3) submit to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy, and the Assistant to the President and Director of Intergovernmental Affairs a report that identifies such changes.

“(b) REPORT TO PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.—Not later than 30 days after receiving the report under subsection (a)(3), the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall—

“(1) submit to the President and to Congress such report; and

“(2) publish such report in the Federal Register.

“(c) OCCUPATIONAL LICENSE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘occupational license’ means a license, registration, or certification without which an individual lacks the legal permission of a State, local, or tribal government to perform certain defined services for compensation.”.

TITLE IV—AMENDMENTS TO THE WAGNER-PEYSEY ACT

SEC. 401. WORKFORCE AND LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SYSTEM.

(a) EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES.—Section 3(a) of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 49b(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following: “States may use a merit staffing model or a contract staffing model at State public employment service offices.”

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 15(g) of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 491-2(g)) is amended by striking “\$60,153,000 for” and all that follows through “year 2020.” and inserting “\$70,667,000 for each of the fiscal years 2023 through 2028.”.

TITLE V—AMENDMENTS TO THE REHABILITATION ACT OF 1973

SEC. 501. COMPETITIVE INTEGRATED EMPLOYMENT.

(a) DEFINITION.—Section 7(5) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 705(5)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B)—

(A) by striking “not including” and inserting “including social and interpersonal interactions with colleagues, vendors, customers, superiors, or other such persons who the employee may come into contact with during the work day and across workplace settings, other than”; and

(B) by inserting “, except that such interactions shall not be considered solely at the work unit level” before the semicolon at the end; and

(C) by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) for which an individual may have been paid—

“(i) by a contractor—

“(I) of the Federal Government under a contract with the Federal Government for which priority was given to the contractor on the basis of the bid of the contractor involving supporting employment for individuals with disabilities; or

“(II) of a State government under a contract with the State government for which priority was given to the contractor on the basis of the bid of the contractor involving supporting employment for individuals with disabilities;

“(ii) by a subcontractor at any tier of a contractor—

“(I) of the Federal Government under a subcontract for which priority was given to the subcontractor on the basis of the bid of the subcontractor involving supporting employment for individuals with disabilities; or

“(II) of a State government under a subcontract for which priority was given to the subcontractor on the basis of the bid of the subcontractor involving supporting employment for individuals with disabilities; or

“(iii) under a contract mandating direct labor-hour ratio of individuals with disabilities.”.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in the amendments made by subsection (a) shall be

construed to reduce the number of jobs available for referral by a State agency or other entity.

(c) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that jobs meeting the definition in section 7(5)(B) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 705(5)(B)), as amended in subsection (a), and which derive from Federal or State contracts managed by community rehabilitation programs for the purposes of supporting employment for people with disabilities, shall be eligible to be considered—

(1) part of the competitive labor market; and

(2) an employment outcome for State vocational rehabilitation purposes.

SEC. 502. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) **VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES.**—Section 100(b)(1) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 720(b)(1)) is amended—

(1) by striking “\$3,302,053,000” and inserting “\$3,719,121,000”; and

(2) by striking “2015 through 2020” and inserting “2023 through 2028”.

(b) **CLIENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.**—Section 112(h) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 732(h)) is amended to read as follows:

“(h) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the provisions of this section \$14,098,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2028.”.

(c) **RESEARCH AND TRAINING.**—Section 201 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 761) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 201. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title \$122,143,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2028.”.

(d) **TRAINING.**—Section 302(i) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 772(i)) is amended to read as follows:

“(i) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$39,540,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2028.”.

(e) **DEMONSTRATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMS.**—Section 303(e) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 773(e)) is amended to read as follows:

“(e) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—For the purpose of carrying out this section there are authorized to be appropriated \$6,809,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2028.”.

(f) **NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DISABILITY.**—Section 405 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 785) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 405. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title \$3,743,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2028.”.

(g) **ARCHITECTURAL AND TRANSPORTATION BARRIERS COMPLIANCE BOARD.**—Section 502(j) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 792(j)) is amended to read as follows:

“(j) There are authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of carrying out the duties and functions of the Access Board under this section \$9,750,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2028.”.

(h) **PROTECTION AND ADVOCACY OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS.**—Section 509(l) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794e(l)) is amended to read as follows:

“(l) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$20,735,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2028.”.

(i) **SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT.**—Section 610 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 795o) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 610. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title \$32,363,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2028.”.

(j) **INDEPENDENT LIVING SERVICES.**—Section 714 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 796e-3) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 714. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this part \$26,877,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2028.”.

(k) **CENTERS FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING.**—Section 727 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 796f-6) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 727. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this part \$91,992,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2028.”.

(l) **INDEPENDENT LIVING SERVICES FOR OLDER INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE BLIND.**—Section 753 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 7696l) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 753. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this chapter \$39,141,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2028.”.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1119, the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. **MILLER-MEEKS**) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Iowa.

Mrs. **MILLER-MEEKS**. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, following the pandemic, the Nation's workforce needs have drastically changed, and we need a workforce development system that helps prepare American workers for the job opportunities of today and tomorrow, not those of the past.

The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act is intended to help unemployed and underemployed workers get the necessary skills to succeed in America's modern economy.

Unfortunately, the majority's proposed reauthorization lacks the necessary reforms to help America's workers.

Our Republican proposal, on the other hand, would modernize the program to make sure it is employer-driven, which will help America's economy become stronger for decades to come.

Our plan puts taxpayer dollars to work where they need it most: helping jobseekers get the skills they need to close the skills gap and get back to work.

□ 1545

It does this by bringing more competition into the provider marketplace, which expands the pool of skills development providers that meet employers' needs and gives more choice to American workers, ensuring States and localities can use WIOA funds to survey employers to get a better understanding of the skills that are most in demand and respond accordingly.

Additionally, the Republican proposal adapts WIOA to the changing economic landscape. America has just come through a pandemic. During that time, businesses, employers, and workers shifted to remote work and changing circumstances. Our skills development and education programs should adapt to changing circumstances as well. Our plan encourages workforce boards to provide services virtually, which streamlines WIOA and elimi-

nates administrative costs and overhead.

Republicans also ensure online skills development providers can be included in skills development services, expanding the number of providers who can address the needs that American workers face.

The Republican alternative also levels the playing field and encourages innovation by ensuring that WIOA does not favor registered apprenticeships over more innovative apprenticeship models that can address the needs of more employers. This will keep America's labor force at the cutting edge of global competition.

Competition drives better results. Through pay-for-performance funding, our substitute encourages programs with a proven track record of successfully helping American workers succeed. Our proposal measures programs based on real outcomes and gives States and localities more flexibility in how they can improve those outcomes.

We also increase transparency by making the process for creating job performance metrics available to the American public.

Finally, the Republican plan brings greater accountability to the Department of Labor's Job Corps program and its Reentry Employment Opportunities program.

Let's start with Job Corps. Job Corps is a popular program, and for many students, Job Corps is their last hope. There are important reforms we can enact to ensure that Job Corps is working better for students who need it most. Our bill would help Job Corps-eligible students get technical and career education from community colleges, which would give this program much-needed innovation and better outcomes.

The Job Corps program in Ottumwa, Iowa, in my district, is a wonderful example of how to do exactly this and is the right way to perform that program.

It would also do more to keep Job Corps participants safe. Centers would be required to report whenever any concerning incidents occur, ensuring proper oversight of this program.

We also bring greater accountability to the Reentry Employment Opportunities program so we can build on President Trump's historic criminal justice reform and use this program to help formerly incarcerated Americans establish firm economic foundations for their new lives.

These are commonsense reforms that will help American employers and jobseekers. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. **SCOTT** of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. The gentleman from Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. **SCOTT** of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX).

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS) for her great work on this committee and for bringing forth this amendment. It is an excellent amendment, and I support it.

We need to do everything we can to improve the workforce development programs in our country.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, we have had an opportunity to work together on WIOA, but unfortunately, my colleagues in the majority are more concerned about maintaining the status quo and placating favored stakeholders.

What American workers and employers need is a workforce system that prioritizes them over special interests, and the Republican alternative would do that.

I urge my colleagues to help us pass an alternative proposal that works for America, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, we are here today to modernize and reauthorize the Nation's premier job training program to help jobseekers and workers connect with well-paying jobs and career pathways.

Although the substitute offered by our colleagues does not meet the urgent needs to strengthen the programs, I do want to make it clear that we welcome the opportunity to have further discussion as the bill heads toward the Senate. My goal is to forge common ground wherever we can, and I am hoping that this can be the beginning, not the end, of the conversation.

The Republican substitute reauthorizes funding for the formula programs, regrettably, at roughly the same levels as we have today. The status quo is not working. As a result, the substitute will not provide the level of intensive training needed to move people into higher wage jobs.

The average amount the adult formula program spends per participant today is about \$2,000, not nearly enough to provide quality job training to lead to good jobs with competitive wages, benefits, and other hallmarks of job quality. The Republican substitute continues the unacceptable status quo with respect to underinvestment in training.

To meet the moment, the underlying bill also codifies SECTOR grants, which are demonstrated to be effective in training workers for jobs in high-demand sectors.

The gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) talked about electric cars. We need a lot of training in that area, but

regrettably, the substitute omits the SECTOR grants.

Our committee meetings held last year highlighted bipartisan support for reentry programs for justice-involved individuals. In response, the bill codifies the program at the Department of Labor and commits \$250 million for fiscal year 2023, more than double the amount appropriated this year, and provides stable funding amounting to \$2.3 billion over 6 years.

With 600,000 individuals released from our prisons and jails each year, close to half of them experiencing repeat contact with the criminal justice system within a year, funding levels in the substitute do not come close to meeting the critical needs to invest in services to help these individuals obtain and retain employment.

We also reject the requirement of the substitute for non-Federal match to receive a grant. This matching requirement is not part of the existing grant program and would exclude many grassroots organizations that are best positioned to meet the needs of justice-involved individuals in our communities.

When we provide subsidies to employers in the form of on-the-job training or customized training, we also need to make sure that it is matched by job quality.

The Republican substitute, regrettably, leaves too many disconnected youth behind.

To help our youth, whether in school or not, gain life skills, the bill invests almost \$1 billion in fiscal year 2023 for summer and year-round youth employment opportunities. The evidence is abundant that these youth employment opportunities increase lifelong earnings and reduce engagement in the criminal justice system.

The Republican substitute also fails to meet the moment and address the needs of the workers in the 21st century, so I urge a "no" vote on this amendment.

In the remaining time, Madam Speaker, I would like to thank members of my staff on the Committee of Education and Labor. They worked hard on this legislation, starting with Kevin McDermott, Scott Estrada, Lorin Obler, Phoebe Ball, Danyelle Honore, Jessica Schieder, and former staff members Richard Miller and Katie McClelland.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1119, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS).

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of H.R. 7309 is postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 53 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1646

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. DEGETTE) at 4 o'clock and 46 minutes p.m.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Byrd, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 4426. An act to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to ensure that the needs of children are considered in homeland security planning, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed a bill of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1596. An act to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the National World War II Memorial in Washington, DC, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that pursuant to Section 1295b(h) of title 46 App., United States Code, as amended by Public Law 101-595, the Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, and upon the recommendation of the Ranking Member of the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation, appoints the following Senators to the Board of Visitors of the United States Merchant Marine Academy:

The Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) (Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation).

The Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) (Committee on Appropriations).

COMMUNICATION FROM THE REPUBLICAN LEADER

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable KEVIN MCCARTHY, Republican Leader:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 17, 2022.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to Section 1095(b)(1)(C)-(D) of the National Defense

Authorization Act for FY2022, I am pleased to appoint the following member to the Commission on the National Defense Strategy of the United States:

General John (Jack) M. Keane, (Ret), McLean, Virginia

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Republican Leader.

WORKFORCE INNOVATION AND OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the bill (H.R. 7309) to reauthorize the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act will now resume. The Clerk read the title of the bill.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Amendments en bloc No. 1;
Amendments en bloc No. 2;
Amendments en bloc No. 3;
Amendment No. 28;

Motion to recommit, if offered;

Passage of the bill, if ordered; and

Motions to suspend the rules with respect to the following:

S. 2520

H.R. 6873

H.R. 6871

H.R. 6868

S. 3527

S. 1760

S. 2514

H.R. 7500

H.R. 5754

H.R. 6604

S. 2687

H.R. 7375

H.R. 6376; and

H.R. 7153.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. SCOTT OF VIRGINIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on the adoption of amendments en bloc No. 1, printed in part C of House Report 117-325, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendments en bloc.

The Clerk redesignated the amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 313, nays 107, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 188]

YEAS—313

Adams	Gallego	McGovern
Aguilar	Garamendi	McHenry
Allred	Garbarino	McKinley
Auchincloss	Garcia (CA)	McNerney
Axne	Garcia (IL)	Meeks
Bacon	Garcia (TX)	Meijer
Barr	Gimenez	Meng
Barragán	Golden	Meuser
Bass	Gomez	Mfume
Beatty	Gonzales, Tony	Miller-Meeks
Bera	Gonzalez (OH)	Moore (UT)
Bergman	Gonzalez,	Moore (WI)
Beyer	Vicente	Morrell
Bice (OK)	Gottheimer	Moulton
Bilirakis	Granger	Mrvan
Bishop (GA)	Graves (LA)	Murphy (FL)
Blumenauer	Graves (MO)	Nadler
Blunt Rochester	Green, Al (TX)	Napolitano
Bonamici	Grijalva	Neal
Bost	Harder (CA)	Neguse
Bourdeaux	Hartzler	Nehls
Bowman	Hayes	Newhouse
Boyle, Brendan	Herrera Beutler	Newman
F.	Higgins (NY)	Norcross
Brady	Hill	O'Halleran
Brown (MD)	Himes	Obornolte
Brown (OH)	Hinson	Ocasio-Cortez
Brownley	Hollingsworth	Omar
Buchanan	Horsford	Owens
Bucshon	Houlahan	Pallone
Bush	Hoyer	Panetta
Bustos	Hudson	Pappas
Butterfield	Huffman	Pascrell
Carbajal	Issa	Payne
Cárdenas	Jackson Lee	Perlmutter
Carl	Jacobs (CA)	Peters
Carson	Jacobs (NY)	Phillips
Carter (LA)	Jayapal	Pingree
Cartwright	Jeffries	Pocan
Case	Johnson (GA)	Porter
Casten	Johnson (LA)	Pressley
Castor (FL)	Johnson (OH)	Price (NC)
Castro (TX)	Johnson (SD)	Quigley
Cawthorn	Johnson (TX)	Raskin
Chabot	Jones	Reschenthaler
Cherfilus-	Joyce (OH)	Rice (NY)
McCormick	Kahele	Rice (SC)
Chu	Kaptur	Rodgers (WA)
Cicilline	Katko	Rogers (AL)
Clark (MA)	Keating	Rogers (KY)
Clarke (NY)	Kelly (IL)	Ross
Cleaver	Kelly (PA)	Rouzer
Clyburn	Khanna	Roybal-Allard
Cohen	Kildee	Ruiz
Cole	Kilmer	Ruppersberger
Connolly	Kim (CA)	Rush
Cooper	Kim (NJ)	Rutherford
Correa	Kind	Ryan
Costa	Kinzinger	Salazar
Courtney	Kirkpatrick	Sánchez
Craig	Krishnamoorthi	Sarbanes
Crawford	Kuster	Scanlon
Crenshaw	LaHood	Schakowsky
Crist	LaMalfa	Schiff
Crow	Lamb	Schneider
Cuellar	Langevin	Schrader
Curtis	Larsen (WA)	Schrier
Davids (KS)	Larson (CT)	Scott (VA)
Davis, Danny K.	LaTurner	Scott, David
Davis, Rodney	Lawrence	Sewell
Dean	Lawson (FL)	Sherman
DeFazio	Lee (CA)	Sherrill
DeGette	Lee (NV)	Simpson
DeLauro	Leger Fernandez	Sires
DelBene	Letlow	Slotkin
Delgado	Levin (CA)	Smith (MO)
Demings	Levin (MI)	Smith (NJ)
DeSaulnier	Lieu	Smith (WA)
Deutch	Lofgren	Smucker
Diaz-Balart	Lowenthal	Soto
Dingell	Luetkemeyer	Spanberger
Doggett	Luria	Spartz
Doyle, Michael	Lynch	Speier
F.	Mace	Stansbury
Dunn	Malinowski	Stanton
Ellzey	Malliotakis	Steel
Escobar	Maloney,	Stefanik
Eshoo	Carolyn B.	Steil
Espallat	Maloney, Sean	Stevens
Evans	Manning	Stewart
Feenstra	Matsui	Strickland
Fitzpatrick	McBath	Suozzi
Fletcher	McCarthy	Swalwell
Foster	McCauley	Takano
Frankel, Lois	McCollum	Taylor
Gallagher	McEachin	Thompson (CA)

Thompson (MS)	Upton	Welch
Thompson (PA)	Valadao	Westerman
Titus	Vargas	Wexton
Tlaib	Veasey	Wild
Tonko	Velázquez	Williams (GA)
Torres (CA)	Wagner	Wilson (FL)
Torres (NY)	Waltz	Wilson (SC)
Trahan	Wasserman	Womack
Trone	Schultz	Yarmuth
Turner	Waters	
Underwood	Watson Coleman	

NAYS—107

Aderholt	Fulcher	Miller (WV)
Allen	Gaetz	Moolenaar
Amodei	Gibbs	Mooney
Armstrong	Gohmert	Moore (AL)
Babin	Good (VA)	Mullin
Baird	Gooden (TX)	Murphy (NC)
Balderson	Gosar	Norman
Banks	Green (TN)	Palazzo
Bentz	Greene (GA)	Palmer
Biggs	Griffith	Pence
Boebert	Grothman	Perry
Brooks	Guthrie	Pfleger
Buck	Harris	Posey
Burchett	Harshbarger	Rose
Burgess	Hern	Rosendale
Cammack	Herrell	Roy
Carey	Hice (GA)	Scalise
Carter (GA)	Higgins (LA)	Schweikert
Carter (TX)	Huizenga	Scott, Austin
Cline	Jackson	Sessions
Cloud	Jordan	Smith (NE)
Clyde	Joyce (PA)	Stauber
Comer	Keller	Steube
Davidson	Kelly (MS)	Tenney
DesJarlais	Kustoff	Tiffany
Donalds	Lamborn	Timmons
Duncan	Latta	Van Drew
Emmer	Lesko	Van Duyn
Estes	Long	Walberg
Fallon	Loudermilk	Walorski
Ferguson	Lucas	Weber (TX)
Fischbach	Mann	Webster (FL)
Fitzgerald	Mast	Wenstrup
Fleischmann	McClain	Williams (TX)
Franklin, C.	McClintock	Wittman
Scott	Miller (IL)	Zeldin

NOT VOTING—8

Arrington	Calvert	Guest
Bishop (NC)	Cheney	Massie
Budd	Foxx	

□ 1738

Ms. TENNEY, Mr. ADERHOLT, Ms. VAN DUYN, Messrs. KELLER, LOUDERMILK, ZELDIN, LAMBORN, CARTER of Texas, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Messrs. WENSTRUP, GRIFFITH, BENTZ, LONG, FLEISCHMANN, and MURPHY of North Carolina changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. UPTON, HUDSON, and JOHNSON of Ohio changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the en bloc amendments were agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Ross)	Brownley	Evans (Beyer)
Allred (Wexton)	(Kuster)	Fallon (Jackson)
Bass (Takano)	Butterfield	Fitzpatrick
Bice (OK)	(Ross)	(Bacon)
(Lucas)	Cárdenas (Soto)	Garbarino
Bilirakis	Castro (TX)	(Moore (UT))
(Fleischmann)	(Garcia (TX))	Gosar (Gohmert)
Bishop (GA)	Cawthorn (Moore	Green (TX)
(Thompson	(AL))	(Cleaver)
(MS))	Craig (Pallone)	Higgins (NY)
Bourdeaux	Cuellar (Garcia	(Pallone)
(Wexton)	(TX))	Jackson Lee
Bowman (Garcia	DeFazio	(Cicilline)
(TX))	(Carbajal)	Jayapal
Boyle, Brendan	Delgado (Neguse)	(Takano)
F. (Neguse)	DeSaulnier	Johnson (TX)
Brooks (Moore	Dunn (Miller-	(Jeffries)
(AL))	Meeks)	Khanna (Takano)

Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lee (NV) (Neguse)
Long (Fleischmann)
Luetkemeyer (Meuser)
Maloney, Carolyn B. (Wasserman Schultz)
McEachin (Wexton)

McHenry (Banks)
Meijer (Katko)
Nadler (Jeffries)
Nehls (Carl)
Ocasio-Cortez (Takano)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Price (NC) (Manning)
Ruiz (Correa)
Ryan (Wexton)
Schrader (Blunt)
Rochester)
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sewell (Cicilline)

Sires (Pallone)
Smucker (LaHood)
Stauber (Bergman)
Stewart (Curtis)
Suozi (Beyer)
Taylor (Van Dwyne)
Tonko (Pallone)
Walorski (Banks)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger

Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozi

Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—10

Arrington
Bishop (NC)
Budd
Cheney

Estes
Foxy
Gonzalez, Vicente

Guest
Massie
Scalise

□ 1750

Mr. FITZPATRICK changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the en bloc amendments were agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Ross)
Allred (Wexton)
Bass (Takano)
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis (Lucas)
Bilirakis (Fleischmann)
Bishop (GA) (Thompson (MS))
Bourdeaux (Wexton)
Bowman (Garcia (TX))
Boyle, Brendan F. (Neguse)
Brooks (Moore (AL))
Brownley (Kuster)
Butterfield (Ross)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Castro (TX)
Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Moore (AL))
Craig (Pallone)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
DeFazio (Carbajal)
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier
Beyer)

Dunn (Miller-Meeks)
Evans (Beyer)
Fallon (Jackson)
Fitzpatrick (Bacon)
Garbarino (Moore (UT))
Gosar (Gohmert)
Higgins (NY) (Pallone)
Jackson Lee (Cicilline)
Jayapal (Takano)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Khanna (Takano)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lee (NV) (Neguse)
Long (Fleischmann)
Luetkemeyer (Meuser)
Maloney, Carolyn B. (Wasserman Schultz)
McEachin (Wexton)

McHenry (Banks)
Meijer (Katko)
Nadler (Jeffries)
Nehls (Carl)
Ocasio-Cortez (Takano)
Payne (Pallone)
Price (NC) (Manning)
Ruiz (Correa)
Ryan (Wexton)
Schrader (Blunt Rochester)
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sewell (Cicilline)
Sires (Pallone)
Smucker (LaHood)
Stauber (Bergman)
Stewart (Curtis)
Suozi (Beyer)
Taylor (Van Dwyne)
Tonko (Pallone)
Walorski (Banks)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. SCOTT OF VIRGINIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on the adoption of amendments en bloc No. 3, printed in part C of House Report 117-325, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendments en bloc.

The Clerk redesignated the amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT).

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 194, nays 219, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 190]

YEAS—194

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs

Bilirakis
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl

Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. SCOTT OF VIRGINIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on the adoption of amendments en bloc No. 2, printed in part C of House Report 117-325, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendments en bloc.

The Clerk redesignated the amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT).

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 222, nays 196, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 189]

YEAS—222

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow

Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deuth
Dingell
Doggett
Doyles, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Españat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlihan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahale
Kaptur

Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larsen (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony

Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guthrie
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar

Diaz-Balart Johnson (LA)
 Donalds Johnson (OH)
 Duncan Johnson (SD)
 Dunn Jordan
 Ellzey Joyce (OH)
 Estes Joyce (PA)
 Fallon Keller
 Feenstra Kelly (MS)
 Ferguson Kelly (PA)
 Fischbach Kim (CA)
 Fitzgerald Kinzinger
 Fleischmann Kustoff
 Franklin, C. LaHood
 Scott LaMalfa
 Fulcher Lamborn
 Gaetz Latta
 Gallagher LaTurner
 Garbarino Lesko
 Garcia (CA) Letlow
 Gibbs Long
 Gimenez Loudermilk
 Gohmert Lucas
 Gonzales, Tony Luetkemeyer
 Gonzalez (OH) Mace
 Good (VA) Malliotakis
 Gooden (TX) Mann
 Gosar McCarthy
 Granger McCaul
 Graves (LA) McClain
 Graves (MO) McClintock
 Green (TN) McHenry
 Greene (GA) McKinley
 Griffith Meijer
 Grothman Meuser
 Guthrie Miller (IL)
 Harris Miller (WV)
 Harshbarger Miller-Meeks
 Hartzler Moolenaar
 Hern Mooney
 Herrell Moore (AL)
 Herrera Beutler Moore (UT)
 Hice (GA) Mullin
 Higgins (LA) Murphy (NC)
 Hill Nehls
 Hinson Newhouse
 Hollingsworth Norman
 Hudson Obernolte
 Huizenga Owens
 Issa Palazzo
 Jackson Palmer
 Jacobs (NY) Pence

NAYS—219

Adams Crow
 Aguilar Davids (KS)
 Allred Davis, Danny K.
 Auchincloss Dean
 Axne DeFazio
 Barragán DeGette
 Bass DeLauro
 Beatty DelBene
 Bera Delgado
 Beyer Demings
 Bishop (GA) DeSaulnier
 Blumenauer DesJarlais
 Blunt Rochester Deutch
 Bonamici Dingell
 Bourdeaux Doggett
 Boyle, Brendan Doyle, Michael F.
 Brown (MD) Emmer
 Brown (OH) Escobar
 Brownley Eshoo
 Bustos Espallat
 Butterfield Evans
 Carbajal Fitzpatrick
 Cárdenas Fletcher
 Carson Foster
 Carter (LA) Frankel, Lois
 Cartwright Gallego
 Case Garamendi
 Casten Garcia (IL)
 Castor (FL) Golden
 Cherfilus-McCormick Gomez
 Chu Gottheimer
 Cicilline Green, Al (TX)
 Clark (MA) Grijalva
 Clarke (NY) Harder (CA)
 Cleaver Hayes
 Clyburn Higgins (NY)
 Cohen Himes
 Connolly Horsford
 Cooper Houlahan
 Correa Hoyer
 Costa Huffman
 Courtney Jackson Lee
 Craig Jacobs (CA)
 Crist Jayapal
 Jeffries Meng

Perry
 Pfluger
 Posey
 Reschenthaler
 Rice (SC)
 Rodgers (WA)
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rose
 Rosendale
 Rouzer
 Roy
 Rutherford
 Salazar
 Schweikert
 Scott, Austin
 Sessions
 Simpson
 Smith (MO)
 Smith (NE)
 Smith (NJ)
 Smucker
 Spartz
 Stauber
 Steel
 Stefanik
 Steil
 Steube
 Stewart
 Tenney
 Thompson (PA)
 Tiffany
 Timmons
 Turner
 Upton
 Valadao
 Van Drew
 Van Dyne
 Wagner
 Walberg
 Walorski
 Waltz
 Weber (TX)
 Webster (FL)
 Wenstrup
 Westerman
 Williams (TX)
 Wilson (SC)
 Wittman
 Womack
 Zeldin

Mfume
 Moore (WI)
 Morelle
 Moulton
 Mrvan
 Murphy (FL)
 Nadler
 Napolitano
 Neal
 Neguse
 Newman
 Norcross
 O'Halleran
 Ocasio-Cortez
 Omar
 Pallone
 Panetta
 Pappas
 Pascrell
 Payne
 Perlmutter
 Peters
 Phillips
 Pingree
 Pocan
 Porter
 Pressley
 Price (NC)
 Quigley

Arrington
 Bishop (NC)
 Bowman
 Budd
 Bush
 Castro (TX)

Raskin
 Rice (NY)
 Ross
 Roybal-Allard
 Ruiz
 Ruppersberger
 Rush
 Ryan
 Sánchez
 Sarbanes
 Scanlon
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schneider
 Schrader
 Schrier
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, David
 Sewell
 Sherman
 Sherrill
 Sires
 Slotkin
 Smith (WA)
 Soto
 Spanberger
 Speier
 Stansbury
 Stanton

NOT VOTING—15

Cheney
 Cuellar
 Foxx
 Garcia (TX)
 Gonzalez
 Vicente

Stevens
 Strickland
 Suozzi
 Swalwell
 Takano
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Titus
 Tlaib
 Tonko
 Torres (CA)
 Torres (NY)
 Trahan
 Trone
 Underwood
 Vargas
 Veasey
 Velázquez
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Waters
 Watson Coleman
 Welch
 Wexton
 Wild
 Williams (GA)
 Wilson (FL)
 Yarmuth

proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS).

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 174, nays 241, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 191]

YEAS—174

Aderholt
 Allen
 Amodei
 Armstrong
 Babin
 Bacon
 Baird
 Balderson
 Banks
 Barr
 Bentz
 Bice (OK)
 Bilirakis
 Brady
 Brooks
 Buchanan
 Bucshon
 Burchett
 Burgess
 Calvert
 Cammack
 Carey
 Carl
 Carter (GA)
 Carter (TX)
 Cawthorn
 Chabot
 Cline
 Cloud
 Clyde
 Cole
 Comer
 Crawford
 Crenshaw
 Curtis
 DesJarlais
 Diaz-Balart
 Donalds
 Duncan
 Dunn
 Ellzey
 Emmer
 Estes
 Fallon
 Feenstra
 Ferguson
 Fischbach
 Fitzgerald
 Fleischmann
 Franklin, C.
 Scott
 Fulcher
 Gallagher
 Garbarino
 Garcia (CA)
 Gibbs
 Gimenez
 Gonzales, Tony
 Gonzalez (OH)

NAYS—241

Adams
 Aguilar
 Bowman
 Auchincloss
 Axne
 Barragán
 Bass
 Beatty
 Bera
 Bergman
 Beyer
 Biggs
 Bishop (GA)
 Blumenauer
 Blunt Rochester
 Boebert
 Bonamici

Bost
 Bourdeaux
 Bowman
 Boyle, Brendan F.
 Brown (MD)
 Brown (OH)
 Brownley
 Buck
 Bush
 Bustos
 Butterfield
 Carbajal
 Cárdenas
 Connolly
 Cooper
 Carter (LA)
 Cartwright

Moore (AL)
 Moore (UT)
 Mullin
 Murphy (NC)
 Nehls
 Newhouse
 Obernolte
 Owens
 Palazzo
 Palmer
 Pence
 Pfluger
 Posey
 Reschenthaler
 Rice (SC)
 Rodgers (WA)
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rose
 Rouzer
 Rutherford
 Salazar
 Schweikert
 Scott, Austin
 Sessions
 Simpson
 Smith (MO)
 Smith (NE)
 Smith (NJ)
 Smucker
 Spartz
 Steel
 Stefanik
 Steil
 Steube
 Stewart
 Tenney
 Thompson (PA)
 Tiffany
 Timmons
 Turner
 Upton
 Valadao
 Van Drew
 Van Dyne
 Walberg
 Walorski
 Waltz
 Weber (TX)
 Webster (FL)
 Wenstrup
 Westerman
 Williams (TX)
 Wilson (SC)
 Wittman
 Womack
 Zeldin

Ms. KAPTUR and Mr. KATKO changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. MEIJER and GOSAR changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the en bloc amendments were rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. DESJARLAIS. Madam Speaker, on roll-call No. 190, I mistakenly voted “No” when I intended to vote “Yes”.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Ross)
 Allred (Wexton)
 Bass (Takano)
 Bice (OK)
 (Lucas)
 Bilirakis
 (Fleischmann)
 Bishop (GA)
 (Thompson)
 (MS)
 Bourdeaux
 (Wexton)
 Boyle, Brendan
 F. (Neguse)
 Brooks (Moore)
 (AL)
 Brownley
 (Kuster)
 Butterfield
 (Ross)
 Cárdenas (Soto)
 Cawthorn (Moore)
 (AL)
 (Neguse)
 Luetkemeyer
 (Meuser)
 (Carbajal)
 Delgado (Neguse)
 DeSaulnier
 (Beyer)
 Dunn (Miller-Meeks)

Evans (Beyer)
 Fallon (Jackson)
 Fitzpatrick
 (Bacon)
 Garbarino
 (Moore (UT))
 Gosar (Gohmert)
 Higgins (NY)
 (Pallone)
 Jackson Lee
 (Cicilline)
 Jayapal
 (Takano)
 Johnson (TX)
 (Jeffries)
 Khanna (Takano)
 Kirkpatrick
 (Pallone)
 Lamb (Pallone)
 Langevin
 (Lynch)
 Lee (NV)
 (Neguse)
 Luetkemeyer
 (Maloney)
 Carolyn B.
 (Wasserman)
 Schultz
 McEachin
 (Wexton)

McHenry (Banks)
 Meijer (Katko)
 Nadler (Jeffries)
 Nehls (Carl)
 Ocasio-Cortez
 (Takano)
 Payne (Pallone)
 Price (NC)
 (Manning)
 Ruiz (Correa)
 Ryan (Wexton)
 Schrader (Blunt)
 Rochester)
 Scott, David
 (Jeffries)
 Sewell (Cicilline)
 Sires (Pallone)
 Smucker
 (LaHood)
 Stauber
 (Bergman)
 Stewart (Curtis)
 Suozzi (Beyer)
 Tonko (Pallone)
 Walorski (Banks)
 Wilson (FL)
 (Neguse)
 Wilson (SC)
 (Timmons)

AMENDMENT NO. 28 OFFERED BY MRS. MILLER-MEEKS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 28, printed in part C of House Report 117–325, on which further

Courtney Kelly (IL)
 Craig Khanna
 Crist Kildee
 Crow Kilmer
 Cuellar Kim (NJ)
 Davids (KS) Kind
 Davidson Kinzinger
 Davis, Danny K. Kirkpatrick
 Davis, Rodney Krishnamoorthi
 Dean Kuster
 DeFazio Lamb
 DeGette Langevin
 DeLauro Larsen (WA)
 DelBene Larson (CT)
 Delgado Lawrence
 Demings Lawson (FL)
 DeSaulnier Lee (CA)
 Deutch Lee (NV)
 Dingell Leger Fernandez
 Doggett Levin (CA)
 Doyle, Michael Levin (MI)
 F. Lieu
 Escobar Lofgren
 Eshoo Lowenthal
 Espaillat Luria
 Evans Lynch
 Fitzpatrick Malinowski
 Fletcher Maloney,
 Foster Carolyn B.
 Frankel, Lois Maloney, Sean
 Gaetz Manning
 Gallego Matsui
 Garamendi McBeth
 Garcia (IL) McClintock
 Garcia (TX) McCollum
 Golden McEachin
 Gomez McGovern
 Good (VA) McNeerney
 Gooden (TX) Meeks
 Gottheimer Meng
 Green, Al (TX) Mfume
 Greene (GA) Moore (WI)
 Grijalva Morelle
 Harder (CA) Moulton
 Hayes Mirvan
 Hern Murphy (FL)
 Hice (GA) Nadler
 Higgins (NY) Napolitano
 Himes Neal
 Horsford Newman
 Houlihan Norcross
 Hoyer Norman
 Huffman O'Halleran
 Jackson Lee Ocasio-Cortez
 Jacobs (CA) Omar
 Jayapal Pallone
 Jeffries Panetta
 Johnson (GA) Pappas
 Johnson (TX) Pascrell
 Jones Payne
 Joyce (PA) Perlmutter
 Kahele Perry
 Kaptur Peters
 Katko Phillips
 Keating Pingree

NOT VOTING—13

Arrington Gohmert
 Bishop (NC) Gonzalez,
 Budd Vicente
 Cheney Guest
 Foxx Massie

□ 1811

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Ross) Brownley
 Allred (Wexton) (Kuster)
 Bass (Takano) Butterfield
 Bice (OK) (Ross)
 (Lucas) Cárdenas (Soto)
 Bilirakis Castro (TX)
 (Fleischmann) (Garcia (TX))
 Bishop (GA) Cawthorn (Moore
 (Thompson) (AL))
 (MS) Craig (Pallone)
 Bourdeaux Cuellar (Garcia
 (Wexton) (TX))
 Bowman (Garcia DeFazio
 (TX)) (Carbajal)
 Boyle, Brendan Delgado (Neguse)
 F. (Neguse) DeSaulnier
 Brooks (Moore) (Beyer)

Pocan Porter
 Pressley Price (NC)
 Quigley Quigley
 Raskin Raskin
 Rice (NY) Rice (NY)
 Rosendale Rosendale
 Ross Ross
 Roy Roy
 Roybal-Allard Roybal-Allard
 Ruiz Carolyn B.
 Ruppertsberger Ruppertsberger
 Rush Rush
 Ryan Ryan
 Sánchez Sarbanes
 Scanlon Scanlon
 Schakowsky Schakowsky
 Schiff Schiff
 Schneider Schneider
 Schrader Schrader
 Schrier Schrier
 Scott (VA) Scott (VA)
 Scott, David Scott, David
 Sewell Sewell
 Sherman Sherman
 Sherrill Sherrill
 Sires Sires
 Slotkin Slotkin
 Smith (WA) Smith (WA)
 Soto Soto
 Spanberger Spanberger
 Speier Speier
 Stansbury Stansbury
 Stanton Stanton
 Stauber Stauber
 Stevens Stevens
 Strickland Strickland
 Suozzi Suozzi
 Swalwell Swalwell
 Takano Takano
 Thompson (CA) Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS) Thompson (MS)
 Titus Titus
 Tlaib Tlaib
 Tonko Tonko
 Torres (CA) Torres (CA)
 Torres (NY) Torres (NY)
 Trahan Trahan
 Trone Trone
 Underwood Underwood
 Vargas Vargas
 Veasey Veasey
 Velázquez Velázquez
 Wasserman Wasserman
 Schultz Schultz
 Waters Waters
 Watson Coleman Watson Coleman
 Welch Welch
 Wexton Wexton
 Wild Wild
 Williams (GA) Williams (GA)
 Wilson (FL) Wilson (FL)
 Yarmuth Yarmuth

Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
 Lamb (Pallone)
 Langevin (Lynch)
 Lee (NV) (Neguse)
 Luetkemeyer (Meuser)
 Maloney, Roy
 Carolyn B. Ryan
 (Wasserman) (Schultz)
 McEachin Scott, David
 (Wexton) (Jeffries)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Madam Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Rutherford moved to recommit the bill (H.R. 7309) to the Committee on Education and Labor.

The material previously referred to by Mr. RUTHERFORD is as follows:

Page 118, after line 5, insert the following:

(3) STATES WITH INCREASES IN VIOLENT CRIME.—Section 134(a)(2)(B) (29 U.S.C. 2974(a)(2)(B)) is further amended—

(A) in clause (v)(VI), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in clause (vi), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) adding at the end the following:

“(vii) in the case of a State that has had an increase in violent crime from the previous year, providing the services described in subsection (c)(3) for individuals seeking careers in law enforcement (including, if relevant in the State, positions involved in border protection).”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XIX, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 193, nays 223, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 192]

YEAS—193

Aderholt Bergman
 Allen Bice (OK)
 Amodei Bilirakis
 Armstrong Bost
 Babin Brady
 Bacon Brooks
 Baird Buchanan
 Balderson Buck
 Banks Bucshon
 Barr Burchett
 Bentz Burgess

McHenry (Banks) Meijer (Katko)
 Nadler (Jeffries) Smucker
 Nehls (Carl) (LaHood)
 Ocasio-Cortez Stauber
 (Takano) (Bergman)
 Payne (Pallone) Stewart (Curtis)
 Price (NC) Suozzi (Beyer)
 (Manning) Tonko (Pallone)
 Ruiz (Correa) Walorski (Banks)
 Ryan (Wexton) Wilson (FL)
 Schrader (Blunt) (Neguse)
 Rochester Wilson (SC)
 Scott, David (Timmons)
 (Jeffries)

Cole Comer
 Crawford Crawford
 Crenshaw Crenshaw
 Curtis Curtis
 Davidson Davidson
 Davis, Rodney Davis, Rodney
 DesJarlais DesJarlais
 Diaz-Balart Diaz-Balart
 Donalds Donalds
 Duncan Duncan
 Dunn Dunn
 Ellzey Ellzey
 Emmer Emmer
 Estes Estes
 Fallon Fallon
 Feenstra Feenstra
 Ferguson Ferguson
 Fischbach Fischbach
 Fitzgerald Fitzgerald
 Fitzpatrick Fitzpatrick
 Fleischmann Fleischmann
 Franklin, C. Franklin, C.
 Scott Scott
 Fulcher Fulcher
 Gallagher Gallagher
 Garbarino Garbarino
 Garcia (CA) Garcia (CA)
 Gibbs Gibbs
 Gimenez Gimenez
 Gohmert Gohmert
 Gonzales, Tony Gonzales, Tony
 Gonzalez (OH) Gonzalez (OH)
 Good (VA) Good (VA)
 Gooden (TX) Gooden (TX)
 Gosar Gosar
 Granger Granger
 Graves (MO) Graves (MO)
 Green (TN) Green (TN)
 Griffith Griffith
 Grothman Grothman
 Guthrie Guthrie
 Harris Harris
 Harshbarger Harshbarger
 Hartzler Hartzler
 Hern Hern
 Herrell Herrell
 Herrera Beutler Herrera Beutler
 Hice (GA) Hice (GA)
 Higgins (LA) Higgins (LA)
 Hill Hill
 Hinson Hinson
 Hollingsworth Hollingsworth
 Hudson Hudson

Huizenga Huizenga
 Issa Issa
 Jackson Jackson
 Jacobs (NY) Jacobs (NY)
 Johnson (LA) Johnson (LA)
 Johnson (OH) Johnson (OH)
 Johnson (SD) Johnson (SD)
 Jordan Jordan
 Joyce (OH) Joyce (OH)
 Donalds Donalds
 Katko Katko
 Keller Keller
 Kelly (MS) Kelly (MS)
 Kelly (PA) Kelly (PA)
 Kim (CA) Kim (CA)
 Kinzinger Kinzinger
 Kustoff Kustoff
 LaHood LaHood
 LaMalfa LaMalfa
 Lamborn Lamborn
 Latta Latta
 LaTurner LaTurner
 Lesko Lesko
 Smith (NJ) Smith (NJ)
 Letlow Letlow
 Long Long
 Loudermilk Loudermilk
 Lucas Lucas
 Luetkemeyer Luetkemeyer
 Mace Mace
 Malliotakis Malliotakis
 Mann Mann
 Mast Mast
 McCarthy McCarthy
 McCaul McCaul
 McClain McClain
 McClintock McClintock
 McHenry McHenry
 McKinley McKinley
 Meijer Meijer
 Meuser Meuser
 Miller (IL) Miller (IL)
 Miller (WV) Miller (WV)
 Miller-Meeks Miller-Meeks
 Moolenaar Moolenaar
 Mooney Mooney
 Moore (AL) Moore (AL)
 Moore (UT) Moore (UT)
 Mullin Mullin
 Nehls Nehls
 Newhouse Newhouse
 Norman Norman
 Obernolte Obernolte
 Owens Owens
 Palazzo Palazzo

NAYS—223

Adams Adams
 Aguilar Aguilar
 Allred Allred
 Auchincloss Auchincloss
 Axne Axne
 Barragán Barragán
 Bass Bass
 Beatty Beatty
 Bera Bera
 Beyer Beyer
 Biggs Biggs
 Bishop (GA) Bishop (GA)
 Blumenauer Blumenauer
 Blunt Rochester Blunt Rochester
 Boebert Boebert
 Bonamici Bonamici
 Bourdeaux Bourdeaux
 Bowman Bowman
 Boyle, Brendan Boyle, Brendan
 F. F.
 Brown (MD) Brown (MD)
 Brown (OH) Brown (OH)
 Brownley Brownley
 Bush Bush
 Bustos Bustos
 Butterfield Butterfield
 Carbajal Carbajal
 Cárdenas Cárdenas
 Carson Carson
 Carter (LA) Carter (LA)
 Cartwright Cartwright
 Case Case
 Casten Casten
 Castor (FL) Castor (FL)
 Castro (TX) Castro (TX)
 Cherfilus-Cherfilus
 McCormick McCormick
 Chu Chu
 Cicilline Cicilline
 Clark (MA) Clark (MA)
 Clarke (NY) Clarke (NY)
 Cleaver Cleaver
 Clyburn Clyburn

Palmer Palmer
 Pence Pence
 Pfluger Pfluger
 Posey Posey
 Reschenthaler Reschenthaler
 Rice (SC) Rice (SC)
 Rodgers (WA) Rodgers (WA)
 Rogers (AL) Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY) Rogers (KY)
 Rose Rose
 Rosendale Rosendale
 Rouzer Rouzer
 Roy Roy
 Rutherford Rutherford
 Kim (CA) Kim (CA)
 Kinzinger Kinzinger
 Kustoff Kustoff
 LaHood LaHood
 LaMalfa LaMalfa
 Lamborn Lamborn
 Latta Latta
 LaTurner LaTurner
 Lesko Lesko
 Smith (NJ) Smith (NJ)
 Smucker Smucker
 Spartz Spartz
 Stauber Stauber
 Steel Steel
 Stefanik Stefanik
 Steil Steil
 Stewart Stewart
 Taylor Taylor
 Tenney Tenney
 Thompson (PA) Thompson (PA)
 Tiffany Tiffany
 Timmons Timmons
 Turner Turner
 Upton Upton
 Valadao Valadao
 Van Drew Van Drew
 Van Dwyne Van Dwyne
 Wagner Wagner
 Walberg Walberg
 Walorski Walorski
 Waltz Waltz
 Weber (TX) Weber (TX)
 Webster (FL) Webster (FL)
 Wenstrup Wenstrup
 Westerman Westerman
 Williams (TX) Williams (TX)
 Wilson (SC) Wilson (SC)
 Wittman Wittman
 Womack Womack
 Zeldin Zeldin

Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter

Perry
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto

Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—12

Arrington
Bishop (NC)
Budd
Cheney

Foxx
Graves (LA)
Guest
Keating

Massie
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Steube

□ 1822

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, during the vote on the HTR, I was in a meeting regarding amendments on the WRDA22 legislation markup. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 192.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Ross)
Allred (Wexton)
Bass (Takano)
Bice (OK)
(Lucas)
Bilirakis
(Fleischmann)
Bishop (GA)
(Thompson)
(MS)
Bourdeaux
(Wexton)
Bowman (Garcia)
(TX)
Boyle, Brendan
F. (Neguse)
Brooks (Moore)
(AL)
Brownley
(Kuster)
Butterfield
(Ross)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Castro (TX)
(Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Moore)
(AL)
Craig (Pallone)
Cuellar (Garcia)
(TX)
DeFazio
(Carbajal)
Delgado (Neguse)

DeSaulnier
(Beyer)
Dunn (Miller-
Meeks)
Evans (Beyer)
Fallon (Jackson)
Fitzpatrick
(Bacon)
Garbarino
(Moore (UT))
Gosar (Gohmert)
Higgins (NY)
(Pallone)
Jackson Lee
(Cicilline)
Jayapal
(Takano)
Johnson (TX)
(Jeffries)
Khanna (Takano)
Kirkpatrick
(LaHood)
(Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin
(Lynch)
Lee (NV)
(Neguse)
Luetkemeyer
(Meuser)
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
(Wasserman)
Schultz

McEachin
(Wexton)
McHenry (Banks)
Meijer (Katko)
Nadler (Jeffries)
Nehls (Carl)
Ocasio-Cortez
(Takano)
Payne (Pallone)
Price (NC)
(Manning)
Ruiz (Correa)
Ryan (Wexton)
Schrader (Blunt)
Rochester
Scott, David
(Jeffries)
Sewell (Cicilline)
Sires (Pallone)
Smucker
(LaHood)
Stauber
(Bergman)
Stewart (Curtis)
Suozi (Beyer)
Taylor (Van
Duyne)
Tonko (Pallone)
Walorski (Banks)
Wilson (FL)
(Neguse)
Wilson (SC)
(Timmons)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 220, nays 196, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 193]

YEAS—220

Adams
Agullar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clever
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)

Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman

Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Upton
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—196

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Babin

Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr

Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis

Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)

Griffith
Grothman
Guthrie
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Rose
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin

Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Oberholte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—12

Arrington
Bishop (NC)
Brownley
Budd

Cheney
Foxx
Guest
Lieu

Massie
Omar
Smith (NE)
Torres (CA)

□ 1831

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Ross)
Allred (Wexton)
Bass (Takano)
Bice (OK)
(Lucas)
Bilirakis
(Fleischmann)
Bishop (GA)
(Thompson)
(MS)
Bourdeaux
(Wexton)
Bowman (Garcia)
(TX)
Boyle, Brendan
F. (Neguse)
Brooks (Moore)
(AL)
Butterfield
(Ross)

Cárdenas (Soto)
Castro (TX)
(Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Moore)
(AL)
Craig (Pallone)
Cuellar (Garcia)
(TX)
DeFazio
(Carbajal)
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier
(Beyer)
Dunn (Miller-
Meeks)
Evans (Beyer)
Fallon (Jackson)
Fitzpatrick
(Bacon)

Garbarino
(Moore (UT))
Gosar (Gohmert)
Higgins (NY)
(Pallone)
Jackson Lee
(Cicilline)
Jayapal
(Takano)
Johnson (TX)
(Jeffries)
Khanna (Takano)
Kirkpatrick
(Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin
(Lynch)
Lee (NV)
(Neguse)

Luetkemeyer (Meuser)
 Maloney, Carolyn B. (Wasserman Schultz)
 McEachin (Wexton)
 McHenry (Banks)
 Meijer (Katko)
 Nadler (Jeffries)
 Nehls (Carl)
 Ocasio-Cortez (Takano)

Payne (Pallone) (Manning)
 Ruiz (Correa)
 Ryan (Wexton)
 Schrader (Blunt Rochester)
 Scott, David (Jeffries)
 Sewell (Cicilline)
 Sires (Pallone)
 Smucker (LaHood)

Stauber (Bergman)
 Stewart (Curtis)
 Suozzi (Beyer)
 Taylor (Van Dwyne)
 Tonko (Pallone)
 Walorski (Banks)
 Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
 Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

Harder (CA)
 Harris
 Harshbarger
 Hartzler
 Hayes
 Hern
 Herrell
 Herrera Beutler
 Hice (GA)
 Higgins (LA)
 Higgins (NY)
 Hill
 Himes
 Hinson
 Hollingsworth
 Horsford
 Houlihan
 Hoyer
 Hudson
 Huffman
 Huizenga
 Issa
 Jackson
 Jackson Lee
 Jacobs (CA)
 Jacobs (NY)
 Jayapal
 Jeffries
 Johnson (GA)
 Johnson (LA)
 Johnson (OH)
 Johnson (SD)
 Johnson (TX)
 Jones
 Jordan
 Joyce (OH)
 Kafele
 Kaptur
 Katko
 Keating
 Keller
 Kelly (IL)
 Kelly (MS)
 Kelly (PA)
 Khanna
 Kildee
 Kilmer
 Kim (CA)
 Kim (NJ)
 Kind
 Kinzinger
 Kirkpatrick
 Krishnamoorthi
 Kuster
 Kustoff
 LaHood
 LaMalfa
 Lamb
 Lamborn
 Langevin
 Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 Latta
 LaTurner
 Lawrence
 Lawson (FL)
 Lee (CA)
 Lee (NV)
 Leger Fernandez
 Lesko
 Letlow
 Levin (CA)
 Levin (MI)
 Lieu
 Lofgren
 Long
 Loudermilk
 Lowenthal
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Luria
 Lynch
 Mace
 Malinowski
 Malliotakis

Maloney, Carolyn B.
 Maloney, Sean
 Mann
 Manning
 Mast
 Matsui
 McBath
 McCarthy
 McCaul
 McClain
 McClintock
 McCollum
 McEachin
 McGovern
 McHenry
 McKinley
 McNeerney
 Meeks
 Meijer
 Meng
 Meuser
 Mfume
 Miller (IL)
 Miller (WV)
 Miller-Meeks
 Moolenaar
 Mooney
 Moore (AL)
 Moore (UT)
 Moore (WI)
 Morelle
 Moulton
 Mrvan
 Mullin
 Murphy (FL)
 Murphy (NC)
 Nadler
 Napolitano
 Neal
 Neguse
 Nehls
 Newhouse
 Newman
 Norcross
 O'Halleran
 Obernolte
 Ocasio-Cortez
 Omar
 Owens
 Palazzo
 Pallone
 Palmer
 Panetta
 Pappas
 Pascrell
 Payne
 Pence
 Perlmutter
 Peters
 Pfluger
 Phillips
 Pingree
 Pocan
 Porter
 Posey
 Pressley
 Quigley
 Raskin
 Reschenthaler
 Rice (NY)
 Rice (SC)
 Rodgers (WA)
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rose
 Ross
 Rouzer
 Roybal-Allard
 Ruiz
 Ruppertsberger
 Rush
 Rutherford
 Salazar
 Sanchez

Maloney, Carolyn B.
 Maloney, Sean
 Mann
 Manning
 Mast
 Matsui
 McBath
 McCarthy
 McCaul
 McClain
 McClintock
 McCollum
 McEachin
 McGovern
 McHenry
 McKinley
 McNeerney
 Meeks
 Meijer
 Meng
 Meuser
 Mfume
 Miller (IL)
 Miller (WV)
 Miller-Meeks
 Moolenaar
 Mooney
 Moore (AL)
 Moore (UT)
 Moore (WI)
 Morelle
 Moulton
 Mrvan
 Mullin
 Murphy (FL)
 Murphy (NC)
 Nadler
 Napolitano
 Neal
 Neguse
 Nehls
 Newhouse
 Newman
 Norcross
 O'Halleran
 Obernolte
 Ocasio-Cortez
 Omar
 Owens
 Palazzo
 Pallone
 Palmer
 Panetta
 Pappas
 Pascrell
 Payne
 Pence
 Perlmutter
 Peters
 Pfluger
 Phillips
 Pingree
 Pocan
 Porter
 Posey
 Pressley
 Quigley
 Raskin
 Reschenthaler
 Rice (NY)
 Rice (SC)
 Rodgers (WA)
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rose
 Ross
 Rouzer
 Roybal-Allard
 Ruiz
 Ruppertsberger
 Rush
 Rutherford
 Salazar
 Sanchez

Sarbanes
 Scalise
 Scanlon
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schneider
 Schrader
 Schrier
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, Austin
 Scott, David
 Sessions
 Sewell
 Sherman
 Sherrill
 Simpson
 Sires
 Slotkin
 Smith (MO)
 Smith (NE)
 Smith (NJ)
 Smith (WA)
 Smucker
 Soto
 Spanberger
 Spartz
 Speier
 Stansbury
 Stanton
 Stauber
 Steel
 Stefanik
 Steil
 Steube
 Stevens
 Stewart
 Strickland
 Suozzi
 Swalwell
 Takano
 Taylor
 Tenney
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Thompson (PA)
 Tiffany
 Timmons
 Titus
 Tlaib
 Tonko
 Torres (CA)
 Torres (NY)
 Trahan
 Trone
 Turner
 Underwood
 Upton
 Valadao
 Van Drew
 Van Dwyne
 Vargas
 Veasey
 Velazquez
 Wagner
 Walberg
 Walorski
 Waltz
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Waters
 Watson Coleman
 Weber (TX)
 Webster (FL)
 Welch
 Wenstrup
 Westernman
 Wexton
 Wild
 Williams (GA)
 Williams (TX)
 Wilson (FL)
 Wilson (SC)
 Wittman
 Womack
 Yarmuth
 Zeldin

□ 1842

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Ross)	DeSaulnier (Beyer)	McEachin (Wexton)
Allred (Wexton)	Dunn (Miller-Meeks)	McHenry (Banks)
Bass (Takano)	Evans (Beyer)	Meijer (Katko)
Bice (OK)	Fallon (Jackson)	Nadler (Jeffries)
Bilirakis (Lucas)	Fitzpatrick (Bacon)	Nehls (Carl)
Bilirakis (Fleischmann)	Garbarino (Moore (UT))	Ocasio-Cortez (Takano)
Bishop (GA) (Thompson (MS))	Gosar (Gohmert)	Payne (Pallone)
Bourdeaux (Wexton)	Higgins (NY) (Pallone)	Ruiz (Correa)
Bowman (Garcia (TX))	Jackson Lee (Cicilline)	Ryan (Wexton)
Boyle, Brendan F. (Neguse)	Jayapal (Takano)	Schrader (Blunt Rochester)
Brooks (Moore (AL))	Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)	Scott, David (Jeffries)
Brownley (Kuster)	Khanna (Takano)	Sewell (Cicilline)
Butterfield (Ross)	Kirkpatrick (Pallone)	Sires (Pallone)
Cárdenas (Soto)	Lamb (Pallone)	Smucker (LaHood)
Castro (TX) (Garcia (TX))	Langevin (Lynch)	Stauber (Bergman)
Cawthorn (Moore (AL))	Lee (NV) (Neguse)	Stewart (Curtis)
Craig (Pallone)	Luetkemeyer (Meuser) (TX)	Suozzi (Beyer)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))	Maloney, Carolyn B. (Wasserman Schultz)	Taylor (Van Dwyne)
DeFazio (Carbajal)		Tonko (Pallone)
Delgado (Neguse)		Walorski (Banks)
		Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
		Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT CYBERSECURITY ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2520) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for engagements with State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 404, nays 14, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 194]

YEAS—404

Adams	Carson	Dingell
Aderholt	Carter (GA)	Doggett
Aguilar	Carter (LA)	Donalds
Allen	Carter (TX)	Duncan
Allred	Cartwright	Dunn
Amodei	Case	Ellzey
Armstrong	Casten	Emmer
Auchincloss	Castor (FL)	Escobar
Axne	Castro (TX)	Eshoo
Babin	Cawthorn	Espallat
Bacon	Chabot	Estes
Baird	Cherfilus-McCormick	Evans
Balderson	Chu	Fallon
Banks	Cicilline	Feenstra
Barr	Clark (MA)	Ferguson
Barragán	Clarke (NY)	Fischbach
Bass	Cleaver	Fitzgerald
Beatty	Cloud	Fitzpatrick
Bentz	Clyburn	Fleischmann
Bera	Clyde	Fletcher
Bergman	Cohen	Foster
Beyer	Cole	Frankel, Lois
Bice (OK)	Comer	Franklin, C.
Bilirakis	Connolly	Scott
Bishop (GA)	Cooper	Fulcher
Blumenauer	Correa	Gaetz
Blunt Rochester	Costa	Gallagher
Bonamici	Courtney	Galleo
Bost	Craig	Garamendi
Bourdeaux	Crawford	Garbarino
Bowman	Crenshaw	Garcia (CA)
Boyle, Brendan F.	Crist	Garcia (IL)
Brady	Crow	Garcia (TX)
Brooks	Cuellar	Gibbs
Brown (OH)	Curtis	Gimenez
Brownley	Davids (KS)	Golden
Buchanan	Davidson	Gomez
Buck	Davis, Danny K.	Gonzales, Tony
Bucshon	Davis, Rodney	Gonzalez (OH)
Burchett	Dean	Gonzalez, Vicente
Burgess	DeFazio	Gottheimer
Bush	DeGette	Granger
Bustos	DeLauro	Graves (LA)
Butterfield	DelBene	Graves (MO)
Calvert	Delgado	Green (TN)
Cammack	Demings	Green, Al (TX)
Carbajal	DeSaulnier	Griffith
Cárdenas	DesJarlais	Grijalva
Carey	Deutch	Grothman
Carl	Diaz-Balart	Guthrie

NAYS—14

Biggs	Gooden (TX)	Perry
Boebert	Gosar	Rosendale
Cline	Greene (GA)	Roy
Gohmert	Joyce (PA)	Schweikert
Good (VA)	Norman	

NOT VOTING—10

Arrington	Cheney	Guest
Bishop (NC)	Doyle, Michael F.	Massie
Brown (MD)	Fox	Price (NC)

BOMBING PREVENTION ACT OF 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6873) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the Office for Bombing Prevention to address terrorist explosive threats, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 388, nays 26, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 195]

YEAS—388

Adams	Bera	Bucshon
Aderholt	Bergman	Burgess
Aguilar	Beyer	Bush
Allen	Bice (OK)	Bustos
Allred	Bilirakis	Butterfield
Amodei	Bishop (GA)	Calvert
Armstrong	Blumenauer	Cammack
Auchincloss	Blunt Rochester	Carbajal
Axne	Bonamici	Cárdenas
Babin	Bost	Carey
Bacon	Bourdeaux	Carl
Baird	Bowman	Carson
Balderson	Boyle, Brendan F.	Carter (GA)
Barr	Brady	Carter (LA)
Barragán	Brown (OH)	Carter (TX)
Bass	Brownley	Cartwright
Beatty	Buchanan	Case
Bentz		Casten

Castor (FL) Higgins (NY)
 Castro (TX) Hill
 Cawthorn Himes
 Chabot Hinson
 Cherfilus-McCormick Hollingsworth
 Chu Horsford
 Cicilline Houlihan
 Clark (MA) Hoyer
 Clarke (NY) Hudson
 Cleaver Huffman
 Clyburn Huizenga
 Cohen Issa
 Cole Jackson
 Comer Jackson Lee
 Connolly Jacobs (CA)
 Cooper Jacobs (NY)
 Correa Jayapal
 Costa Jeffries
 Courtney Johnson (GA)
 Craig Johnson (LA)
 Crawford Johnson (OH)
 Crenshaw Johnson (SD)
 Crist Johnson (TX)
 Crow Jones
 Cuellar Joyce (OH)
 Curtis Joyce (PA)
 Davids (KS) Kahele
 Davidson Kaptur
 Davis, Danny K. Katko
 Davis, Rodney Keating
 Dean Keller
 DeFazio Kelly (IL)
 DeGette Kelly (MS)
 DelBene Kelly (PA)
 Delgado Khanna
 Demings Kildee
 DeSaulnier Kilmer
 DesJarlais Kim (CA)
 Deutch Kim (NJ)
 Diaz-Balart Kind
 Dingell Kirkpatrick
 Doggett Krishnamoorthi
 Donalds Kuster
 Dunn Kustoff
 Ellzey LaHood
 Emmer LaMalfa
 Escobar Lamb
 Eshoo Lamborn
 Espallat Langevin
 Estes Larsen (WA)
 Evans Larson (CT)
 Fallon Latta
 Feenstra LaTurner
 Ferguson Lawrence
 Fischbach Lawson (FL)
 Fitzgerald Lee (CA)
 Fitzpatrick Lee (NV)
 Fleischmann Leger Fernandez
 Fletcher Lesko
 Foster Letlow
 Frankel, Lois Levin (CA)
 Franklin, C. Levin (MI)
 Scott Lieu
 Fulcher Lofgren
 Gallagher Long
 Gallego Loudermilk
 Garamendi Lowenthal
 Garbarino Lucas
 Garcia (CA) Luetkemeyer
 Garcia (IL) Luria
 Garcia (TX) Lynch
 Gibbs Mace
 Gimenez Malinowski
 Golden Malliotakis
 Gomez Maloney,
 Gonzales, Tony Carolyn B.
 Gonzalez (OH) Maloney, Sean
 Gonzalez, Vicente Manning
 Gooden (TX) Mast
 Gottheimer Matsui
 Granger McBath
 Graves (LA) McCarthy
 Graves (MO) McCaul
 Green (TN) McClain
 Green, Al (TX) McClintock
 Grijalva McCollum
 Grothman McEachin
 Guthrie McGovern
 Harder (CA) McHenry
 Harris McKinley
 Harshbarger McNerney
 Hartzler Meeks
 Hayes Meijer
 Hern Meng
 Herrell Meuser
 Herrera Beutler Mfume
 Higgins (LA) Miller (IL)
 Miller (WV)

Miller-Meeks
 Moolenaar
 Mooney
 Moore (AL)
 Moore (UT)
 Moore (WI)
 Moulton
 Mrvan
 Mullin
 Murphy (FL)
 Murphy (NC)
 Nadler
 Napolitano
 Neal
 Neguse
 Nehls
 Newhouse
 Newman
 Norcross
 Obernolte
 Ocasio-Cortez
 Omar
 Owens
 Palazzo
 Pallone
 Palmer
 Panetta
 Pappas
 Pascrell
 Payne
 Perlmutter
 Peters
 Pfluger
 Phillips
 Pingree
 Pocan
 Porter
 Posey
 Pressley
 Quigley
 Raskin
 Reschenthaler
 Rice (NY)
 Rice (SC)
 Rodgers (WA)
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rose
 Ross
 Rouzer
 Roybal-Allard
 Ruiz
 Ruppersberger
 Rush
 Rutherford
 Ryan
 Salazar
 Sánchez
 Sarbanes
 Scalise
 Scanlon
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schneider
 Schrader
 Schrier
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, Austin
 Scott, David
 Sessions
 Sewell
 Sherman
 Sherrill
 Simpson
 Sires
 Slotkin
 Smith (MO)
 Smith (NE)
 Smith (NJ)
 Smith (WA)
 Smucker
 Soto
 Spanberger
 Spartz
 Speier
 Stansbury
 Stanton
 Stauber
 Steel
 Stefanik
 Steil
 Stevens
 Stewart
 Strickland
 Suozzi
 Swalwell
 Takano
 Taylor

Tenney
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Thompson (PA)
 Timmons
 Titus
 Tlaib
 Tonko
 Torres (CA)
 Torres (NY)
 Trahan
 Trone
 Turner
 Underwood
 Upton

Valadao
 Van Drew
 Van Duyne
 Vargas
 Veasey
 Velázquez
 Wagner
 Walberg
 Walorski
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Waters
 Watson Coleman
 Weber (TX)
 Webster (FL)

Welch
 Wenstrup
 Westerman
 Wexton
 Wild
 Williams (GA)
 Williams (TX)
 Wilson (FL)
 Wilson (SC)
 Wittman
 Womack
 Yarmuth
 Zeldin

NAYS—26

Banks
 Biggs
 Boebert
 Brooks
 Buck
 Burchett
 Cline
 Cloud
 Clyde
 Arrington
 Bishop (NC)
 Brown (MD)
 Budd
 Cheney

Duncan
 Gaetz
 Gohmert
 Good (VA)
 Gosar
 Greene (GA)
 Griffith
 Hice (GA)
 Jordan
 DeLauro
 Doyle, Michael
 F.
 Foxx
 Guest

NOT VOTING—14

□ 1852

Mr. CLINE changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Ross)
 Alired (Wexton)
 Bass (Takano)
 Bice (OK)
 (Lucas)
 Bilirakis
 (Fleischmann)
 Bishop (GA)
 (Thompson
 (MS))
 Bourdeaux
 (Wexton)
 Bowman (Garcia
 (TX))
 Boyle, Brendan
 F. (Neguse)
 Brooks (Moore
 (AL))
 Brownley
 (Kuster)
 Butterfield
 (Ross)
 Cárdenas (Soto)
 Castro (TX)
 (Garcia (TX))
 Cawthorn (Moore
 (AL))
 Craig (Pallone)
 Cuellar (Garcia
 (TX))
 DeFazio
 (Carbajal)
 Delgado (Neguse)

DeSaulnier
 (Beyer)
 Dunn (Miller-
 Meeks)
 Evans (Beyer)
 Fallon (Jackson)
 Fitzpatrick
 (Bacon)
 Garbarino
 (Moore (UT))
 Gosar (Gohmert)
 Higgins (NY)
 (Pallone)
 Jackson Lee
 (Cicilline)
 Jayapal
 (Takano)
 Johnson (TX)
 (Jeffries)
 Khanna (Takano)
 Kirkpatrick
 (Pallone)
 Lamb (Pallone)
 Langevin
 (Lynch)
 Lee (NV)
 (Neguse)
 Luetkemeyer
 (Meuser)
 Maloney,
 Carolyn B.
 (Wasserman
 Schultz)

McEachin
 (Wexton)
 McHenry (Banks)
 Meijer (Katko)
 Nadler (Jeffries)
 Nehls (Carl)
 Ocasio-Cortez
 (Takano)
 Payne (Pallone)
 Ruiz (Correa)
 Ryan (Wexton)
 Schrader (Blunt
 Rochester)
 Scott, David
 (Jeffries)
 Sewell (Cicilline)
 Sires (Pallone)
 Smucker
 (LaHood)
 Stauber
 (Bergman)
 Stewart (Curtis)
 Suozzi (Beyer)
 Taylor (Van
 Dwyne)
 Tonko (Pallone)
 Walorski (Banks)
 Wilson (FL)
 (Neguse)
 Wilson (SC)
 (Timmons)

The Clerk read the title of the bill.
 The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 398, nays 15, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 196]

YEAS—398

Adams
 Aderholt
 Aguilar
 Allen
 Allred
 Amodei
 Armstrong
 Auchincloss
 Axne
 Babin
 Bacon
 Baird
 Balderson
 Banks
 Barr
 Barragán
 Bass
 Beatty
 Bentz
 Bera
 Bergman
 Beyer
 Bice (OK)
 Bilirakis
 Bishop (GA)
 Blumenauer
 Blunt Rochester
 Bonamici
 Bost
 Bourdeaux
 Bowman
 Boyle, Brendan
 F.
 Brady
 Brooks
 Brown (OH)
 Brownley
 Buchanan
 Buck
 Bucshon
 Burchett
 Burgess
 Bush
 Bustos
 Butterfield
 Calvert
 Cammack
 Carbajal
 Cárdenas
 Carey
 Carl
 Carson
 Carter (GA)
 Carter (LA)
 Carter (TX)
 Cartwright
 Case
 Castor (FL)
 Castro (TX)
 Cawthorn
 Chabot
 Cherfilus-McCormick
 Chu
 Cicilline
 Clark (MA)
 Clarke (NY)
 Cleaver
 Cline
 Cloud
 Clyburn
 Clyde
 Cohen
 Cole
 Comer
 Connolly
 Cooper
 Correa
 Costa
 Courtney
 Craig
 Crawford
 Crenshaw

Crist
 Crow
 Cuellar
 Curtis
 Davids (KS)
 Davidson
 Davis, Danny K.
 Davis, Rodney
 Dean
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 DeLauro
 DelBene
 Delgado
 Demings
 DeSaulnier
 DesJarlais
 Diaz-Balart
 Dingell
 Doggett
 Donalds
 Dunn
 Ellzey
 Emmer
 Eshoo
 Espallat
 Estes
 Evans
 Fallon
 Feenstra
 Ferguson
 Fischbach
 Fitzgerald
 Fitzpatrick
 Fleischmann
 Fletcher
 Foster
 Frankel, Lois
 Franklin, C.
 Scott
 Fulcher
 Gallagher
 Gallego
 Garamendi
 Garbarino
 Garcia (CA)
 Garcia (IL)
 Gibbs
 Gimenez
 Golden
 Gomez
 Gonzales, Tony
 Gonzalez (OH)
 Gonzalez,
 Vicente
 Gooden (TX)
 Gottheimer
 Granger
 Graves (LA)
 Graves (MO)
 Green (TN)
 Green, Al (TX)
 Griffith
 Grijalva
 Grothman
 Guthrie
 Harder (CA)
 Harris
 Harshbarger
 Hartzler
 Hayes
 Hern
 Herrell
 Herrera Beutler
 Hice (GA)
 Higgins (LA)
 Higgins (NY)
 Hill
 Himes
 Hinson
 Hollingsworth
 Horsford

Houlihan
 Hoyer
 Hudson
 Huffman
 Huizenga
 Issa
 Jackson
 Jackson Lee
 Jacobs (CA)
 Jacobs (NY)
 Jayapal
 Jeffries
 Johnson (GA)
 Johnson (LA)
 Johnson (OH)
 Johnson (SD)
 Johnson (TX)
 Jones
 Jordan
 Joyce (OH)
 Joyce (PA)
 Kahele
 Kaptur
 Katko
 Keating
 Keller
 Kelly (IL)
 Kelly (MS)
 Kelly (PA)
 Khanna
 Kildee
 Kilmer
 Kim (CA)
 Kim (NJ)
 Kind
 Kirkpatrick
 Krishnamoorthi
 Kuster
 Kustoff
 LaHood
 LaMalfa
 Lamb
 Lamborn
 Langevin
 Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 Latta
 LaTurner
 Lawrence
 Lawson (FL)
 Lee (CA)
 Lee (NV)
 Leger Fernandez
 Lesko
 Letlow
 Levin (CA)
 Levin (MI)
 Lieu
 Lofgren
 Long
 Loudermilk
 Lowenthal
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Luria
 Lynch
 Malinowski
 Malliotakis
 Maloney,
 Carolyn B.
 Maloney, Sean
 Mann
 Manning
 Mast
 Matsui
 McBath
 McCarthy
 McCaul
 McClain
 McClintock
 McCollum
 McEachin

DHS ACQUISITION REFORM ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6871) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for certain acquisition authorities for the Under Secretary of Management of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Oberholte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter

Posey
Pressley
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sanchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil

Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NAYS—15

Biggs
Boebert
Casten
Escobar
Gaetz

Garcia (TX)
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gosar
Greene (GA)

Norman
Rosendale
Roy
Schweikert
Waters

NOT VOTING—15

Arrington
Bishop (NC)
Brown (MD)
Budd
Cheney
Deutch

Doyle, Michael
F.
Foxy
Guest
Kinzinger
Massie

Price (NC)
Rutherford
Salazar
Taylor



So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Ross)
Allred (Wexton)
Bass (Takano)
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
(Fleischmann)
Bishop (GA)
(Thompson
(MS))
Bourdeaux
(Wexton)
Bowman (Garcia
(TX))
Boyle, Brendan
F. (Neguse)
Brooks (Moore
(AL))

Brownley
(Kuster)
Butterfield
(Ross)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Castro (TX)
(Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Moore
(AL))
Craig (Pallone)
Cuellar (Garcia
(TX))
DeFazio
(Carbajal)
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier
(Beyer)

Dunn (Miller-
Meeks)
Evans (Beyer)
Fallon (Jackson)
Fitzpatrick
(Bacon)
Garbarino
(Moore (UT))
Gosar (Gohmert)
Higgins (NY)
(Pallone)
Jackson Lee
(Cicilline)
Jayapal
(Takano)
Johnson (TX)
(Jeffries)
Khanna (Takano)

Kirkpatrick
(Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin
(Lynch)
Lee (NV)
(Neguse)
Luetkemeyer
(Meuser)
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
(Wasserman
Schultz)
McEachin
(Wexton)

McHenry (Banks)
Meijer (Katko)
Nadler (Jeffries)
Nehls (Carl)
Ocasio-Cortez
(Takano)
Payne (Pallone)
Ruiz (Correa)
Ryan (Wexton)
Schrader (Blunt
Rochester)
Scott, David
(Jeffries)
Sewell (Cicilline)
Sires (Pallone)

Smucker
(LaHood)
Stauber
(Bergman)
Stewart (Curtis)
Suozi (Beyer)
Tonko (Pallone)
Walorski (Banks)
Wilson (FL)
(Neguse)
Wilson (SC)
(Timmons)

Grijalva
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Kahale
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Ryan
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis

Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Oberholte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Salazar
Sanchez
Sarbanes

NAYS—30

Biggs
Boebert
Brooks
Buck
Burchett
Burgess
Cline
Cloud
Duncan
Fulcher

Gaetz
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Hice (GA)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)

Blumenauer
Brown (MD)

NOT VOTING—15

Arrington
Bishop (NC)

Budd
Cheney

CYBERSECURITY GRANTS FOR SCHOOLS ACT OF 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6868) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for financial assistance to fund certain cybersecurity and infrastructure security education and training programs and initiatives, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 383, nays 30, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 197]

YEAS—383

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brady
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buchon
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson

Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais

Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C.
Scott
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Crist
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith

Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil

Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

Doyle, Michael F.
 Foxx
 Guest

Hoyer
 Kinzinger
 Massie
 Price (NC)

Rutherford
 Taylor

□ 1912

Mr. BURGESS changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. BANKS changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
 RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Ross)	Delgado (Neguse)	(Wasserman)
Allred (Wexton)	DeSaulnier	Schultz)
Bass (Takano)	(Beyer)	McEachin
Bice (OK)	Dunn (Miller-	(Wexton)
(Lucas)	Meeks)	McHenry (Banks)
Bilirakis	Evans (Beyer)	Meijer (Katko)
(Fleischmann)	Fallon (Jackson)	Nadler (Jeffries)
Bishop (GA)	Fitzpatrick	Nehls (Carl)
(Thompson	(Bacon)	Ocasio-Cortez
(MS))	Garbarino	(Takano)
Bourdeaux	(Moore (UT))	Payne (Pallone)
(Wexton)	Gosar (Gohmert)	Ruiz (Correa)
Bowman (Garcia	Higgins (NY)	Ryan (Wexton)
(TX))	(Pallone)	Schrader (Blunt
Boyle, Brendan	Jackson Lee	Rochester)
F. (Neguse)	(Cicilline)	Scott, David
Brooks (Moore	Jayapal	(Jeffries)
(AL))	(Takano)	Sewell (Cicilline)
Brownley	Johnson (TX)	Sires (Pallone)
(Kuster)	(Jeffries)	Smucker
Butterfield	Khanna (Takano)	(LaHood)
(Ross)	Kirkpatrick	Staubert
Cárdenas (Soto)	(Pallone)	(Bergman)
Castro (TX)	Lamb (Pallone)	Stewart (Curtis)
(Garcia (TX))	Langevin	Suozi (Beyer)
Cawthorn (Moore	(Lynch)	Tonko (Pallone)
(AL))	Lee (NV)	Walorski (Banks)
Craig (Pallone)	(Neguse)	Wilson (FL)
Cuellar (Garcia	Luetkemeyer	(Neguse)
(TX))	(Meuser)	Wilson (SC)
DeFazio	Maloney,	(Timmons)
(Carbajal)	Carolyn B.	

AUTHORIZING SECRETARY OF
 VETERANS AFFAIRS TO TRANS-
 FER NAMES OF FACILITIES,
 STRUCTURES, OR REAL PROP-
 erty OF DEPARTMENT OF VET-
 ERANS AFFAIRS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3527) to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to transfer the name of property of the Department of Veterans Affairs designated by law to other property of the Department, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 412, nays 2, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 198]

YEAS—412

Adams	Allen	Armstrong
Aderholt	Allred	Auchincloss
Aguilar	Amodei	Axne

Babin	Emmer	Kind
Bacon	Escobar	Kirkpatrick
Baird	Eshoo	Krishnamoorthi
Balderson	Espallat	Kuster
Banks	Estes	Kustoff
Barr	Evans	LaHood
Barragán	Fallon	LaMalfa
Bass	Feenstra	Lamb
Beatty	Ferguson	Lamborn
Bentz	Fischbach	Langevin
Bera	Fitzgerald	Larsen (WA)
Bergman	Fitzpatrick	Larson (CT)
Beyer	Fleischmann	Latta
Bice (OK)	Fletcher	LaTurner
Biggs	Poster	Lawrence
Bilirakis	Frankel, Lois	Lawson (FL)
Bishop (GA)	Franklin, C.	Lee (CA)
Blumenauer	Scott	Lee (NV)
Blunt Rochester	Fulcher	Leger Fernandez
Boebert	Gaetz	Lesko
Bonamici	Gallagher	Letlow
Bost	Gallego	Levin (CA)
Bourdeaux	Garamendi	Levin (MI)
Bowman	Garbarino	Lieu
Boyle, Brendan	Garcia (CA)	Lofgren
F.	Garcia (IL)	Long
Brooks	Garcia (TX)	Loudermilk
Brown (OH)	Gibbs	Lowenthal
Brownley	Gimenez	Lucas
Buchanan	Gohmert	Luetkemeyer
Buck	Golden	Luria
Burchett	Gomez	Lynch
Burgess	Gonzales, Tony	Mace
Bush	Gonzalez (OH)	Malinowski
Bustos	Gonzalez,	Malliotakis
Butterfield	Vicente	Maloney,
Calvert	Good (VA)	Carolyn B.
Cammack	Gooden (TX)	Maloney, Sean
Carbajal	Gosar	Mann
Cárdenas	Gottheimer	Manning
Carey	Granger	Mast
Carl	Graves (LA)	Matsui
Carson	Graves (MO)	McBath
Carter (GA)	Green (TN)	McCarthy
Carter (LA)	Green, Al (TX)	McCaul
Carter (TX)	Greene (GA)	McClain
Cartwright	Grijalva	McClintock
Case	Grothman	McCollum
Casten	Guthrie	McEachin
Castor (FL)	Harder (CA)	McGovern
Castro (TX)	Harris	McHenry
Cawthorn	Harshbarger	McKinley
Chabot	Hartzler	McNerney
Cheerflus-	Hayes	Meeks
McCormick	Hern	Meijer
Chu	Herrell	Meng
Cicilline	Herrera Beutler	Meuser
Clark (MA)	Hice (GA)	Mfume
Clarke (NY)	Higgins (LA)	Miller (IL)
Cleaver	Higgins (NY)	Miller (WV)
Cline	Hill	Miller-Meeks
Clyburn	Himes	Moolenaar
Clyde	Hinson	Mooney
Cohen	Hollingsworth	Moore (AL)
Cole	Horsford	Moore (UT)
Comer	Houlahan	Moore (WI)
Connolly	Hoyer	Morelle
Cooper	Hudson	Moulton
Correa	Huffman	Mrvan
Costa	Huizenga	Mullin
Courtney	Issa	Murphy (FL)
Craig	Jackson	Murphy (NC)
Crawford	Jackson Lee	Napolitano
Crenshaw	Jacobs (CA)	Neal
Crist	Jacobs (NY)	Neguse
Crow	Jayapal	Nehls
Cuellar	Jeffries	Newhouse
Curtis	Johnson (GA)	Newman
Davids (KS)	Johnson (LA)	Norcross
Davidson	Johnson (OH)	Norman
Davis, Danny K.	Johnson (SD)	O'Halleran
Davis, Rodney	Johnson (TX)	Obenolte
Dean	Jones	Ocasio-Cortez
DeFazio	Jordan	Omar
DeGette	Joyce (OH)	Owens
DeLauro	Joyce (PA)	Palazzo
DelBene	Kahele	Pallone
Delgado	Kaptur	Palmer
Demings	Katko	Panetta
DeSaulnier	Keating	Pappas
DesJarlais	Keller	Pascarell
Deutch	Kelly (IL)	Payne
Diaz-Balart	Kelly (MS)	Pence
Dingell	Kelly (PA)	Perlmutter
Doggett	Khanna	Perry
Donalds	Kildee	Peters
Duncan	Kilmer	Pfluger
Dunn	Kim (CA)	Phillips
Ellzey	Kim (NJ)	

Pingree	Sessions	Torres (CA)
Pocan	Sewell	Torres (NY)
Porter	Sherman	Trahan
Posey	Sherrill	Trone
Pressley	Simpson	Turner
Quigley	Sires	Underwood
Raskin	Slotkin	Upton
Reschenthaler	Smith (MO)	Valadao
Rice (NY)	Smith (NE)	Van Drew
Rice (SC)	Smith (NJ)	Van Duyne
Rodgers (WA)	Smith (WA)	Vargas
Rogers (AL)	Smucker	Veasey
Rogers (KY)	Soto	Velázquez
Rose	Spanberger	Wagner
Rosendale	Spartz	Walberg
Ross	Speier	Walorski
Rouzer	Stansbury	Waltz
Roy	Stanton	Wasserman
Roybal-Allard	Staubert	Schultz
Ruiz	Steel	Waters
Ruppersberger	Stefanik	Watson Coleman
Rush	Steil	Weber (TX)
Rutherford	Steube	Webster (FL)
Ryan	Stevens	Welch
Salazar	Stewart	Wenstrup
Sánchez	Strickland	Westerman
Sarbanes	Suozi	Wexton
Scalise	Swalwell	Wild
Scanlon	Takano	Williams (GA)
Schakowsky	Tenney	Williams (TX)
Schiff	Thompson (CA)	Wilson (FL)
Schneider	Thompson (MS)	Wilson (SC)
Schrader	Thompson (PA)	Wittman
Schrier	Tiffany	Womack
Schweikert	Timmons	Yarmuth
Scott (VA)	Titus	Zeldin
Scott, Austin	Tlaib	
Scott, David	Tonko	

NAYS—2

Cloud Griffith

NOT VOTING—14

Arrington	Budd	Guest
Bishop (NC)	Cheney	Kinzinger
Brady	Doyle, Michael	Massie
Brown (MD)	F.	Price (NC)
Bucshon	Foxx	Taylor

□ 1921

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
 RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Ross)	Delgado (Neguse)	(Wasserman)
Allred (Wexton)	DeSaulnier	Schultz)
Bass (Takano)	(Beyer)	McEachin
Bice (OK)	Dunn (Miller-	(Wexton)
(Lucas)	Meeks)	McHenry (Banks)
Bilirakis	Evans (Beyer)	Meijer (Katko)
(Fleischmann)	Fallon (Jackson)	Nadler (Jeffries)
Bishop (GA)	Fitzpatrick	Nehls (Carl)
(Thompson	(Bacon)	Ocasio-Cortez
(MS))	Garbarino	(Takano)
Bourdeaux	(Moore (UT))	Payne (Pallone)
(Wexton)	Gosar (Gohmert)	Ruiz (Correa)
Bowman (Garcia	Higgins (NY)	Ryan (Wexton)
(TX))	(Pallone)	Schrader (Blunt
Boyle, Brendan	Jackson Lee	Rochester)
Obenolte	(Cicilline)	Scott, David
Brooks (Moore	Jayapal	(Jeffries)
(AL))	(Takano)	Sewell (Cicilline)
Brownley	Johnson (TX)	Sires (Pallone)
(Kuster)	(Jeffries)	Smucker
Butterfield	Khanna (Takano)	(LaHood)
(Ross)	Kirkpatrick	Staubert
Cárdenas (Soto)	(Pallone)	(Bergman)
Castro (TX)	Lamb (Pallone)	Stewart (Curtis)
(Garcia (TX))	Langevin	Suozi (Beyer)
Cawthorn (Moore	(Lynch)	Tonko (Pallone)
(AL))	Lee (NV)	Walorski (Banks)
Craig (Pallone)	(Neguse)	Wilson (FL)
Cuellar (Garcia	Luetkemeyer	(Neguse)
(TX))	(Meuser)	Wilson (SC)
DeFazio	Maloney,	(Timmons)
(Carbajal)	Carolyn B.	

DANIEL KAHIKINA AKAKA DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS COMMUNITY-BASED OUTPATIENT CLINIC

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1760) to designate the community-based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs planned to be built in Oahu, Hawaii, as the “Daniel Kahikina Akaka Department of Veterans Affairs Community-Based Outpatient Clinic”, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 384, nays 22, answered “present” 4, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 199]

YEAS—384

Adams	Cherfilus-	Franklin, C.
Aderholt	McCormick	Scott
Aguilar	Chu	Fulcher
Allen	Cicilline	Gallagher
Allred	Clark (MA)	Galleo
Amodei	Clarke (NY)	Garamendi
Armstrong	Cleaver	Garbarino
Auchincloss	Clyburn	Garcia (CA)
Axne	Clyde	Garcia (IL)
Bacon	Cohen	Garcia (TX)
Baird	Cole	Gibbs
Balderson	Comer	Gimenez
Banks	Connolly	Gohmert
Barr	Cooper	Golden
Barragán	Correa	Gomez
Bass	Costa	Gonzales, Tony
Beatty	Courtney	Gonzalez (OH)
Bentz	Craig	Gonzalez,
Bera	Crawford	Vicente
Bergman	Crenshaw	Gottheimer
Beyer	Crist	Granger
Bice (OK)	Crow	Graves (LA)
Biggs	Cuellar	Graves (MO)
Bilirakis	Curtis	Green, Al (TX)
Bishop (GA)	Davids (KS)	Griffith
Blumenauer	Davidson	Grijalva
Blunt Rochester	Davis, Danny K.	Grothman
Boebert	Davis, Rodney	Guthrie
Bonamici	Dean	Harder (CA)
Bost	DeFazio	Hartzler
Bourdeaux	DeGette	Hayes
Bowman	DeLauro	Herrell
Boyle, Brendan	DelBene	Herrera Beutler
F.	Delgado	Hice (GA)
Brooks	Demings	Higgins (LA)
Brown (OH)	DeSaulnier	Higgins (NY)
Brownley	DesJarlais	Hill
Buchanan	Deutch	Himes
Buck	Diaz-Balart	Hinson
Burchett	Dingell	Hollingsworth
Burgess	Doggett	Horsford
Bush	Donalds	Houlahan
Bustos	Duncan	Hoyer
Butterfield	Dunn	Hudson
Calvert	Ellzey	Huffman
Cammack	Emmer	Huizenga
Carbajal	Escobar	Issa
Cárdenas	Eshoo	Jackson
Carey	Espallat	Jackson Lee
Carl	Estes	Jacobs (CA)
Carson	Evans	Jayapal
Carter (GA)	Fallon	Jeffries
Carter (LA)	Feenstra	Johnson (GA)
Cartwright	Ferguson	Johnson (LA)
Case	Fischbach	Johnson (OH)
Casten	Fitzgerald	Johnson (SD)
Castor (FL)	Fitzpatrick	Johnson (TX)
Castro (TX)	Fleischmann	Jones
Cawthorn	Fletcher	Jordan
Chabot	Foster	Joyce (OH)
	Frankel, Lois	Kahele

Kaptur	Mooney	Sherman
Katko	Moore (UT)	Sherrill
Keating	Moore (WI)	Simpson
Keller	Morelle	Sires
Kelly (IL)	Moulton	Slotkin
Kelly (MS)	Mrvan	Smith (NE)
Kelly (PA)	Mullin	Smith (NJ)
Khanna	Murphy (FL)	Smith (WA)
Kildee	Murphy (NC)	Smucker
Kilmer	Nadler	Soto
Kim (CA)	Napolitano	Spanberger
Kim (NJ)	Neal	Spartz
Kind	Neguse	Speier
Kirkpatrick	Nehls	Stansbury
Krishnamoorthi	Newhouse	Stanton
Kuster	Newman	Stauber
Kustoff	Norcross	Steel
LaHood	O'Halleran	Stefanik
LaMalfa	Obenrolte	Steil
Lamb	Ocasio-Cortez	Stevens
Lamborn	Omar	Stewart
Langevin	Owens	Strickland
Larsen (WA)	Palazzo	Suozi
Larson (CT)	Pallone	Swalwell
Latta	Palmer	Takano
LaTurner	Panetta	Tenney
Lawrence	Pappas	Thompson (CA)
Lawson (FL)	Passcrell	Thompson (MS)
Lee (CA)	Payne	Thompson (PA)
Lee (NV)	Pence	Tiffany
Leger Fernandez	Perlmutter	Timmons
Letlow	Peters	Titus
Levin (CA)	Pfleger	Tlaib
Levin (MI)	Phillips	Tonko
Lieu	Pingree	Torres (CA)
Lofgren	Pocan	Torres (NY)
Long	Porter	Trahan
Loudermilk	Posey	Trone
Lowenthal	Quigley	Turner
Lucas	Raskin	Underwood
Luetkemeyer	Reschenthaler	Upton
Luria	Rice (NY)	Valadao
Lynch	Rice (SC)	Van Duyn
Mace	Rodgers (WA)	Vargas
Malinowski	Rogers (AL)	Veasey
Malliotakis	Rogers (KY)	Velázquez
Maloney,	Ross	Wagner
Carolyn B.	Rouzer	Walberg
Maloney, Sean	Roybal-Allard	Walorski
Mann	Ruiz	Waltz
Manning	Ruppersberger	Schultz
Mast	Rush	Waters
Golden	Rutherford	Watson Coleman
McBath	Ryan	Webster (FL)
McCarthy	Salazar	Welch
McCaul	Sánchez	Wenstrup
McClain	Sarbanes	Westerman
McClintock	Scalise	Wexton
McCollum	Scanlon	Wild
McEachin	Schakowsky	Williams (GA)
McGovern	Schiff	Williams (TX)
McHenry	Schneider	Wilson (FL)
McKinley	Schrader	Wilson (SC)
Meeks	Schrier	Wittman
Meijer	Schweikert	Womack
Meng	Scott (VA)	Yarmuth
Mfume	Scott, Austin	Zeldin
Miller (WV)	Scott, David	
Miller-Meeks	Sessions	
Moolenaar	Sewell	

NAYS—22

Babin	Green (TN)	Norman
Carter (TX)	Greene (GA)	Perry
Cline	Harshbarger	Rose
Cloud	Hern	Smith (MO)
Gaetz	Joyce (PA)	Steube
Good (VA)	Lesko	Weber (TX)
Gooden (TX)	Miller (IL)	
Gosar	Moore (AL)	

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—4

Meuser	Roy
Rosendale	Van Drew

NOT VOTING—18

Arrington	Doyle, Michael	Massie
Bishop (NC)	F.	McNerney
Brady	Fox	Pressley
Brown (MD)	Guest	Price (NC)
Bucshon	Harris	Taylor
Budd	Jacobs (NY)	
Cheney	Kinzinger	

□ 1930

Mr. GAETZ changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Ross)	Delgado (Neguse)	(Wasserman Schultz)
Allred (Wexton)	DeSaulnier	McEachin
Bass (Takano)	(Beyer)	(Wexton)
Bice (OK)	Dunn (Miller-Meeks)	McHenry (Banks)
Bilirakis	Evans (Beyer)	Meijer (Katko)
(Fleischmann)	Fallon (Jackson)	Nadler (Jeffries)
Bishop (GA)	Fitzpatrick	Neal (Lynch)
(Thompson)	(Bacon)	Nehls (Carl)
(MS)	Garbarino	Ocasio-Cortez
Bourdeaux	(Moore (UT))	(Takano)
(Wexton)	Gosar (Gohmert)	Payne (Pallone)
Bowman (Garcia)	Higgins (NY)	Ruiz (Correa)
(TX)	(Pallone)	Ryan (Wexton)
Boyle, Brendan	Jackson Lee	Schrader (Blunt)
F. (Neguse)	(Cicilline)	Rochester)
Brooks (Moore)	Jayapal	Scott, David
(AL)	(Takano)	(Jeffries)
Brownley	Johnson (TX)	Sewell (Cicilline)
(Kuster)	(Jeffries)	Sires (Pallone)
Butterfield	Khanna (Takano)	Smucker
(Ross)	Kirkpatrick	(LaHood)
Cárdenas (Soto)	(Pallone)	Stauber
Castro (TX)	Lamb (Pallone)	(Bergman)
(Garcia (TX))	Langevin	Stewart (Curtis)
Cawthorn (Moore)	(Lynch)	Suozi (Beyer)
(AL)	Lee (NV)	Tonko (Pallone)
Craig (Pallone)	(Neguse)	Walorski (Banks)
Cuellar (Garcia)	Luetkemeyer	Wilson (FL)
(TX)	(Meuser)	(Neguse)
DeFazio	Maloney,	Wilson (SC)
(Carbajal)	Carolyn B.	(Timmons)

COL. GAIL S. HALVORSEN “CANDY BOMBER” VETERANS CENTER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2514) to rename the Provo Veterans Center in Orem, Utah, as the “Col. Gail S. Halvorsen ‘Candy Bomber’ Veterans Center”, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 410, nays 1, answered “present” 2, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 200]

YEAS—410

Adams	Beyer	Bush
Aderholt	Bice (OK)	Bustos
Aguilar	Biggs	Butterfield
Allen	Bilirakis	Calvert
Allred	Bishop (GA)	Cammack
Amodei	Blumenauer	Carbajal
Armstrong	Blunt Rochester	Cárdenas
Auchincloss	Boebert	Carey
Axne	Bonamici	Carl
Babin	Bost	Carson
Bacon	Bourdeaux	Carter (GA)
Baird	Bowman	Carter (LA)
Balderson	Boyle, Brendan	Carter (TX)
Banks	F.	Cartwright
Barr	Brooks	Case
Barragán	Brown (OH)	Casten
Bass	Brownley	Castor (FL)
Beatty	Buchanan	Castro (TX)
Bentz	Buck	Cawthorn
Bera	Burchett	Chabot
Bergman	Burgess	

Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleave
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DeBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harris

Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Johnson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Norman
O'Halleran
Obernoite
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarell
Payne
Pence
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury

Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus

Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Dune
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz

Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NAYS—1

Perlmutter

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

Rosendale Roy

NOT VOTING—15

Arrington
Bishop (NC)
Brady
Brown (MD)
Bucshon
Budd

Cheney
Doyle, Michael
F.
Foxy
Guest
Kinzing

Massie
Price (NC)
Spartz
Taylor

□ 1941

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Ross)	Delgado (Neguse)	(Wasserman)
Allred (Wexton)	DeSaulnier	Schultz
Bass (Takano)	(Beyer)	McEachin
Bice (OK)	Dunn (Miller- Lucas)	(Wexton)
Bilirakis	Meeks	McHenry (Banks)
(Fleischmann)	Evans (Beyer)	Meijer (Katko)
Fallon (Jackson)	Fallon (Jackson)	Nadler (Jeffries)
Fitzpatrick	Neal (Lynch)	Neal (Lynch)
(Bacon)	Nehls (Carl)	Nehls (Carl)
Garbarino	Ocasio-Cortez	Ocasio-Cortez
(Moore (UT))	(Takano)	(Takano)
Gosar (Gohmert)	Payne (Pallone)	Payne (Pallone)
Higgins (NY)	Ruiz (Correa)	Ruiz (Correa)
(Pallone)	Ryan (Wexton)	Ryan (Wexton)
Jackson Lee	Schrader (Blunt)	Schrader (Blunt)
(Cicilline)	Rochester	Rochester
Jayapal	Scott, David	Scott, David
(Takano)	(Jeffries)	(Jeffries)
Johnson (TX)	Sewell (Cicilline)	Sewell (Cicilline)
(Jeffries)	Sires (Pallone)	Sires (Pallone)
Khanna (Takano)	Smucker	Smucker
Kirkpatrick	(LaHood)	(LaHood)
(Pallone)	Stauber	Stauber
(Bergman)	Stewart (Curtis)	Stewart (Curtis)
Langevin	Suozzi (Beyer)	Suozzi (Beyer)
(Lynch)	Tonko (Pallone)	Tonko (Pallone)
Lee (NV)	Walorski (Banks)	Walorski (Banks)
(Neguse)	Wilson (FL)	Wilson (FL)
Luetkemeyer	(Neguse)	(Neguse)
(Meuser)	Wilson (SC)	Wilson (SC)
Maloney,	(Timmons)	(Timmons)
Carolyn B.		

FISCAL YEAR 2022 VETERANS AFFAIRS MAJOR MEDICAL FACILITY AUTHORIZATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7500) to authorize major medical facility projects for the Department of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 2022, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 402, nays 2, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 201]

YEAS—402

Adams	Davids (KS)	Issa
Aderholt	Davidson	Jackson
Aguilar	Davis, Danny K.	Jackson Lee
Allen	Davis, Rodney	Jacobs (CA)
Allred	Dean	Jacobs (NY)
Amodei	DeFazio	Jayapal
Armstrong	DeGette	Jeffries
Auchincloss	DeLauro	Johnson (GA)
Axne	DelBene	Johnson (LA)
Bacon	Delgado	Johnson (OH)
Baird	Demings	Johnson (SD)
Balderson	DeSaulnier	Johnson (TX)
Banks	DesJarlais	Jones
Barr	Deutch	Jordan
Barragán	Diaz-Balart	Joyce (OH)
Bass	Dingell	Joyce (PA)
Beatty	Doggett	Kahele
Bentz	Donalds	Kaptur
Bera	Duncan	Katko
Bergman	Dunn	Keating
Beyer	Ellzey	Keller
Bice (OK)	Emmer	Kelly (IL)
Biggs	Escobar	Kelly (MS)
Bilirakis	Eshoo	Kelly (PA)
Bishop (GA)	Espallat	Khanna
Blumenauer	Estes	Kildee
Blunt Rochester	Evans	Kilmer
Boebert	Fallon	Kim (CA)
Bonamici	Feenstra	Kim (NJ)
Bost	Ferguson	Kind
Bowman	Fischbach	Kirkpatrick
Boyle, Brendan	Fitzgerald	Krishnamoorthi
F.	Fitzpatrick	Kuster
Brooks	Fleischmann	Kustoff
Brown (OH)	Fletcher	LaHood
Brownley	Foster	LaMalfa
Buchanan	Frankel, Lois	Lamb
Buck	Franklin, C.	Lamborn
Burchett	Scott	Langevin
Burgess	Fulcher	Larsen (WA)
Bush	Gaetz	Larson (CT)
Bustos	Gallagher	Latta
Butterfield	Gallego	LaTurner
Calvert	Garamendi	Lawrence
Cammack	Garbarino	Lawson (FL)
Carbajal	Garcia (CA)	Lee (CA)
Cárdenas	Garcia (TX)	Lee (NV)
Carey	Gibbs	Leger Fernandez
Carl	Gimenez	Lesko
Carson	Gohmert	Letlow
Carter (GA)	Golden	Levin (CA)
Carter (LA)	Gomez	Levin (MI)
Carter (TX)	Gonzales, Tony	Lieu
Cartwright	Gonzalez (OH)	Lofgren
Case	Good (VA)	Long
Casten	Gooden (TX)	Loudermilk
Castor (FL)	Gottheimer	Lowenthal
Castro (TX)	Granger	Lucas
Cawthorn	Graves (LA)	Luetkemeyer
Chabot	Graves (MO)	Luria
Cheney	Green (TN)	Lynch
Cherfilus-	Green, Al (TX)	Mace
McCormick	Greene (GA)	Malinowski
Chu	Griffith	Malliotakis
Cicilline	Grothman	Maloney,
Clark (MA)	Guthrie	Carolyn B.
Clarke (NY)	Harder (CA)	Maloney, Sean
Cleave	Harris	Mann
Cline	Harshbarger	Manning
Cloud	Hartzler	Mast
Clyburn	Hayes	Matsui
Clyde	Hern	McBath
Cohen	Herrell	McCarthy
Cole	Herrera Beutler	McCaul
Comer	Hice (GA)	McClain
Connolly	Higgins (LA)	McClintock
Cooper	Higgins (NY)	McCollum
Correa	Hill	McEachin
Costa	Himes	McGovern
Courtney	Hinson	McHenry
Craig	Hollingsworth	McKinley
Crawford	Horsford	McNerney
Crenshaw	Houlahan	Meeks
Crist	Hoyer	Meijer
Crow	Hudson	Meng
Cuellar	Huffman	Meuser
Curtis	Huizenga	Mfume

Miller (IL)	Rogers (KY)	Suoizzi
Miller (WV)	Rose	Swalwell
Miller-Meeks	Rosendale	Takano
Moolenaar	Ross	Tenney
Mooney	Rouzer	Thompson (CA)
Moore (AL)	Roy	Thompson (MS)
Moore (UT)	Roybal-Allard	Thompson (PA)
Moore (WI)	Ruiz	Tiffany
Moulton	Ruppersberger	Timmons
Mrvan	Rush	Titus
Mullin	Rutherford	Tlaib
Murphy (FL)	Ryan	Tonko
Murphy (NC)	Salazar	Torres (CA)
Nadler	Sánchez	Torres (NY)
Napolitano	Sarbanes	Trahan
Neal	Scalise	Trone
Neguse	Scanlon	Turner
Nehls	Schakowsky	Underwood
Newhouse	Schiff	Upton
Newman	Schneider	Valadao
O'Halleran	Schrader	Van Drew
Obornolte	Schrier	Van Duyne
Ocasio-Cortez	Schweikert	Vargas
Omar	Scott (VA)	Veasey
Owens	Scott, Austin	Velázquez
Palazzo	Scott, David	Wagner
Pallone	Sessions	Walberg
Palmer	Sewell	Walorski
Panetta	Sherman	Waltz
Pappas	Sherrill	Wasserman
Pascarell	Simpson	Schultz
Payne	Sires	Waters
Pence	Slotkin	Watson Coleman
Perlmutter	Smith (MO)	Weber (TX)
Perry	Smith (NE)	Webster (FL)
Peters	Smith (WA)	Welch
Pfizer	Smucker	Wenstrup
Phillips	Soto	Westerman
Pingree	Spanberger	Wexton
Pocan	Speier	Wild
Porter	Stansbury	Williams (GA)
Pressley	Stanton	Williams (TX)
Quigley	Staubert	Wilson (FL)
Raskin	Steel	Wilson (SC)
Reschenthaler	Stell	Wittman
Rice (NY)	Steube	Womack
Rice (SC)	Stevens	Yarmuth
Rodgers (WA)	Stewart	Zeldin
Rogers (AL)	Strickland	

NAYS—2

Gosar	Norman
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NOT VOTING—24

Arrington	Doyle, Michael	Massie
Babin	F.	Morelle
Bishop (NC)	Foxx	Norcross
Bourdeaux	Garcia (IL)	Posey
Brady	Gonzalez	Price (NC)
Brown (MD)	Vicente	Smith (NJ)
Bucshon	Grijalva	Spartz
Budd	Guest	Stefanik
	Kinzinger	Taylor

□ 1950

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Ross)	Castro (TX)	Higgins (NY)
Allred (Wexton)	(Garcia (TX))	(Pallone)
Bass (Takano)	Cawthorn (Moore)	Jackson Lee
Bice (OK)	(AL)	(Cicilline)
(Lucas)	Craig (Pallone)	Jayapal
Bilirakis	Cuellar (Garcia)	(Takano)
(Fleischmann)	(TX)	Johnson (TX)
Bishop (GA)	DeFazio	(Jeffries)
(Thompson)	(Carbajal)	Khanna (Takano)
(MS)	Delgado (Neguse)	Kirkpatrick
Bowman (Garcia)	DeSaulnier	(Pallone)
(TX)	(Beyer)	Lamb (Pallone)
Boyle, Brendan	Dunn (Miller-Meeks)	(Lynch)
F. (Neguse)	Evans (Beyer)	Lee (NV)
Brooks (Moore)	Fallon (Jackson)	(Neguse)
(AL)	Fitzpatrick	Luetkemeyer
Brownley	(Bacon)	(Meuser)
(Kuster)	Garbarino	Maloney, Carolyn B.
Butterfield	(Moore (UT))	
(Ross)	Gosar (Gohmert)	
Cárdenas (Soto)		

(Wasserman)	Payne (Pallone)	Stauber
Schultz	Ruiz (Correa)	(Bergman)
McEachin	Ryan (Wexton)	Stewart (Curtis)
Takano	Schrader (Blunt)	Suoizzi (Beyer)
(Wexton)	Rochester)	Tonko (Pallone)
McHenry (Banks)	Scott, David	Walorski (Banks)
Meijer (Katko)	(Jeffries)	Wilson (FL)
Nadler (Jeffries)	Sewell (Cicilline)	(Neguse)
Neal (Lynch)	Sires (Pallone)	Wilson (SC)
Nehls (Carl)	Smucker	(Timmons)
Ocasio-Cortez	(LaHood)	
(Takano)		

PATIENT ADVOCATE TRACKER ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5754) to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the ability of veterans to electronically submit complaints about the delivery of health care services by the Department of Veterans Affairs on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 411, nays 1, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 202]

YEAS—411

Adams	Carter (LA)	Duncan
Aderholt	Carter (TX)	Dunn
Aguilar	Cartwright	Ellzey
Allen	Case	Emmer
Allred	Castor (FL)	Escobar
Amodei	Castro (TX)	Eshoo
Armstrong	Cawthorn	Espallat
Auchincloss	Chabot	Estes
Axne	Cheney	Evans
Babin	Cherfilus-McCormick	Fallon
Bacon	Chu	Feenstra
Baird	Cicilline	Ferguson
Balderson	Clark (MA)	Fischbach
Banks	Clarke (NY)	Fitzgerald
Barr	Cleaver	Fitzpatrick
Barragán	Cline	Fleischmann
Bass	Cloud	Fletcher
Beatty	Clyburn	Foster
Bentz	Clyde	Frankel, Lois
Bera	Cohen	Franklin, C.
Bergman	Cole	Scott
Beyer	Comer	Fulcher
Bice (OK)	Connolly	Gaetz
Biggs	Cooper	Gallagher
Bilirakis	Correa	Gallago
Bishop (GA)	Costa	Garamendi
Blumenauer	Courtney	Garbarino
Blunt Rochester	Craig	Garcia (CA)
Boebert	Crawford	Garcia (IL)
Bonamici	Crenshaw	Garcia (TX)
Bost	Crist	Gibbs
Bourdeaux	Crow	Gimenez
Bowman	Cuellar	Gohmert
Boyle, Brendan	Curtis	Golden
F.	Davids (KS)	Gomez
Brooks	Davidson	Gonzales, Tony
Brown (OH)	Davis, Danny K.	Gonzalez (OH)
Brownley	Davis, Rodney	Gonzalez, Vicente
Buchanan	Dean	Good (VA)
Buck	DeFazio	Gooden (TX)
Burchett	DeGette	Gosar
Burgess	DeLauro	Gottheimer
Bush	DelBene	Granger
Bustos	Delgado	Graves (LA)
Butterfield	Demings	Graves (MO)
Calvert	DeSaulnier	Green (TN)
Cammack	DesJarlais	Green, Al (TX)
Carbajal	Deutch	Greene (GA)
Cárdenas	Diaz-Balart	Griffith
Carey	Dingell	Grijalva
Carl	Doggett	Grothman
Carson	Donalds	Guthrie
Carter (GA)		

Harder (CA)	Mann	Sarbanes
Harris	Manning	Scalise
Harshbarger	Mast	Scanlon
Hartzler	Matsui	Schakowsky
Hayes	McBath	Schiff
Hern	McCarthy	Schneider
Herrell	McCaul	Schrader
Herrera Beutler	McClain	Schrier
Hice (GA)	McClintock	Schweikert
Higgins (LA)	McCollum	Scott (VA)
Higgins (NY)	McEachin	Scott, Austin
Hill	McGovern	Scott, David
Himes	McHenry	Sessions
Hinson	McKinley	Sewell
Hollingsworth	McNerney	Sherman
Horsford	Meeks	Sherrill
Houlahan	Meijer	Simpson
Huffman	Meng	Sires
Huizenga	Meuser	Slotkin
Issa	Mfume	Smith (MO)
Jackson	Miller (IL)	Smith (NE)
Jackson Lee	Miller (WV)	Smith (NJ)
Jacobs (CA)	Miller-Meeks	Smith (WA)
Jacobs (NY)	Moolenaar	Smucker
Jayapal	Mooney	Soto
Jeffries	Moore (AL)	Spanberger
Johnson (GA)	Moore (UT)	Spartz
Johnson (LA)	Moore (WI)	Speier
Johnson (OH)	Morelle	Stansbury
Johnson (SD)	Moulton	Stanton
Johnson (TX)	Mrvan	Staubert
Jones	Mullin	Steel
Jordan	Murphy (FL)	Stefanik
Joyce (OH)	Murphy (NC)	Steil
Joyce (PA)	Nadler	Steube
Kahele	Napolitano	Stevens
Kaptur	Neal	Stewart
Katko	Neguse	Strickland
Keating	Nehls	Suoizzi
Keller	Newhouse	Swalwell
Kelly (IL)	Newman	Takano
Kelly (MS)	Norcross	Taylor
Kelly (PA)	Norman	Tenney
Khanna	O'Halleran	Thompson (CA)
Kildee	Obornolte	Thompson (MS)
Kilmer	Ocasio-Cortez	Thompson (PA)
Kim (CA)	Omar	Tiffany
Kim (NJ)	Owens	Timmons
Kind	Palazzo	Titus
Kirkpatrick	Pallone	Tlaib
Krishnamoorthi	Palmer	Tonko
Kuster	Panetta	Torres (CA)
Kustoff	Pappas	Torres (NY)
LaHood	Pascarell	Trahan
LaMalfa	Payne	Trone
Lamb	Pence	Turner
Lamborn	Perlmutter	Underwood
Langevin	Perry	Upton
Larsen (WA)	Peters	Valadao
Larson (CT)	Pfizer	Van Drew
Latta	Phillips	Van Duyne
LaTurner	Pingree	Vargas
Lawrence	Pocan	Veasey
Lawson (FL)	Porter	Velázquez
Lee (CA)	Posey	Wagner
Lee (NV)	Pressley	Walberg
Leger Fernandez	Quigley	Walorski
Lesko	Raskin	Waltz
Letlow	Reschenthaler	Wasserman
Levin (CA)	Rice (NY)	Schultz
Levin (MI)	Rice (SC)	Waters
Lieu	Rogers (AL)	Watson Coleman
Lofgren	Rogers (KY)	Weber (TX)
Long	Rose	Webster (FL)
Loudermilk	Rosendale	Welch
Lowenthal	Ross	Wenstrup
Lucas	Rouzer	Westerman
Luetkemeyer	Roy	Wexton
Luria	Roybal-Allard	Wild
Lynch	Ruiz	Williams (GA)
Mace	Ruppersberger	Williams (TX)
Malinowski	Rush	Wilson (FL)
Malliotakis	Rutherford	Wilson (SC)
Maloney,	Ryan	Wittman
Carolyn B.	Salazar	Womack
Maloney, Sean	Sánchez	Zeldin

NAYS—1

Casten

NOT VOTING—16

Arrington	Doyle, Michael	Kinzinger
Bishop (NC)	F.	Massie
Brady	Foxx	Price (NC)
Brown (MD)	Guest	Rodgers (WA)
Bucshon	Hoyer	Yarmuth
Budd	Hudson	

□ 1959

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Ross)	DeSaulnier	McEachin
Allred (Wexton)	(Beyer)	(Wexton)
Bass (Takano)	Dunn (Miller-Meeks)	McHenry (Banks)
Bice (OK)	(Lucas)	Meijer (Katko)
Bilirakis	Evans (Beyer)	Nadler (Jeffries)
(Fleischmann)	Fallon (Jackson)	Neal (Lynch)
Fitzpatrick	(Bacon)	Nehls (Carl)
Bishop (GA)	Garbarino	Ocasio-Cortez
(Thompson)	(Moore (UT))	(Takano)
(MS)	Gosar (Gohmert)	Payne (Pallone)
Bourdeaux	Higgins (NY)	Ruiz (Correa)
(Wexton)	(Pallone)	Ryan (Wexton)
Bowman (Garcia)	Jackson Lee	Schrader (Blunt)
(TX)	(Cicilline)	Rochester)
Boyle, Brendan	Jayapal	Scott, David
F. (Neguse)	(Takano)	(Jeffries)
Brooks (Moore)	Johnson (TX)	Sewell (Cicilline)
(AL)	(Jeffries)	Sires (Pallone)
Brownley	Khanna (Takano)	Smucker
(Kuster)	Kirkpatrick	(LaHood)
Butterfield	(Ross)	Stauber
(Pallone)	Lamb (Pallone)	(Bergman)
Cárdenas (Soto)	Langevin	Stewart (Curtis)
Castro (TX)	(Lynch)	Suozi (Beyer)
(Garcia (TX))	Lee (NV)	Taylor (Van Dwyne)
Cawthorn (Moore)	(Neguse)	Tonko (Pallone)
(AL)	Luetkemeyer	Walorski (Banks)
Craig (Pallone)	Cuellar (Meuser)	Wilson (FL)
Cuellar (Garcia)	Maloney,	(Neguse)
(TX)	Carolyn B.	Wilson (SC)
DeFazio	(Carbajal)	(Wasserman)
(Neguse)	Schultz)	(Timmons)

VETERANS ELIGIBLE TO TRANSFER SCHOOL (VETS) CREDIT ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6604) to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the method by which the Secretary of Veterans Affairs determines the effects of a closure or disapproval of an educational institution on individuals who do not transfer credits from such institution, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 412, nays 1, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 203]

YEAS—412

Adams	Barr	Boebert
Aderholt	Barragán	Bonamici
Aguilar	Bass	Bost
Allen	Beatty	Bourdeaux
Allred	Bentz	Bowman
Amodei	Bera	Boyle, Brendan
Armstrong	Bergman	F.
Auchincloss	Beyer	Brown (OH)
Axne	Bice (OK)	Brownley
Babin	Biggs	Buchanan
Bacon	Bilirakis	Buck
Baird	Bishop (GA)	Burchett
Balderson	Blumenauer	Burgess
Banks	Blunt Rochester	Bush

Bustos	Gonzalez (OH)	Malinowski
Butterfield	Gonzalez,	Malliotakis
Calvert	Vicente	Velázquez
Cammack	Good (VA)	Carolyn B.
Carbajal	Gooden (TX)	Maloney, Sean
Cárdenas	Gosar	Mann
Carey	Gottheimer	Manning
Carl	Granger	Mast
Carson	Graves (LA)	Matsui
Carter (GA)	Graves (MO)	McBath
Carter (LA)	Green (TN)	McCarthy
Carter (TX)	Green, Al (TX)	McCauley
Cartwright	Greene (GA)	McClain
Case	Griffith	McClintock
Casten	Grijalva	McCollum
Castor (FL)	Grothman	McEachin
Castro (TX)	Guthrie	McGovern
Cawthorn	Harder (CA)	McHenry
Chabot	Harris	McKinley
Cheney	Harshbarger	McNerney
Cherfilus-	Hartzler	Meeks
McCormick	Hayes	Meijer
Chu	Hern	Meng
Cicilline	Herrell	Meuser
Clark (MA)	Herrera Beutler	Mfume
Clarke (NY)	Hice (GA)	Miller (IL)
Cleaver	Higgins (LA)	Miller (WV)
Cline	Higgins (NY)	Miller-Meeks
Cloud	Hill	Moolenaar
Clyde	Himes	Mooney
Cohen	Hinson	Moore (AL)
Cole	Hollingsworth	Moore (UT)
Comer	Horsford	Moore (WI)
Connolly	Houlahan	Morille
Cooper	Hudson	Moulton
Correa	Huffman	Mrvan
Costa	Huizenga	Mullin
Courtney	Issa	Murphy (FL)
Craig	Jackson	Murphy (NC)
Crawford	Jackson Lee	Nadler
Crenshaw	Jacobs (CA)	Napolitano
Crist	Jacobs (NY)	Neal
Crow	Jayapal	Neguse
Cuellar	Jeffries	Nehls
Curtis	Johnson (GA)	Newhouse
Davidson	Johnson (LA)	Newman
Davis, Danny K.	Johnson (OH)	Norcross
Davis, Rodney	Johnson (SD)	Norman
Dean	Johnson (TX)	O'Halleran
DeFazio	Jones	Obermole
DeGette	Jordan	Ocasio-Cortez
DeLauro	Joyce (OH)	Omar
DeBene	Joyce (PA)	Owens
Delgado	Kahale	Palazzo
Demings	Kaptur	Pallone
DeSaulnier	Katko	Palmer
DesJarlais	Keating	Panetta
Deutsch	Keller	Pappas
Diaz-Balart	Kelly (IL)	Pascarell
Dingell	Kelly (MS)	Payne
Doggett	Kelly (PA)	Pence
Donalds	Khanna	Perlmutter
Duncan	Kildee	Perry
Dunn	Kilmer	Peters
Elizy	Kim (CA)	Pfluger
Emmer	Kim (NJ)	Phillips
Escobar	Kind	Pingree
Eshoo	Kirkpatrick	Pocan
Espallat	Krishnamoorthi	Porter
Estes	Kuster	Posey
Evans	Kustoff	Pressley
Fallon	LaHood	Quigley
Feenstra	LaMalfa	Raskin
Ferguson	Lamb	Reschenthaler
Fischbach	Lamborn	Rice (NY)
Fitzgerald	Langevin	Rice (SC)
Fitzpatrick	Larsen (WA)	Rodgers (WA)
Fleischmann	Larson (CT)	Rogers (AL)
Fletcher	Latta	Rogers (KY)
Foster	LaTurner	Rose
Frankel, Lois	Lawrence	Rosendale
Franklin, C.	Lawson (FL)	Ross
Scott	Lee (CA)	Rouzer
Fulcher	Lee (NV)	Roy
Gaetz	Leger Fernandez	Roybal-Allard
Gallagher	Lesko	Ruiz
Gallego	Letlow	Ruppersberger
Garamendi	Levin (CA)	Rush
Garbarino	Levin (MI)	Rutherford
Garcia (CA)	Lieu	Ryan
Garcia (IL)	Lofgren	Salazar
Garcia (TX)	Long	Sánchez
Gibbs	Loudermilk	Sarbanes
Gimenez	Lowenthal	Scalise
Gohmert	Lucas	Scanlon
Golden	Luetkemeyer	Schakowsky
Gomez	Luria	Schiff
Gonzales, Tony	Lynch	Schneider
	Mace	Schrader

Schrier	Steube	Vargas
Schweikert	Stevens	Veasey
Scott (VA)	Stewart	Velázquez
Scott, Austin	Strickland	Wagner
Scott, David	Suozi	Walberg
Sessions	Swalwell	Walorski
Sewell	Takano	Waltz
Sherman	Taylor	Wasserman
Sherrill	Tenney	Schultz
Simpson	Thompson (CA)	Waters
Sires	Thompson (MS)	Watson Coleman
Slotkin	Thompson (PA)	Weber (TX)
Smith (MO)	Tiffany	Webster (FL)
Smith (NE)	Timmons	Welch
Smith (NJ)	Titus	Wenstrup
Smith (WA)	Tlaib	Westerman
Smucker	Tonko	Wexton
Soto	Torres (CA)	Wild
Spanberger	Torres (NY)	Williams (GA)
Spartz	Trahan	Williams (TX)
Speier	Trone	Wilson (FL)
Stansbury	Turner	Wilson (SC)
Stanton	Underwood	Wittman
Stauber	Upton	Womack
Steel	Valadao	Zeldin
Stefanik	Van Drew	
Steil	Van Dwyne	

NAYS—1

Brooks

NOT VOTING—15

Arrington	Clyburn	Kinzinger
Bishop (NC)	Doyle, Michael	Massie
Brady	F.	Price (NC)
Brown (MD)	Fox	Yarmuth
Bucshon	Guest	
Budd	Hoyer	

□ 2008

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Ross)	DeSaulnier	McEachin
Allred (Wexton)	(Beyer)	(Wexton)
Bass (Takano)	Dunn (Miller-Meeks)	McHenry (Banks)
Bice (OK)	(Lucas)	Meijer (Katko)
Bilirakis	Evans (Beyer)	Nadler (Jeffries)
(Fleischmann)	Fallon (Jackson)	Neal (Lynch)
Fitzpatrick	(Bacon)	Nehls (Carl)
Bishop (GA)	Garbarino	Ocasio-Cortez
(Thompson)	(Moore (UT))	(Takano)
(MS)	Gosar (Gohmert)	Payne (Pallone)
Bourdeaux	Higgins (NY)	Ruiz (Correa)
(Wexton)	(Pallone)	Ryan (Wexton)
Bowman (Garcia)	Jackson Lee	Schrader (Blunt)
(TX)	(Cicilline)	Rochester)
Boyle, Brendan	Jayapal	Scott, David
F. (Neguse)	(Takano)	(Jeffries)
Brooks (Moore)	Johnson (TX)	Sewell (Cicilline)
(AL)	(Jeffries)	Sires (Pallone)
Brownley	Khanna (Takano)	Smucker
(Kuster)	Kirkpatrick	(LaHood)
Butterfield	(Pallone)	Stauber
(Ross)	Lamb (Pallone)	(Bergman)
Cárdenas (Soto)	Langevin	Stewart (Curtis)
Castro (TX)	(Lynch)	Suozi (Beyer)
(Garcia (TX))	Lee (NV)	Taylor (Van Dwyne)
Cawthorn (Moore)	(Neguse)	Tonko (Pallone)
(AL)	Luetkemeyer	Walorski (Banks)
Craig (Pallone)	(Meuser)	Wilson (FL)
Cuellar (Garcia)	Maloney,	(Neguse)
(TX)	Carolyn B.	Wilson (SC)
DeFazio	(Carbajal)	(Wasserman)
(Neguse)	Schultz)	(Timmons)

STRENGTHENING OVERSIGHT FOR
VETERANS ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2687) to provide the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans

Affairs testimonial subpoena authority, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 404, nays 6, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 204]

YEAS—404

Adams	Crawford	Hayes
Aderholt	Crenshaw	Hern
Aguilar	Crist	Herrell
Allen	Crow	Herrera Beutler
Allred	Cuellar	Hice (GA)
Amodei	Curtis	Higgins (LA)
Armstrong	Davids (KS)	Higgins (NY)
Auchincloss	Davidson	Hill
Axne	Davis, Danny K.	Himes
Babin	Davis, Rodney	Hinson
Bacon	Dean	Hollingsworth
Baird	DeFazio	Horsford
Balderson	DeGette	Houlihan
Banks	DeLauro	Hudson
Barr	DelBene	Huffman
Barragán	Delgado	Huizenga
Bass	Demings	Issa
Beatty	DeSaulnier	Jackson Lee
Bentz	DesJarlais	Jacobs (CA)
Bera	Deutch	Jacobs (NY)
Bergman	Diaz-Balart	Jayapal
Beyer	Dingell	Jeffries
Bice (OK)	Doggett	Johnson (LA)
Bilirakis	Donalds	Johnson (OH)
Bishop (GA)	Duncan	Johnson (SD)
Blumenauer	Dunn	Johnson (TX)
Blunt Rochester	Ellzey	Jones
Bonamici	Emmer	Jordan
Bost	Escobar	Joyce (OH)
Bourdeaux	Eshoo	Joyce (PA)
Bowman	Espailat	Kahele
Boyle, Brendan	Estes	Kaptur
F.	Evans	Katko
Brooks	Fallon	Keating
Brown (OH)	Feenstra	Keller
Brownley	Ferguson	Kelly (IL)
Buchanan	Fischbach	Kelly (MS)
Buck	Fitzgerald	Kelly (PA)
Burchett	Fitzpatrick	Khanna
Burgess	Fleischmann	Killdeer
Bush	Fletcher	Kilmer
Bustos	Foster	Kim (CA)
Butterfield	Frankel, Lois	Kim (NJ)
Calvert	Franklin, C.	Kind
Cammack	Scott	Kirkpatrick
Carbajal	Gaetz	Krishnamoorthi
Cárdenas	Gallagher	Kuster
Carey	Galleo	Kustoff
Carl	Garamendi	LaHood
Carson	Garbarino	LaMalfa
Carter (GA)	Garcia (CA)	Lamb
Carter (LA)	Garcia (IL)	Lamborn
Carter (TX)	Garcia (TX)	Langevin
Cartwright	Gibbs	Larsen (WA)
Case	Gimenez	Larson (CT)
Casten	Gohmert	Latta
Castor (FL)	Golden	LaTurner
Castro (TX)	Gomez	Lawrence
Cawthorn	Gonzales, Tony	Lawson (FL)
Chabot	Gonzalez (OH)	Lee (CA)
Cheney	Gonzalez,	Lee (NV)
Cherfilus-	Vicente	Leger Fernandez
McCormick	Good (VA)	Lesko
Chu	Gooden (TX)	Letlow
Clark (MA)	Gosar	Levin (CA)
Clarke (NY)	Gottheimer	Levin (MI)
Cleaver	Granger	Lieu
Cline	Graves (LA)	Lofgren
Cloud	Graves (MO)	Long
Clyde	Green (TN)	Loudermilk
Cohen	Green, Al (TX)	Lowenthal
Cole	Griffith	Lucas
Comer	Grijalva	Luetkemeyer
Connolly	Grothman	Luria
Cooper	Guthrie	Lynch
Correa	Harder (CA)	Mace
Costa	Harris	Malinowski
Courtney	Harshbarger	Malliotakis
Craig	Hartzler	

Maloney,	Perlmutter	Stansbury
Carolyn B.	Perry	Stanton
Maloney, Sean	Peters	Staubert
Mann	Pfluger	Steel
Manning	Phillips	Stefanik
Matsui	Pingree	Steil
McBath	Pocan	Steube
McCarthy	Porter	Stevens
McCaul	Posey	Stewart
McClain	Pressley	Strickland
McClintock	Quigley	Suozi
McCollum	Raskin	Swalwell
McEachin	Reschenthaler	Takano
McGovern	Rice (NY)	Taylor
McHenry	Rice (SC)	Tenney
McKinley	Rodgers (WA)	Thompson (CA)
McNerney	Rogers (AL)	Thompson (MS)
Meeks	Rogers (KY)	Thompson (PA)
Meijer	Rose	Tiffany
Meng	Rosendale	Timmons
Meuser	Ross	Titus
Mfume	Rouzer	Tlaib
Miller (IL)	Roybal-Allard	Tonko
Miller (WV)	Ruiz	Torres (CA)
Miller-Meeks	Ruppersberger	Torres (NY)
Moolenaar	Rush	Trahan
Mooney	Rutherford	Trone
Moore (AL)	Ryan	Turner
Moore (UT)	Salazar	Underwood
Moore (WI)	Sánchez	Upton
Morrell	Sarbanes	Valadao
Moulton	Scalise	Van Drew
Mrvan	Scanlon	Van Duyne
Mullin	Schakowsky	Vargas
Murphy (FL)	Schiff	Veasey
Murphy (NC)	Schneider	Velázquez
Nadler	Schrader	Wagner
Napolitano	Schrier	Walberg
Neal	Schweikert	Walorski
Neguse	Scott (VA)	Waltz
Nehls	Scott, Austin	Wasserman
Newhouse	Scott, David	Schultz
Newman	Sessions	Waters
Norcross	Sewell	Watson Coleman
Norman	Sherman	Weber (TX)
O'Halleran	Sherrill	Webster (FL)
Obenoltz	Simpson	Welch
Ocasio-Cortez	Sires	Wenstrup
Omar	Slotkin	Westerman
Owens	Smith (MO)	Wexton
Palazzo	Smith (NE)	Wild
Pallone	Smith (NJ)	Williams (GA)
Palmer	Smith (WA)	Williams (TX)
Panetta	Smucker	Wilson (FL)
Pappas	Soto	Wilson (SC)
Pascrell	Spanberger	Wittman
Payne	Spartz	Womack
Pence	Speier	Zeldin

NAYS—6

Biggs	Fulcher	Jackson
Boehert	Greene (GA)	Roy

NOT VOTING—18

Arrington	Clyburn	Kinzinger
Bishop (NC)	Doyle, Michael	Massie
Brady	F.	Mast
Brown (MD)	Fox	Price (NC)
Bucshon	Guest	Yarmuth
Budd	Hoyer	
Cicilline	Johnson (GA)	

□ 2018

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE

RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Ross)	Brooks (Moore)	Delgado (Neguse)
Allred (Wexton)	(AL)	DeSaulnier
Bass (Takano)	Brownley	(Beyer)
Bice (OK)	(Kuster)	Dunn (Miller-Meeks)
(Lucas)	Butterfield	Evans (Beyer)
Bilirakis	(Ross)	Fallon (Jackson)
(Fleischmann)	Cárdenas (Soto)	Fitzpatrick
Bishop (GA)	Castro (TX)	(Bacon)
(Thompson)	(Garcia (TX))	Garbarino
(MS))	Cawthorn (Moore)	(Moore (UT))
Bourdeaux	(AL)	Gosar (Gohmert)
(Wexton)	Craig (Pallone)	Higgins (NY)
Bowman (Garcia)	Cuellar (Garcia)	(Pallone)
(TX))	(TX))	Jackson Lee
Boyle, Brendan	DeFazio	(Cicilline)
F. (Neguse)	(Carbajal)	

Jayapal	McEachin	Smucker
(Takano)	(Wexton)	(LaHood)
Johnson (TX)	McHenry (Banks)	Staubert
(Jeffries)	Meijer (Katko)	(Bergman)
Khanna (Takano)	Nadler (Jeffries)	Stewart (Curtis)
Kirkpatrick	Neal (Lynch)	Suozi (Beyer)
(Pallone)	Nehls (Carl)	Taylor (Van Dwyne)
Lamb (Pallone)	Ocasio-Cortez	(Takano)
Langevin	(Takano)	Tonko (Pallone)
(Lynch)	Payne (Pallone)	Walorski (Banks)
Lee (NV)	Ruiz (Correa)	Wilson (FL)
(Neguse)	Ryan (Wexton)	(Neguse)
Luetkemeyer	Schrader (Blunt)	Wilson (SC)
(Meuser)	Rochester	(Timmons)
Maloney,	Scott, David	
Carolyn B.	(Jeffries)	
(Wasserman)	Sewell (Cicilline)	
Schultz	Sires (Pallone)	

PAYMENT OF VA EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE VIA ELECTRONIC FUND TRANSFER TO A FOREIGN INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7375) to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to update the payment system of the Department of Veterans Affairs to allow for electronic fund transfer of educational assistance, administered by the Secretary, to a foreign institution of higher education, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 397, nays 15, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 205]

YEAS—397

Adams	Bustos	Crist
Aderholt	Butterfield	Crow
Aguilar	Calvert	Cuellar
Allen	Cammack	Curtis
Allred	Carbajal	Davids (KS)
Amodei	Cárdenas	Davidson
Armstrong	Carey	Davis, Danny K.
Auchincloss	Carl	Davis, Rodney
Axne	Carson	Dean
Bacon	Carter (GA)	DeFazio
Baird	Carter (LA)	DeGette
Balderson	Cartwright	DeLauro
Banks	Case	DelBene
Barr	Casten	Delgado
Barragán	Castor (FL)	Demings
Bass	Castro (TX)	DeSaulnier
Beatty	Cawthorn	DesJarlais
Bentz	Chabot	Deutch
Bera	Cheney	Diaz-Balart
Bergman	Cherfilus-	Dingell
Beyer	McCormick	Doggett
Bice (OK)	Chu	Donalds
Bilirakis	Cicilline	Duncan
Bishop (GA)	Clark (MA)	Dunn
Blumenauer	Clarke (NY)	Ellzey
Blunt Rochester	Cleaver	Emmer
Bonamici	Cloud	Escobar
Bost	Clyde	Eshoo
Bourdeaux	Cohen	Espailat
Bowman	Cole	Evans
Boyle, Brendan	Comer	Fallon
F.	Connolly	Feenstra
Brooks	Cooper	Ferguson
Brown (OH)	Correa	Fischbach
Brownley	Costa	Fitzpatrick
Buchanan	Courtney	Fleischmann
Buck	Craig	Fletcher
Burchett	Crawford	Foster
Bush	Crenshaw	Frankel, Lois

[Roll No. 206]		
YEAS—370		
Adams	Dunn	LaTurner
Aderholt	Ellzey	Lawrence
Aguilar	Emmer	Lawson (FL)
Allred	Escobar	Lee (CA)
Amodei	Eshoo	Lee (NV)
Armstrong	Espallat	Leger Fernandez
Auchincloss	Evans	Letlow
Axne	Fallon	Levin (CA)
Babin	Feenstra	Levin (MI)
Bacon	Fischbach	Lieu
Baird	Fitzgerald	Lofgren
Balderson	Fitzpatrick	Lowenthal
Banks	Fleischmann	Lucas
Barr	Fletcher	Luetkemeyer
Barragán	Foster	Luria
Bass	Frankel, Lois	Lynch
Beatty	Franklin, C.	Mace
Bentz	Scott	Malinowski
Bera	Gallagher	Malliotakis
Bergman	Gallego	Maloney,
Beyer	Garamendi	Carolyn B.
Bice (OK)	Garbarino	Maloney, Sean
Bilirakis	Garcia (CA)	Mann
Bishop (GA)	Garcia (IL)	Manning
Blumenauer	Garcia (TX)	Mast
Blunt Rochester	Gibbs	Matsui
Bonamici	Gimenez	McBath
Bost	Golden	McCarthy
Bourdeaux	Gomez	McClain
Bowman	Gonzales, Tony	McClintock
Boyle, Brendan	Gonzalez (OH)	McCollum
F.	Gonzalez,	McEachin
Brown (OH)	Vicente	McGovern
Brownley	Good (VA)	McHenry
Buchanan	Gottheimer	McKinley
Bush	Granger	McNerney
Bustos	Graves (LA)	Meeks
Butterfield	Graves (MO)	Meijer
Calvert	Green, Al (TX)	Meng
Cammack	Grijalva	Meuser
Carbajal	Grothman	Mfume
Cárdenas	Guthrie	Miller (IL)
Carey	Harder (CA)	Miller (WV)
Carl	Hartzler	Miller-Meeks
Carson	Hayes	Moolenaar
Carter (LA)	Herrell	Mooney
Carter (TX)	Herrera Beutler	Moore (UT)
Cartwright	Higgins (LA)	Moore (WI)
Case	Higgins (NY)	Morelle
Casten	Hill	Moulton
Castor (FL)	Himes	Mrvan
Castro (TX)	Hinson	Murphy (FL)
Cawthorn	Hollingsworth	Murphy (NC)
Chabot	Horsford	Nadler
Cheney	Houlahan	Napolitano
Cerfilus-	Hudson	Neal
McCormick	Huffman	Neguse
Chu	Huizenga	Nehls
Cicilline	Issa	Newhouse
Clark (MA)	Jackson Lee	Newman
Clarke (NY)	Jacobs (CA)	Norcross
Cleaver	Jacobs (NY)	O'Halleran
Cohen	Jayapal	Oberholte
Cole	Jeffries	Ocasio-Cortez
Comer	Johnson (GA)	Omar
Connolly	Johnson (OH)	Owens
Cooper	Johnson (SD)	Palazzo
Correa	Johnson (TX)	Pallone
Costa	Jones	Palmer
Courtney	Joyce (OH)	Panetta
Craig	Kahele	Pappas
Crawford	Kaptur	Pascarell
Crenshaw	Katko	Payne
Crist	Keating	Perlmutter
Crow	Keller	Peters
Cuellar	Kelly (IL)	Pfleger
Curtis	Kelly (MS)	Phillips
Davids (KS)	Kelly (PA)	Pingree
Davidson	Khanna	Pocan
Davis, Danny K.	Kildee	Porter
Davis, Rodney	Kilmer	Posey
Dean	Kim (CA)	Pressley
DeFazio	Kim (NJ)	Price (NC)
DeGette	Kind	Quigley
DeLauro	Kirkpatrick	Raskin
DeBene	Krishnamoorthi	Reschenthaler
Delgado	Kuster	Rice (NY)
Demings	Kustoff	Rice (SC)
DeSaulnier	LaHood	Rodgers (WA)
DesJarlais	LaMalfa	Rogers (AL)
Deutch	Lamb	Rogers (KY)
Diaz-Balart	Lamborn	Rosendale
Dingell	Langevin	Ross
Doggett	Larsen (WA)	Rouzer
Donalds	Larson (CT)	Roysal-Allard
Duncan	Latta	Ruiz

Ruppersberger	Spanberger	Underwood
Rush	Spartz	Upton
Rutherford	Speier	Valadao
Ryan	Stansbury	Van Drew
Salazar	Stanton	Van Dwyne
Sánchez	Stauber	Vargas
Sarbanes	Steel	Veasey
Scalise	Stefanik	Velázquez
Scanlon	Stell	Wagner
Schakowsky	Stevens	Walberg
Schiff	Stewart	Walorski
Schneider	Strickland	Waltz
Schrader	Suozi	Wasserman
Schrier	Swalwell	Schultz
Schweikert	Takano	Waters
Scott (VA)	Taylor	Watson Coleman
Scott, Austin	Tenney	Welch
Scott, David	Thompson (CA)	Wenstrup
Sessions	Thompson (MS)	Westerman
Sewell	Thompson (PA)	Wexton
Sherman	Tiffany	Wild
Sherrill	Timmons	Williams (GA)
Simpson	Titus	Williams (TX)
Sires	Tlaib	Wilson (FL)
Slotkin	Tonko	Wilson (SC)
Smith (NE)	Torres (CA)	Wittman
Smith (NJ)	Torres (NY)	Womack
Smith (WA)	Trahan	Zeldin
Smucker	Trone	
Soto	Turner	

NAYS—43

Allen	Gohmert	Long
Biggs	Gooden (TX)	Loudermilk
Boebert	Gosar	Moore (AL)
Brooks	Green (TN)	Mullin
Buck	Greene (GA)	Norman
Burchett	Griffith	Pence
Burgess	Harris	Perry
Carter (GA)	Harshbarger	Rose
Cline	Hern	Roy
Cloud	Hice (GA)	Smith (MO)
Clyde	Jackson	Steube
Estes	Johnson (LA)	Weber (TX)
Ferguson	Jordan	Webster (FL)
Fulcher	Joyce (PA)	
Gaetz	Lesko	

NOT VOTING—15

Arrington	Clyburn	Kinzinger
Bishop (NC)	Doyle, Michael	Massie
Brady	F.	McCaul
Brown (MD)	Foxx	Yarmuth
Bucshon	Guest	
Budd	Hoyer	

□ 2038

Mr. CARTER of Georgia changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Ross)	Craig (Pallone)	Kirkpatrick
Allred (Wexton)	Cuellar (Garcia)	(Pallone)
Bass (Takano)	(TX))	Lamb (Pallone)
Bice (OK)	DeFazio	Langevin
(Lucas)	(Carbajal)	(Lynch)
Bilirakis	Delgado (Neguse)	Lee (NV)
(Fleischmann)	DeSaulnier	(Neguse)
Bishop (GA)	(Beyer)	Luetkemeyer
(Thompson)	Dunn (Miller-	(Meuser)
(MS))	Meeks)	Maloney,
Bourdeaux	Evans (Beyer)	Carolyn B.
(Wexton)	Fallon (Jackson)	(Wasserman
Bowman (Garcia)	Fitzpatrick	Schultz)
(TX))	(Bacon)	McEachin
Boyle, Brendan	Garbarino	(Wexton)
F. (Neguse)	(Moore (UT))	McHenry (Banks)
Brooks (Moore	Gosar (Gohmert)	Meijer (Katko)
(AL))	Higgins (NY)	Nadler (Jeffries)
Brownley	(Pallone)	Neal (Lynch)
(Kuster)	Jackson Lee	Nehls (Carl)
Butterfield	(Cicilline)	Ocasio-Cortez
(Ross)	Jayapal	(Takano)
Cárdenas (Soto)	(Takano)	Payne (Pallone)
Castro (TX)	Johnson (TX)	Price (NC)
(Garcia (TX))	(Jeffries)	(Manning)
Cawthorn (Moore	Khanna (Takano)	Ruiz (Correa)
(AL))		Ryan (Wexton)

Schrader (Blunt	Stauber	Wilson (FL)
Rochester)	(Bergman)	(Neguse)
Scott, David	Stewart (Curtis)	Wilson (SC)
(Jeffries)	Suozi (Beyer)	(Timmons)
Sewell (Cicilline)	Taylor (Van	
Sires (Pallone)	Duynne)	
Smucker	Tonko (Pallone)	
(LaHood)	Walorski (Banks)	

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS PRINCIPLES OF BENEFITS AUTOMATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7153) to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit to Congress a plan to modernize the information technology systems of the Veterans Benefits Administration, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 410, nays 3, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 207]

YEAS—410

Adams	Carter (TX)	Escobar
Aderholt	Cartwright	Eshoo
Aguilar	Case	Espallat
Allen	Castor (FL)	Estes
Allred	Castro (TX)	Evans
Amodei	Cawthorn	Fallon
Armstrong	Chabot	Feenstra
Auchincloss	Cheney	Ferguson
Axne	Cherfilus-	Fischbach
Babin	McCormick	Fitzgerald
Bacon	Chu	Fitzpatrick
Baird	Cicilline	Fleischmann
Balderson	Clark (MA)	Fletcher
Banks	Clarke (NY)	Foster
Barr	Cleaver	Frankel, Lois
Barragán	Cline	Franklin, C.
Bass	Cloud	Scott
Beatty	Clyde	Fulcher
Bentz	Cohen	Gaetz
Bera	Cole	Gallagher
Bergman	Comer	Gallego
Beyer	Connolly	Garamendi
Bice (OK)	Cooper	Garbarino
Biggs	Correa	Garcia (CA)
Bilirakis	Costa	Garcia (IL)
Bishop (GA)	Courtney	Garcia (TX)
Blumenauer	Craig	Gibbs
Blunt Rochester	Crawford	Gimenez
Boebert	Crenshaw	Golden
Bonamici	Crist	Gomez
Bost	Crow	Gonzales, Tony
Bourdeaux	Cuellar	Gonzalez (OH)
Bowman	Curtis	Gonzalez,
Boyle, Brendan	Davids (KS)	Vicente
F.	Davidson	Good (VA)
Brooks	Davis, Danny K.	Gooden (TX)
Brown (OH)	Davis, Rodney	Gotthelmer
Brownley	Dean	Granger
Buchanan	DeFazio	Graves (LA)
Buck	DeLauro	Graves (MO)
Burchett	DelBene	Green (TN)
Burgess	Delgado	Green, Al (TX)
Bush	Demings	Greene (GA)
Bustos	DeSaulnier	Griffith
Butterfield	DesJarlais	Grijalva
Calvert	Deutch	Grothman
Cammack	Diaz-Balart	Guthrie
Carbajal	Dingell	Harder (CA)
Cárdenas	Doggett	Harris
Carden	Donalds	Harshbarger
Carl	Duncan	Hartzler
Carson	Dunn	Hayes
Carter (GA)	Ellzey	Hern
Carter (LA)	Emmer	Herrell

Herrera Beutler	McCarthy	Scanlon
Hice (GA)	McCaul	Schakowsky
Higgins (LA)	McClain	Schiff
Higgins (NY)	McClintock	Schneider
Hill	McCollum	Schrader
Himes	McEachin	Schrier
Hinson	McGovern	Schweikert
Hollingsworth	McHenry	Scott (VA)
Horsford	McKinley	Scott, Austin
Houlahan	McNerney	Scott, David
Hudson	Meeks	Sessions
Huffman	Meijer	Sewell
Huizenga	Meng	Sherman
Issa	Meuser	Sherrill
Jackson	Mfume	Simpson
Jackson Lee	Miller (IL)	Sires
Jacobs (CA)	Miller (WV)	Slotkin
Jacobs (NY)	Miller-Meeks	Smith (MO)
Jayapal	Moolenaar	Smith (NE)
Jeffries	Mooney	Smith (NJ)
Johnson (GA)	Moore (AL)	Smith (WA)
Johnson (LA)	Moore (UT)	Smucker
Johnson (OH)	Moore (WI)	Soto
Johnson (SD)	Morelle	Spanberger
Johnson (TX)	Moulton	Spartz
Jones	Mrvan	Speier
Jordan	Mullin	Stansbury
Joyce (OH)	Murphy (FL)	Stanton
Joyce (PA)	Murphy (NC)	Stauber
Kahele	Nadler	Steel
Kaptur	Napolitano	Stefanik
Katko	Neal	Stell
Keating	Neguse	Steube
Keller	Nehls	Stevens
Kelly (IL)	Newhouse	Stewart
Kelly (MS)	Newman	Strickland
Kelly (PA)	Norcross	Suozi
Khanna	Norman	Swalwell
Kildee	O'Halleran	Takano
Kilmer	Oberholte	Taylor
Kim (CA)	Ocasio-Cortez	Tenney
Kim (NJ)	Omar	Thompson (CA)
Kind	Owens	Thompson (MS)
Kirkpatrick	Palazzo	Thompson (PA)
Krishnamoorthi	Pallone	Tiffany
Kuster	Palmer	Timmons
Kustoff	Panetta	Titus
LaHood	Pappas	Tlaib
LaMalfa	Pascrell	Tonko
Lamb	Payne	Torres (CA)
Lamborn	Pence	Torres (NY)
Langevin	Perlmutter	Trahan
Larsen (WA)	Perry	Trone
Larson (CT)	Peters	Turner
Latta	Pfluger	Underwood
LaTurner	Phillips	Upton
Lawrence	Pingree	Valadao
Lawson (FL)	Pocan	Van Drew
Lee (CA)	Porter	Van Dwyne
Lee (NV)	Posey	Vargas
Leger Fernandez	Pressley	Veasey
Lesko	Price (NC)	Velázquez
Letlow	Quigley	Wagner
Levin (CA)	Raskin	Walberg
Levin (MI)	Reschenthaler	Walorski
Lieu	Rice (NY)	Waltz
Lofgren	Rice (SC)	Wasserman
Long	Rodgers (WA)	Schultz
Loudermilk	Rogers (AL)	Waters
Lowenthal	Rogers (KY)	Watson Coleman
Lucas	Rose	Weber (TX)
Luetkemeyer	Rosendale	Webster (FL)
Luria	Ross	Welch
Lynch	Rouzer	Wenstrup
Mace	Roy	Westerman
Malinowski	Roybal-Allard	Wexton
Malliotakis	Ruiz	Wild
Maloney,	Ruppersberger	Williams (GA)
Carolyn B.	Rush	Williams (TX)
Maloney, Sean	Rutherford	Wilson (FL)
Mann	Ryan	Wilson (SC)
Manning	Salazar	Wittman
Mast	Sánchez	Womack
Matsui	Sarbanes	Zeldin
McBath	Scalise	

NAYS—3

Casten	Gohmert	Gosar
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NOT VOTING—15

Arrington	Clyburn	Hoyer
Bishop (NC)	DeGette	Kinzinger
Brady	Doyle, Michael	Massie
Brown (MD)	F.	Yarmuth
Bucshon	Foxx	
Budd	Guest	

□ 2050

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Ross)	Delgado (Neguse)	McHenry (Banks)
Allred (Wexton)	DeSaulnier	Meijer (Katko)
Bass (Takano)	(Beyer)	Nadler (Jeffries)
Bice (OK)	Dunn (Miller- Lucas)	Neal (Lynch)
Billirakis	Meeks	Nehls (Carl)
(Fleischmann)	Evans (Beyer)	Ocasio-Cortez
Bishop (GA)	Fallon (Jackson)	(Takano)
(Thompson)	Fitzpatrick	Payne (Pallone)
(MS)	(Bacon)	Price (NC)
Bourdeaux	Garbarino	(Manning)
(Wexton)	(Moore UT)	Ruiz (Correa)
Bowman (Garcia)	Gosar (Gohmert)	Ryan (Wexton)
(TX)	Higgins (NY)	Schrader (Blunt)
Boyle, Brendan	(Pallone)	Rochester
F. (Neguse)	Jackson Lee	Scott, David
Brooks (Moore)	(Cicilline)	(Jeffries)
(AL)	Jayapal	Sewell (Cicilline)
Brownley	(Takano)	Sires (Pallone)
(Kuster)	Johnson (TX)	Smucker
Butterfield	(Jeffries)	(LaHood)
(Ross)	Khanna (Takano)	Stauber
Cárdenas (Soto)	Kirkpatrick	(Bergman)
Castro (TX)	(Pallone)	Stewart (Curtis)
(Garcia TX)	Lamb (Pallone)	Suozzi (Beyer)
Cawthorn (Moore)	Langevin	Taylor (Van
(AL)	(Lynch)	Duyme)
Craig (Pallone)	Lee (NV)	Tonko (Pallone)
Cuellar (Garcia)	(Neguse)	Walorski (Banks)
(TX)	Luetkemeyer	Wilson (FL)
DeFazio	(Meuser)	(Neguse)
(Carbajal)	McEachin	Wilson (SC)
	(Wexton)	(Timmons)

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO
MAKE CORRECTIONS IN EN-
GROSSMENT OF H.R. 7309, WORK-
FORCE INNOVATION AND OPPOR-
TUNITY ACT OF 2022

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the engrossment of H.R. 7309, the Clerk be authorized to correct section numbers, punctuation, spelling, and cross-references, and to make such other technical and conforming changes as may be necessary to reflect the actions of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. STANSBURY). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

TARGETING RESOURCES TO COM-
MUNITIES IN NEED ACT OF 2022

Ms. BROWN of Ohio. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1119, I call up the bill (H.R. 6531) to provide an increased allocation of funding under certain programs for assistance in areas of persistent poverty, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1119, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-44, modified by the amendment printed in part A of House Report 117-325, is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 6531

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Targeting Resources to Communities in Need Act of 2022”.

SEC. 2. INCREASING SHARE OF FEDERAL RESOURCES TO AREAS OF PERSISTENT POVERTY AND OTHER HIGH-POVERTY AREAS.

(a) INCREASING SHARE OF FEDERAL RESOURCES.—

(1) GUIDANCE AND MEASURES TO INCREASE FEDERAL INVESTMENTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director, in consultation with Federal agencies, shall implement guidance to increase the share of Federal investments targeted to—

(A) areas of persistent poverty; and
(B) other areas of high and persistent poverty that the Director, in consultation with Federal agencies, determines to be appropriate.

(2) GUIDANCE FOR AGENCIES.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall issue guidance to Federal agencies identifying—

(A) the scope and type of programs subject to the guidance and measures required by paragraph (1);

(B) the share of Federal investments to be targeted to the areas described under paragraph (1);

(C) the manner in which Federal investments are to be targeted to the areas described under paragraph (1); and

(D) measures to track the Federal investments targeted to the areas described under paragraph (1) over time.

(3) INVESTMENT AMOUNT.—In developing the guidance and measures under paragraph (1), the Director shall include a minimum goal that Federal investments targeted to areas of persistent poverty or other areas with high and persistent poverty be in an amount that is greater than the amount that is proportional to the population of such areas in the United States relative to the population of the United States as a whole.

(4) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—The Director, in consultation with Federal agencies, shall submit each fiscal year to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that includes—

(A) a list of the programs, by agency, under which the amount of Federal funds targeted to areas described under paragraph (1) were increased in the previous fiscal year, in accordance with such paragraph; and

(B) for each program listed under subparagraph (A)—

(i) the amount of funds that were targeted under the program to an area of persistent poverty or other area with high and persistent poverty during the previous fiscal year;

(ii) the percent change from the fiscal year before the previous fiscal year in the amount of funds that were targeted under the program toward an area of persistent poverty or other area with high and persistent poverty; and

(iii) to the extent practicable, an assessment of the economic impact of the program on the area, including data on the categories of individuals impacted by the targeting of funds to such areas under the program, disaggregated by household income, race, gender, age, national origin, disability status, and whether the individuals live in an urban area, suburban area, or rural area.

(b) PUBLICATION OF LIST OF AREAS OF PERSISTENT POVERTY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Bureau of the Census shall publish a list of all areas of persistent poverty.

(2) UPDATE.—The Bureau of the Census shall update annually the list published under paragraph (1).

(c) GAO REPORTS.—

(1) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall provide to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the effectiveness of the measures implemented under subsection (a), including an assessment regarding the impact of increasing Federal investments spent in areas of persistent poverty and other areas with high and persistent poverty.

(2) SUBSEQUENT REPORTS.—Not later than 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall provide at least two subsequent reports (as described in paragraph (1)) to the appropriate committees of Congress.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2023, \$5,000,000 for salaries and expenses (including for entering contracts with non-Federal persons) to carry out this Act.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(A) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on the Budget, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on the Budget, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives; and

(C) any other committee of Congress that has jurisdiction over an agency with a role developing or implementing measures under subsection (a).

(2) AREA OF PERSISTENT POVERTY.—The term “area of persistent poverty” means an area that is a high-poverty census tract or a persistent poverty county.

(3) DIRECTOR.—The term “Director” means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(4) HIGH-POVERTY CENSUS TRACT.—The term “high-poverty census tract” means a census tract that has a poverty rate of not less than 20 percent in the most recent American Community Survey 5-year data published by the Bureau of the Census, and in the case of areas where no such data is collected from the American Community Survey, such term includes a census tract with a poverty rate of not less than 20 percent in the most recent decennial census of population conducted by the Bureau.

(5) PERSISTENT POVERTY COUNTY.—The term “persistent poverty county” means—

(A) a county, parish, or other equivalent county division (as determined by the Bureau of the Census) with a poverty rate of not less than 20 percent in the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates by the Bureau of the Census in at least 25 of the last 30 years, including the most recent year for which the estimates are available; or

(B) for areas where Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates are not available, a county, parish, or equivalent level of geography, with a poverty rate of not less than 20 percent in at least 25 of the last 30 years, including the most recent year for which an estimate is available, as determined by the Bureau of the Census.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Oversight and Reform or their respective designees.

The gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. BROWN) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. COMER) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Ohio.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. BROWN of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on H.R. 6531.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Ms. BROWN of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 6531, the Targeting Resources to Communities in Need Act. H.R. 6531 is a bipartisan bill introduced by Majority Whip CLYBURN and Representative HAL ROGERS.

According to the latest decennial Census statistics, 37 million people in our country live in poverty. H.R. 6531 takes an important and commonsense step to addressing persistent poverty in the United States.

As we know, poverty is a very real issue and is experienced by Americans of all backgrounds in communities across the country.

The bill before us would provide additional transparency about places that face persistent poverty and would direct increased investments to those areas.

H.R. 6531 would require the Census Bureau to publish a list of all areas of persistent poverty, and the Office of Management and Budget would work with agencies to ensure that program investments get to the places that need them most.

The bill also fosters accountability by requiring annual reports to Congress about qualifying program investments and their economic impacts.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting our fellow Americans through this bipartisan legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 6531, directs the Office of Management and Budget to lead a government-wide effort to review the share of Federal funds addressing poverty across agencies. Specifically, OMB must issue guidance to Federal agencies to increase the share of Federal investments targeting to areas of high and persistent poverty.

Additionally, the bill directs the Census Bureau to annually publish a list of all persistent poverty areas. The legislation intends to produce a consistent listing of areas of persistent poverty for agencies to use in determining funding allocations.

The Federal Government currently spends an enormous amount of taxpayer funds on low-income populations. You may ask: Exactly how much taxpayer funds does the Government spend on low-income populations? Well, I can tell you from being a minority member

of the House Oversight and Reform Committee that I can't get you that answer because the Democrats on the Oversight and Reform Committee have produced absolutely zero oversight during the entire Biden administration.

Despite the excessive spending on that side of the aisle, Madam Speaker, we have had basically zero oversight of taxpayer funds on the House Oversight and Reform Committee.

□ 2100

That is important that such funding decisions appropriately balance the needs of rural communities across America that have been left behind and are experiencing prolonged struggles with poverty.

Again, I want to remind my friends across the aisle that those of us on this side of the aisle believe that the best way to get out of poverty is to create an environment where people living in poverty have access to good-paying jobs.

But the old model that is the government model that continues to be espoused by my friends on the other side of the aisle is more government programs to help those who currently reside in poverty.

Madam Speaker, that is a summary of the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BROWN of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HERRELL).

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, we have heard heartfelt discussions today about how Federal taxpayer dollars should be targeted toward poverty assistance. I am also concerned about Federal agencies' current ability to administer Federal programs efficiently and effectively.

Under the pandemic, we witnessed an unprecedented reliance on telework across the Federal Government. This reliance on telework has been to the detriment of the Nation's taxpayers who rely on Federal agencies.

These are our constituents who are struggling to face out-of-control spending, inflation, scarcity of goods, and other hardships, while Federal workers receive perk after perk from Democrats in Congress.

My House colleagues are all aware of the problems their constituents have faced getting Federal agencies to process the necessary paperwork. There are numerous examples of backlogs at agencies like Social Security and the Internal Revenue Service.

In my own district, energy producers are struggling to get permits to drill approved due, in part, to Bureau of Land Management field offices only having 25 percent of their staff in the office at one time.

Even our veterans have been facing trouble accessing records of their service to receive the medical care and benefits they are entitled to.

Let's be clear: Federal employees not being in the workplace has hurt the

government's ability to achieve its mission. House Republicans have fought hard to find out just how much expanded telework has hurt agencies' ability to deliver to our constituents, and we have tried to get this information, but to no avail.

Recently, the House Oversight Committee Ranking Member JAMES COMER wrote to the administration requesting information on Federal workforce return-to-work policies. Last year, my colleague, JODY HICE, the ranking member of the House Oversight and Reform Committee's Government Operations Subcommittee, led oversight letters to the inspectors general of the largest agencies, requesting details on how telework has impacted agency missions. The committee has not received adequate responses to our inquiries.

We will offer a solution to this problem as a motion to recommit. If we adopt the motion to recommit, we will instruct the Committee on Oversight and Reform to consider an amendment to require Federal agencies to immediately return to prepandemic levels of telework.

The amendment would also require a governmentwide review of pandemic-era teleworking policy.

Finally, it would prevent the administration from locking in higher levels of telework until Congress receives detailed plans on how agency mission performance would be impacted.

These needed reforms will be included in my bill, the Show Up Act, which I am introducing later this week.

It is time to get the U.S. Government back to work for the American people.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of the amendment in the RECORD immediately prior to the vote on the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers. I have pretty much summarized the bill in my opening statement, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BROWN of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I urge the passage of H.R. 6531, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to support the Targeting Resources to Communities in Need Act of 2022. I thank Whip CLYBURN for leading this bill, and I am proud to be a cosponsor. I also want to thank Chair MALONEY, and the Speaker for moving this legislation.

As chair of the Majority Leader's Task Force on Poverty and Opportunity and an appropriator, I have worked with Whip CLYBURN to uplift the 10-20-30 antipoverty formula in legislation.

One hundred forty million people in America are poor or one healthcare crisis, job loss, or emergency away from economic desperation. We must prioritize their needs and demands.

Our poverty crisis is the result of political choices. With the Targeting Resources to

Communities in Need Act of 2022, we can now choose to take action to increase the share of Federal investments targeted to areas of high and persistent poverty.

I urge my colleagues to vote to pass the Targeting Resources to Communities in Need Act of 2022 to revive our moral and political commitments to strengthening pathways out of poverty.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The previous question is ordered on the bill.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. HERRELL of New Mexico moves to recommit the bill H.R. 6531 to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

The material previously referred to by Ms. HERRELL is as follows:

Add at the end the following:

TITLE II—SHOW UP ACT OF 2022

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Stopping Home Office Work’s Unproductive Problems Act of 2022” or the “SHOW Up Act of 2022”.

SEC. 102. REINSTATEMENT OF PRE-PANDEMIC TELEWORK POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND LEVELS FOR EXECUTIVE AGENCIES.

Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this title, each agency shall reinstate and apply the telework policies, practices, and levels of the agency as in effect on December 31, 2019, and may not expand any such policy, practices, or levels until the date that an agency plan is submitted to Congress with a certification by the Director of the Office of Personnel Management under section 103.

SEC. 103. STUDY, PLAN, AND CERTIFICATION REGARDING EXECUTIVE AGENCY TELEWORK POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND LEVELS FOR EXECUTIVE AGENCIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this title, the head of each agency, in consultation with the Director, shall submit to Congress—

(1) a study on the impacts on the agency and its mission of expanding telework by its employees during the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic that commenced in 2019, including an analysis of—

(A) any adverse impacts of that expansion on the agency’s performance of its mission, including the performance of customer service by the agency;

(B) any costs to the agency during that expansion attributable to—

(i) owning, leasing, or maintaining underutilized real property; or

(ii) paying higher rates of locality pay to teleworking employees as a result of incorrectly classifying such employees as teleworkers rather than remote workers;

(C) any degree to which the agency failed during that expansion to provide teleworking employees with secure network capacity, communications tools, necessary and secure access to appropriate agency data assets and Federal records, and equipment sufficient to enable each such employee to be fully productive;

(D) any degree to which that expansion facilitated dispersal of the agency workforce around the Nation; and

(E) any other impacts of that expansion that the agency or the Director considers appropriate;

(2) any agency plan to expand telework policies, practices, or levels beyond those in place as a result of section 102; and

(3) a certification by the Director that such plan will—

(A) have a substantial positive effect on—

(i) the performance of the agency’s mission, including the performance of customer service;

(ii) increasing the level of dispersal of agency personnel throughout the Nation; and

(iii) the reversal of any adverse impact set forth pursuant to paragraph (1)(D);

(B) substantially lower the agency’s costs of owning, leasing, or maintaining real property;

(C) substantially lower the agency’s costs attributable to paying locality pay to agency personnel working from locations outside the pay locality of their position’s official worksite; and

(D) ensure that teleworking employees will be provided with secure network capacity, communications tools, necessary and secure access to appropriate agency data assets and Federal records, and equipment sufficient to enable each such employee to be fully productive, without substantially increasing the agency’s overall costs for secure network capacity, communications tools, and equipment.

(b) LIMITATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An agency may not implement the plan submitted under subsection (a)(2) unless a certification by the Director was issued under subsection (a)(3).

(2) SUBSEQUENT PLANS.—In the event an initial agency plan submitted under subsection (a)(2) fails to receive such certification, the agency may submit to the Director subsequent plans until such certification is received, and submit such plan and certification to Congress.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this title—

(1) the term “agency” has the meaning given the term “Executive agency” in section 105 of title 5, United States Code;

(2) the term “Director” means the Director of the Office of Personnel Management;

(3) the term “locality pay” means locality pay provided for under section 5304 or 5304a of such title; and

(4) the terms “telework” and “teleworking” have the meaning given those terms in section 6501 of such title, and include remote work.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XIX, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings are postponed.

JOSEPH WOODROW HATCHETT UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE AND FEDERAL BUILDING

Mr. CARBAJAL. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1119, I

call up the bill (S. 2938) to designate the United States Courthouse and Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the “Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building”, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1119, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-45 is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

S. 2938

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. JOSEPH WOODROW HATCHETT UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE AND FEDERAL BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The United States Courthouse and Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, shall be known and designated as the “Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States Courthouse and Federal Building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building”.

SEC. 2. LYNN C. WOOLSEY POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 120 4th Street in Petaluma, California, shall be known and designated as the “Lynn C. Woolsey Post Office Building”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Lynn C. Woolsey Post Office Building”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided among and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committees on Oversight and Reform and Transportation and Infrastructure or their respective designees.

The gentleman from California (Mr. CARBAJAL) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WEBSTER) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CARBAJAL. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 2938.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

□ 2110

Mr. CARBAJAL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2938 which designates the Federal building at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building, and the United States Postal Service facility located at 120 4th Street in Petaluma, California, as the Lynn C. Woolsey Post Office Building.

Born during the days of segregation, Judge Hatchett grew up in Clearwater, Florida. He graduated from Florida A&M University in 1954 and was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the United States Army. He entered Howard University School of Law in 1956, and when he took the Florida bar exam in 1959, Jim Crow regulations prevented him from staying in the hotel where the test was being administered.

After admission to the Florida bar, Judge Hatchett entered private practice in Daytona Beach, practicing criminal, civil, administrative, and civil rights law in State and Federal courts.

A series of judicial appointments that began in 1971 ultimately led to his placement on the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals by President Jimmy Carter in 1979, making Judge Hatchett the first Black man appointed to a Federal appeals court in the Deep South. Judge Hatchett retired from the bench in 1999 and passed away in April 2021 at the age of 88.

Former Congresswoman Lynn Woolsey brought her unique voice and experience to the House of Representatives when she won her seat in 1993. Earlier in her life, a divorce had left her supporting three young children, and she worked at low-paying jobs and received various forms of public assistance.

Describing herself as the first former welfare mom to serve in Congress, Woolsey advocated for expanding school breakfast programs; encouraged girls to study math, science, and engineering; fought attempts to reduce welfare benefits; sponsored legislation that required the Internal Revenue Service to help enforce child support payments; and secured job-protected family leave for family members of injured soldiers. Woolsey retired from Congress in 2013 after serving 20 years.

Madam Speaker, I support S. 2938, which recognizes two great Americans: Judge Joseph Hatchett and Representative Lynn Woolsey, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, S. 2938, as amended by the Rules Committee, designates the Federal building and United States Courthouse in Tallahassee, Florida, as the Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building, and for other purposes which are outside the scope of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee's purview.

Judge Joseph Hatchett served as the first African-American justice in the

Florida Supreme Court. Judge Hatchett served for 20 years as a Federal circuit court judge. He was appointed by Jimmy Carter to the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals and did that with honor.

I knew Judge Hatchett. He was a good man and a fair judge. He applied the law equally.

This bill was introduced in the Senate by MARCO RUBIO and RICK SCOTT both, and it passed December 29, 2021. However, it didn't meet the suspension rules threshold here in the House and today comes before us under a rule, and that is why we are considering it.

I reserve the balance of my time, Madam Speaker.

Mr. CARBAJAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. CASTOR).

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlemen for yielding time, and I thank my colleague and friend from Florida as well.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 2938 to name the Federal courthouse in Tallahassee, Florida, for Judge Joseph Woodrow Hatchett. It is so appropriate for us to honor his life and legacy by naming the Federal courthouse in Florida's capital city for Judge Hatchett as he was a champion for fairness and justice.

He did have a hardscrabble background, being born to a maid and a fruit picker in the Tampa Bay area. He grew up in Pinellas County, but he was the pride of his family and his community through his graduation from Florida A&M University and with a law degree from Howard University. He served in the Army.

He was one of the first African-American Federal prosecutors—I believe the first in the Middle District of Florida. He was a Federal magistrate and served with distinction. Then he was tapped as the first African-American supreme court justice in the history of the State of Florida, and then on the circuit court of appeals, where he then served as chief judge.

Here is how various commentators, former clerks, and colleagues describe Judge Hatchett: he was unbelievably smart, he was a pioneer, a man of utmost integrity, a fine and decent judge who stood for racial justice and fairness, and a lifetime of work for ethics in government and justice in the courts.

One of his colleagues who served with him said that his external gentleness and calmness was wrapped around a steel core of dedication to equality and justice. His contribution to both of those ideals in Florida and this country throughout his life are immeasurable.

Madam Speaker, my Republican colleagues here who oppose the naming of the courthouse for Judge Hatchett now have an opportunity to do right by him.

One commentator described the changing of votes on the floor of the House that day and the votes against

this honorable man as a new perigee of political pettiness, folks who wanted to reinforce their image as political heirs to this sort of mean-spirited and backward thinking that the South sent to Washington in a long-gone era.

So let's rise up against this thinking of us versus them, this capitulation to a MAGA mom. We are better than this in this House of Representatives, and it is time to honor this outstanding gentleman, Judge Joseph Woodrow Hatchett, for his life of integrity, fairness, and honor. He deserves so much more. But I hope we can all come together in a unanimous vote for this outstanding American.

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CARBAJAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. HUFFMAN).

Mr. HUFFMAN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this bill, and I thank my colleagues for their kind remarks about our friend and my predecessor, former Congresswoman Lynn Woolsey.

Lynn was a one-of-a-kind, barrier-breaking trailblazer and a lifelong advocate for women and working families. In her 20 years of service in this body, she was a passionate voice for progressive values, unflinching in her convictions and ahead of her time in so many ways. Speaker PELOSI often called Lynn the conscience of the Congress.

People who speak truth to power are often met with opposition and misunderstanding. Clearly, there are some Members of this body who don't share Lynn Woolsey's progressive values, and they tried to block efforts to recognize her work a few weeks ago. Today, we have a chance to right that wrong.

When this bill was first on the floor, my colleagues and I thoroughly covered Congresswoman Woolsey's extensive public service career and her many personal obstacles that she overcame to get to Congress where she became one of the leading progressive voices in either Chamber. She was co-chair of the Congressional Progressive Caucus, was chair of the Workforce Protections Subcommittee, wrote historic legislation to expand paid family leave, and fought tirelessly to end the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Lynn's work in Congress was all about fighting for children and families, and nothing made her prouder than her own children and family. Anyone who knows Lynn knows that she considers them her greatest achievement of all: her son Joe Critchett and his wife Kim; her son Ed, his wife Lisa and their children Teddy and Julia; her daughter Amy Critchett, Amy's husband Mark Pauline and their son Jake Eddie; and her son Michael Woolsey, his wife Sarah Grossi and their children Carlo and Luka.

My bill had widespread bipartisan support, including every Republican

Member from California. Let's move past partisan pettiness tonight. I would ask my colleagues to please join me in honoring Congresswoman Lynn Woolsey's unique and exemplary career in public service by voting "yes" on this bill.

□ 2120

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CARBAJAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. LAWSON).

Mr. LAWSON of Florida. Madam Speaker, it is a real honor for me to be able to say a few words about Judge Hatchett. I heard my good friend and person I served with for many years, Congressman WEBSTER, say how well he knew Judge Hatchett and the honorable man that Judge Hatchett was and all the things that he did for the State of Florida.

I can tell you, instead of going back to what some of the people said, the Federal courthouse is about a block from my business office that I pass by almost every day. When this bill was defeated on the House floor, people from all over the State of Florida, Democrats, Republicans, Independents, none of them understood what really happened, as much as they loved Judge Joseph Hatchett and the things that he meant to Florida and to this country; not because of his military background or because of the way he was treated because of Jim Crow and other things, but because of his leadership and the way that he was fair and the way that he loved people and the way that we wanted to have judges like Judge Hatchett serve on the bench.

When asked why my colleagues across the aisle voted against this measure, many of them were clueless. That should never happen on the floor of the House. Or rather they were ill-advised, when a 1990s ruling by Judge Hatchett began circulating which detailed opposition toward prayer at a public high school graduation, when Judge Hatchett simply followed the precedent of the U.S. Supreme Court.

It is very bad here in Congress, or anyplace, for those of us who have served in public office, not only in the State, but here in Congress, for someone not to tell everybody exactly what you are talking about. Many will get confused. When I called some of my colleagues, they didn't know what I was talking about. It was embarrassing to our two Senators, RUBIO and SCOTT. It was embarrassing to them, because it was passed unanimously out of the Senate, to be blindsided because they didn't know what had happened.

We are talking about an individual that gave his career in public service to protect people's rights, to stand for those who are less fortunate, a person that cared not because of the color of an individual but because of the individual himself.

Throughout the State of Florida, people constantly call and ask why

would this happen to such a hero, a Florida's son, one that sacrificed his life? I cannot tell you all of the things that he had to go through. You have heard most of them. But he was an honorable man.

And one great President said: People will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but they will never forget what we did here.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CARBAJAL. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. LAWSON of Florida. Madam Speaker, they will never forget what we did here. No one in the State of Florida, whether Democrats or Republicans, will ever forget what Judge Hatchett did for the State of Florida and for this Nation.

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I voted for Judge Hatchett when the issue was on the floor. But it failed. It failed because it didn't have an extraordinary vote. It did have a majority vote, but it didn't have an extraordinary vote. I believe anything that is dealing with the naming of a building that will stay forever needs an extraordinary set of votes and circumstances in order to be qualified. I don't think a majority is enough to say we should name something after somebody else. That hurts me, but I think it is the only thing to do.

Therefore, because of that, and because of the process that is here and this bill is being combined with another person, those two reasons, I would have to oppose this bill.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CARBAJAL. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support S. 2938, which recognizes the tremendous contributions of Judge Hatchett and Representative Woolsey. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1119, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings are postponed.

REMEMBERING JODY CASH

(Mr. COMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, today, I rise with a heavy heart to commemorate the life of the late Jody Cash, a Calloway County Sheriff's deputy and former Kentucky State Police officer who died in the line of duty yesterday.

Mr. Cash was a distinguished law enforcement officer in west Kentucky. His high-level accomplishments and rise through the police ranks were a testament to his tremendous leadership abilities. But even more importantly, he truly cared about everyone.

When the nearby town of Mayfield was hit by a devastating tornado last December, he made daily visits to the scene to help out other first responders with whatever they needed. No job was too big or too small.

That was Jody Cash. Even though it wasn't his patrol area, he wanted to help. He cared about his friends and his neighbors.

On behalf of Kentucky's First Congressional District, my condolences are with Mr. Cash's family, and we mourn the loss of a brave public servant gone far too soon.

□ 2130

CRIME INCREASES AS POLICE MORALE DECREASES

(Mr. ROSE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROSE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to address an issue on the minds of many Americans and middle Tennesseans: Rising crime.

Twelve major cities broke homicide records in 2021. The Council on Criminal Justice says murders nationwide went up 5 percent from 2020 and up a whopping 44 percent from 2019. Aggravated assaults are up. Robberies are up.

There has been one decrease under President Biden's watch: a drop in the morale among the men and women in uniform.

In fact, the retirement rate for police departments across the country has jumped by 45 percent since 2019. The blame can be squarely placed on the left's antipolice rhetoric, including calls to defund the police.

When the left chooses to demonize and demoralize the thin blue line, officers' jobs become even tougher, as if they are not already tough enough. However, I remind them that they have our support, and we stand ready to defend and honor them as they protect and serve our communities.

Thank you to all our Nation's police officers.

ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION ON THE RISE

(Mr. GROTHMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, it was a big day a couple of days ago because the new immigration figures

came out for the month of April, and it is something that ought to be banner headlines in all the newspapers. I will report them.

In April, 185,000 illegal immigrants entered the United States. Sometimes people talk about the number of contacts we have; some of the people turned around. Madam Speaker, 185,000, that is up from 152,000 in March. It is 185,000 this April; 66,000 last April; and two Aprils ago, under a different administration, it was under 6,000.

Let me repeat: In April 2020, 5,700 people entered the country, and we didn't know exactly who they were; last April, 66,000; now, 185,000.

In there, we have 8,600 unaccompanied children. People want to worry about families being broken up, that they will send them somewhere in the United States. But 8,600 children entered the country unaccompanied.

In any event, if we have any newspaper people listening, they ought to report this as the banner headline tomorrow.

CHAOS AT THE BORDER

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, a country without borders might as well just not be a country.

The chaos that this current Biden border policy is causing is damaging American families, American schools, and American healthcare, and it is not even good for the so-called immigrants themselves.

Witness the way children are used and abused in order to get people across the border to please the cartels, to pay off the cartels. Kids are rented, rented out by families. To get a fake family group across the border, kids are often left by the river—children left by the river when they are done with them and recycled back across like you would an empty pop bottle.

Is this the kind of humanity this administration is about? It certainly isn't for us on this side of the aisle.

We need to enforce our border. We need to continue building the fence so it is effective for our border personnel to be able to process ones that really are coming here on what would be true asylum.

Asylum laws need to be changed because they have been made a joke. Indeed, some of the newest cases won't be heard until 2024. There is such a backlog.

REMEMBERING STAN STRICKLAND

(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember the life of the father of the praline and Sa-

vannah's Candy Kitchen founder, Stan Strickland.

Stan became nothing short of an industry in the Savannah community with the founding of River Street Sweets and Savannah's Candy Kitchen 40 years ago.

Savannah's waterfront is a staple of the city. River Street Sweets has been a major part of the waterfront for many years.

Stan brought the joy of candy and an unforgettable experience to anyone and everyone who had the pleasure of visiting his business. Savannah's Candy Kitchen has become a major brand across the Southeast, with stores in both Atlanta and Nashville as well.

Stan was also an avid fisherman with a deep passion and love for the fish of the sea. It was even rumored that he had been a fishing partner of the great Ernest Hemingway. His competitive nature and his love for the sport led to his relentless pursuit of every sport fish in the ocean.

This is truly a great loss for the Savannah community, and I pray that the Lord be with Stan's family and his many friends.

FEELING THE IMPACTS IN TEXAS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY) is recognized until 10 p.m. as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL), my neighbor.

WEEK OF PRAYER FOR CHINA

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I thank my good friend from Texas for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to the continued death of freedom and personal rights occurring in greater China.

Last week, Cardinal Joseph Zen, 90 years old, the former cardinal from Hong Kong, was arrested by the Chinese Communist Party in Hong Kong for speaking out for democracy.

This arrest threatens the fundamental freedoms of all individuals with the courage to speak out against the Chinese Communist Party by demonstrating the extent of the regime's aggression, threatening these advocates with life in prison or worse.

For years, Cardinal Zen has advocated for democracy and religious freedom for the Chinese people. I have had the opportunity to meet with Cardinal Zen and have heard his pleas for freedom and advocacy for citizens in Hong Kong and Roman Catholics in China.

Next week, we will recognize a week of global prayer for China. During the week, we will pray for all suffering under the Chinese regime, including Cardinal Zen.

I urge my colleagues to take a moment to pray for religious tolerance and individual rights, to pray for a bright and safe future for the Chinese people, a future without persecution, a future with the fundamental freedoms we all deserve.

We must keep Cardinal Zen and the other brave individuals advocating for freedoms that we enjoy here today and every day in our prayers today, tomorrow, next week, and until the Chinese people are no longer under the boot of Communist persecution.

PRESERVING PEACE AND STABILITY IN TAIWAN

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my legislation that I have introduced with the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN).

Our bill, H.R. 7704, the Taiwan Conflict Deterrence Act, is a necessary step to help deter the Chinese aggression or the potential aggression, I think we should all hope, against Taiwan.

In 1979, Congress passed the Taiwan Relations Act to preserve and promote a close relationship between the United States and Taiwan. For 43 years, the United States has been committed to the preservation of human rights, peace, and stability for the people on the island of Taiwan.

Unfortunately, the Chinese Communist Party has been growing more comfortable in taking coercive and aggressive actions toward Taiwan.

Our bill will ensure that the financial consequences for CCP officials and their immediate family members are immediate if they are tempted to get any ideas from their brutal, repressive, murderous friends in Russia.

Under my bill, if the President reports to Congress any threat to the security or social or economic system of Taiwan made by China, as required under the 1979 act, the Treasury will report on all illicit and corrupt assets of senior CCP officials and their immediate family members and will take steps to prohibit these officials from benefiting from these funds at U.S. financial institutions.

□ 2140

We cannot risk any lack of clarity regarding the U.S. commitment to Taiwan. Aspiring global strongmen must know personal consequences are in store for any aggressive behavior.

Madam Speaker, I urge quick consideration and adoption of our bill, the Taiwan Conflict Deterrence Act.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Arkansas for his comments and for his tireless commitment to pointing out the atrocities in China; our needs and interests in making sure that we stand with the people of Taiwan and stand strong in the globe and stand up as a strong country.

I would note, as we sit here today, that we had a number of issues that are of paramount importance to the American people. One of which, of course, being from the State of Texas, is the state of our border.

Today, official numbers came out from Border Patrol that there were 234,088 encounters in April. Of those, some 96,908 were turned away under so-called title 42 of our health code. But what that means is that at least 137,180 were released into the United States, and perhaps more.

Madam Speaker, 1,300 pounds of fentanyl, intercepted. Of course, today, Alejandro Mayorkas, the Secretary of Homeland Security, is down at the Rio Grande Valley doing photo ops. Going down to the Valley so he can try to hide what he said to me and what he said to Republicans in the House Committee on the Judiciary who were questioning him just two weeks ago.

We said: Do you have operational control of the border?

And he said, Yes, I do.

Well, I wonder if my friend from Pennsylvania could help explain to the American people how 234,000 apprehensions, of which almost 130,000 are being turned into the United States, how that is somehow operational control.

The gentleman was an officer in the United States military. Does that sound like operational control?

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend, the good gentleman from Texas for yielding.

I think that what most people don't understand—and some even in this body—is that when you think about operational control of the border, you are assuming that the administration wants to stop people from illegally crossing. You are thinking that they are about border security and about national security.

We actually voted in this body, as you know, to fund at higher levels, Border Patrol, ICE. And many on our side of the aisle even voted for it, either unwittingly or knowing that this administration was actually going to use that money, not to stop people from coming across the border illegally, not to uphold the law, not to stop the invasion that is guaranteed by our Constitution to the States, but to actually become more efficient at processing individuals coming across the border illegally and moving them very quickly into the interior of the country.

They used the money so that they don't have the optics of what is happening at the Del Rio bridge. That is why they wanted to be more efficient. They don't want the optics of people huddling underneath a bridge, coming from some other country or some other places illegally, and not having anywhere to go, and the squalor and the potential crime element that is associated with it.

Since they don't want that optic, what they have done is used the money that has been appropriated, the additional money—not to mention all the money that has already been appropriated—to move them more efficiently into the interior of the country.

So when the Secretary says he has operational control, sure, they are operationally controlling the influx of illegal aliens, right? That is the actual definition, right? That is the word that is used—illegal aliens into the country. And so on that charge, they are actually doing very well.

Unfortunately, the American people, and my good friend from Texas, CHIP ROY, know they are suffering right now under horrific high prices that they barely can afford, whether it is for fuel in their car, whether it is for being able to buy groceries, if you can find them.

And heaven forbid you are a family that has a small child that needs formula. No extra money for that, Mr. ROY. No extra money for Americans.

Mr. ROY. Well, as the gentleman knows, as we sit here in the people's House, I just got an update from the border showing the Border Patrol is building a new soft-sided tent compound in Eagle Pass, Texas.

Another picture of it shows a big tent with chain-link fences up—remember the kids in cages?—chain-link fences up. And it says it is roughly 215,000 square feet, which is almost five acres.

So to the gentleman's point, why would they be doing that? Why would Secretary Mayorkas be ordering Border Patrol to build a five-acre tent facility in Eagle Pass, Texas?

Mr. PERRY. Well, you know why.

Mr. ROY. I know exactly why. Could it be because they believe their mission is to process more aliens coming to the United States? That it would encourage more to come; have them come across the river—never mind being exploited by the cartels—then get put into this facility to be processed and released.

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, into the country but without the view of the cameras, without the access of the American people in to see what is happening in their country. That is the chain-link fence around it, without the view of what is happening in every single community which is due to fentanyl overdoses.

Every single person in America now likely can say they know some family, somebody in their town that died of a fentanyl overdose. So that is coming from China, as the good gentleman from Arkansas was just talking about what is happening in China—it comes from China through Mexico across our southern border and into your town.

That is national security. That is border security. That is health security. And our country and the leadership and this administration is not providing it at this time.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, the gentleman knows that we are feeling that impact in Texas.

He just mentioned fentanyl. We just got the new data from the CDC: 117,000 dead Americans.

Yet, nothing but crickets coming from our colleagues on the other side of the aisle. They don't care. They don't care about 117,000 dead Americans, directly as a consequence of Chinese-produced fentanyl pouring in through cartels, through Mexico, into the United States. Nothing. Crickets.

Have you seen a bill on the floor of this body to deal with that?

Have you seen any efforts by our friends on the other side of the aisle to

secure the border of the United States legitimately or force the hand of Secretary Mayorkas to actually enforce the policies of the United States?

Madam Speaker, very specifically, we have a discharge petition at the desk with the signature of every Republican but not one Democrat willing to go to the Democrats leading the administration and say, We need to secure the border of the United States and enforce the policies, including title 42 and whatever it takes to secure the border.

Is the gentleman aware of that?

Mr. PERRY. I am aware of that.

Madam Speaker, right here on this floor, the President came and gave his State of the Union and said he wanted to secure the border. That is what the President said, he wanted to secure the border. Yet, the fentanyl keeps coming in. The money has been spent. In many towns they have defunded the police, right? The drugs keep coming in.

And as there is a primary election going on right now in my home State in Pennsylvania, many people from across the aisle have said they want border protection, they want national security, they want to stop the fentanyl.

But given any opportunity to vote in favor of that, to come down and sign the discharge petition, not one Democrat, not one Democrat signed the discharge petition to force that bill to the floor to say keep title 42 in place and leave us an opportunity to make sure that people and drugs and the crime element supported by the cartels don't come to America. Not one will step up.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I would ask the gentleman a question. We are talking about the extent to which the American people are hurting. He talked about the baby formula. We are talking about the border—wide open borders, fentanyl pouring in, American people dying. What about the fact that gasoline prices are skyrocketing, energy prices are going up?

We know we are producing 55 million fewer barrels of oil in February of 2022 than we did in February of 2020. The United States is expected to revert to being a net oil importer in 2022 after we had become a net oil exporter.

In the March 2020 debate, President Biden said no more drilling on Federal lands. No more drilling, including offshore; no ability for the oil industry to continue to drill, period.

Yet, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, they don't want to talk about that because they know full well it is precisely the policies of the administration to purposely limit the ability to produce oil and gas in this country that is empowering Putin to go after Ukraine and that is damaging the price of gas at the pump and harming the American people.

Our Democrat colleagues sit silent because they worship at the altar of the green agenda. Because that is their agenda, not the benefit of the American people, not the ability to drive your car, go to work, take care of your

family, afford gas, afford the goods and services that are going up because the diesel prices are going up, the inflation is skyrocketing. Because they refuse to open up American oil and gas, which we sit on a bevy of.

It is enormously important for our national security and the national security of our friends around the world. I know the gentleman, being from Pennsylvania, is well aware of the absurd energy policies that are harming the American people because they worship at the altar of the Green New Deal and the green agenda.

Mr. PERRY. That is exactly right.

Madam Speaker, the American people see and are feeling it every single day when they go to the gas pumps, when they have got to get their kids to soccer games and multiple activities, driving back and forth, and they can't afford to fill up their gas tanks anymore.

This is because we are at the beginning of implementing the Green New Deal, forcing it on Americans; not letting you make the choice, but letting policymakers in Washington, D.C., determine how your life is going to be.

And while the President says, in this very body, they want to have a vote on price-gouging. Meanwhile, we are not allowing the people to produce the gas and oil that we desperately need to keep our energy economy going. Our country runs on energy, right? The President is saying no more leases. Not one pipeline is being built.

□ 2150

No more leases. No more refining. It is not happening. They actually said that we are producing more gas and oil than ever before in history. But you just gave them the numbers, Mr. ROY. You just gave us the numbers. It is actually less. That is what happens, and you are going to pay more. For every single gallon that you buy, you are going to pay more. And this is all by design. They don't want you to have the choice. They actually want to force you to drive an electric vehicle.

As long as we are talking about energy and the lack thereof, Mr. ROY, it was just reported in your State to be prepared for blackouts and brownouts because there is going to be a lack of electricity production.

Ladies and gentlemen, this is the 21st century. America knows how to produce energy. We know how to make electricity. We know how to transport it. Yet, it is happening in California, and now it is going to start cascading across the country because of the policy decisions of the Green New Deal and those who worship at the altar of this green agenda that forces us to take these things that we can't afford and are inefficient and ineffective.

Mr. ROY. Absolutely. It is this green agenda that has us bowing down to China in order to get the minerals and resources in order to make solar panels and wind farms. If you look at Texas that produces as much wind as any

State in the country, Texas only had 17 percent wind production from its wind farms last week, which was a big chunk of the problem that we had in terms of energy production.

Our grid is over-reliant on wind and solar. When you have a windless cloudy day, what do you need? You need fossil fuels. What else do you need? Nuclear power. Do you know how much nuclear power or fossil fuel generation we have in the pipeline, so to speak, right now across this country or even in Texas? Minuscule. Because of the worshipping at this ridiculous agenda.

Do you know how many coal-fired plants they have in China? Something like 1,100.

Mr. PERRY. And opening one a week.

Mr. ROY. And opening one a week.

Do you know how many coal-fired plants we are opening in this country? Zippo.

Do you know what kind of rules we have coming out right now to hammer the coal industry in Texas and elsewhere? Massive rules.

Do you know what that means for the American people? No energy, lower energy, higher costs. That is 100 percent true and provable.

Yet, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle walk around in some daze saying, oh, we are going to get this magic unicorn energy from wind and solar on a windless, cloudy day. It is absolutely absurd.

The American people are suffering. The American people are suffering because of the Democratic policies that are causing harm to them, driving up prices, making it impossible for them to have a reliable grid, reliable energy. We are sitting on a mountain of it in this country. We are exporting liquified natural gas from this country. CO₂ is going down. We are not relying on China. We are sticking it back on them, and our people are benefiting and prospering.

The Democrat agenda is: stop that. Go beg China. And then pay more for your goods and services. Then what does Joe Biden say? What does Jen Psaki say in all of her infinite wisdom heading off to MSNBC after she accuses our Border Patrol agents of whipping people? She says: "Oh, buy a Tesla." Go spend \$60,000 and go buy an electric car.

Do you know what? If you are in Austin, Texas, and you want to drive to Midland, I guess you have to stop somewhere in the middle and hope you can charge.

Mr. PERRY. And hope you can charge. And I sure hope you have the time to sit there and charge, right? It is not like filling it up at the gas station and you get back on the road and keep going and make it in a reasonable amount of time.

The gentleman from Texas is absolutely right. I mean, he talked about the fact that we are empowering China. Eighty-five percent of the critical minerals that come here to make the solar panels and windmills come from China.

Now, of course, we subsidize all that. That subsidy means it is coming from your tax dollars.

Of course, I don't know whether you know this or not, Mr. ROY, but I suspect you do, those tax dollars going to pay for those raw materials in China are then—those tax dollars go to mine it, to mine it in the Congo, right?

Mr. ROY. Yes.

Mr. PERRY. One of the biggest mines in the world, the biggest mine in the world. Slave labor, child slave labor, right? We are talking about saving the rainforest, meanwhile they are cutting all this stuff down to mine these minerals, so we can feel good. So we can feel good about our ourselves and America. Meanwhile, it is supporting child slave labor with your taxes, supporting deforestation of the rainforest. For what? For higher prices and less availability, and it is just going to keep coming, ladies and gentlemen, as long as the agenda of the left keeps being implemented.

Mr. ROY. You know what I have here in front of me? I have a photograph that a friend—I think he is one of the six people watching on C-SPAN right now—just texted me and said, Here is a picture of gasoline at the pump. Diesel I should say, not gasoline. Diesel, 194 gallons. Do you know what the bill was? \$1,090.

You want to know what is coming, American people, this summer? Have you looked at the inventory numbers for diesel? Ladies and gentlemen, it is coming. All of those goods and services sitting in trucks, trucks that are having to pay \$1,090 to fill their tank, that is getting passed on to you. You are going to pay for that. You, the American people, are going to pay for that while Democrats in this body, in the Senate, and in this administration wave it off, laugh it off, and say: "Go buy a Tesla."

Well, that isn't going to make your prices any cheaper. That isn't going to enable you to be able to afford the goods and services you need.

I know we have only got a few minutes left, so I want to ask one more thing of my friend from Pennsylvania. We are talking here about energy, and we know how much energy is at the central debate about what is going on between Russia and Ukraine. And we know the administration didn't do a darn thing leading up to what is happening in Ukraine to cut off Nord Stream 2 to open up American oil and gas to try to cut off what we knew was coming and what Putin was doing.

Yet, last week we had a vote on the floor of this body on a \$40 billion unpaid for blank check in the name of standing with Ukraine. Only 57 Members of this body out of 435 possible Members—however many are here right now—57 dared to say, Hey, wait a minute, maybe we should actually debate \$40 billion that is not paid for that is going to go into the State Department, go into the Department of Defense, going around the world, paying

for refugee resettlement, paying for food around the world, paying for continued support of military operations in Ukraine.

I know the gentleman supports Ukraine and Zelenskyy, and I know the gentleman opposes Putin, but did you have a problem with a \$40 billion blank check?

Mr. PERRY. I had a problem with \$40 billion with 5 hours, 5 hours of consideration for \$40 billion. When we took the text to the staff and asked them about this line, what is this \$300 million, and they said, Well, we don't know. And we are expected to vote on that. We are expected to vote for that or somehow we are aligned with Vladimir Putin.

Keep in mind, my good friend from Texas, 2 weeks prior to this we did this lend-lease without any time limit, without any funding limit, then come back, and the President asked for \$33 billion, we give him \$40 billion. We can't afford our diesel. Pretty soon you are not going to be able to afford your food. We won't do anything on our own border. Prices are going up for every single person.

Every American wants to help Ukraine, but we are Americans, and the Representatives in this body represent America.

Mr. ROY. I agree with the gentleman. I support Ukrainians, but I represent Americans, and Americans want to stand alongside Zelenskyy and push back on Putin, but they want us to do our job responsibly.

When I hear the majority leader of the other party say, "a time of war." When I sat with the majority leader in

a Rules Committee meeting upstairs, and he said: "We are at war." I was wondering when we voted to go to war. If we are going to have a proxy war, and we are going to give \$40 billion to Ukraine because we want to look all fancy with our blue and yellow ribbons and feel good about ourselves, maybe we should actually have a debate in this Chamber, a debate in this body because the American people expect us to do that.

When the border of this country is wide open, and cartels have control of it, and fentanyl is pouring in, and we have \$30.5 trillion in debt, and gas prices are spiking, and it cost \$1,100 to fill a tank of diesel, and we go, Oh, blank check, \$40 billion. By the way, I am looking at my colleagues on this side of the aisle on that same point.

The American people deserve and expect better than that. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PERRY. You are absolutely right, Mr. ROY. The American people at least deserve the debate. Five hours, ladies and gentlemen, 5 hours for \$40 billion. People around here complain about all kinds of things.

Mr. ROY. Heaven forbid we vote on bills put before this body.

Mr. PERRY. Right. That is a problem. But \$40 billion, no problem.

Meanwhile, our citizens, the citizens that I represent, they are having a hard time figuring out, do they pay their insurance, do they pay their mortgage? I talk to people on a regular basis that say they put their bills on their table, and they put a date on them when they are due and when they think they will be able to pay for them. They say, I

have never had to do that before. I am selling stuff to pay my bills because I can't afford what is happening in my country right now. Meanwhile, we can't talk for 15 minutes, 20 minutes, an hour about \$40 billion to some other country. Meanwhile, we just gave a blank check 2 weeks before to let the President spend any amount of money for any amount of time on the same country. We didn't declare war.

Mr. ROY. I know the gentleman is correct. I know we are just about out of time.

I would just say in closing, the American people expect us to do our job. The American people expect us to vote, the American people expect us to stand up for them, and that is what we are happy to be here doing. I appreciate the gentleman joining me tonight.

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas for allowing me to be part of this Special Order and speak on behalf of and fight on behalf of the American people that are struggling right now.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until noon tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 10 p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, May 18, 2022, at noon.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION
[Omitted from the Record of May 16, 2022]
Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YAR-

MUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of H.R. 6376, the Student Veteran Work Study Modernization Act,

as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ESTIMATE OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 6376

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—												2022–2026	2022–2031
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031				
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact	*	3	3	4	4	4	0	0	0	–20	14	–1		
Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.														

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.
Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:
EC-4193. A letter from the Acting Deputy Director, Selective Service System, transmitting the System's FY 2022 Report on Exemptions and Deferments for a Possible Military Draft, pursuant to Public Law 117-81, Sec. 529; (135 Stat. 1690); to the Committee on Armed Services.
EC-4194. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's Report to Congress on U.S. Compli-

ance with Section 4 of the Authorization for the Use of Military Force in Iraq Resolution of 2002, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1541 note; Public Law 107-243, Sec. 4(a); (116 Stat. 1501); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.
EC-4195. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser, Office of Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report concerning international agreements other than treaties entered into by the United States to be transmitted to the Congress within the sixty-day period specified in the Case-Zablocki Act, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112(b)(a); Public Law 92-403, Sec. 1(a) (as amended by Public Law 108-458, Sec. 7121(b)); (118 Stat. 3807); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-4196. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Report to Congress on Resolution of the Cyprus Dispute 22 USC 2373(c): Eastern Mediterranean policy requirements Covering Period October 1 to November 30, 2021; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.
EC-4197. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-410, "Reopen Washington DC Alcoholic Beverage Regulation Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-4198. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-403, "Comprehensive Policing and Justice Reform Temporary Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-4199. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-389, "Selective Service Federal Benefits Awareness Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-4200. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-390, "Alice R. Washington Day Designation Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-4201. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-401, "Law Enforcement Career Opportunities for District Residents Expansion Temporary Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-4202. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-402, "Medical Cannabis Temporary Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-4203. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-404, "Direct Cash Assistance Pilot Program Temporary Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-4204. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-405, "Local Business Enterprise Clarification Temporary Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-4205. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-406, "Lead Service Line Planning Task Force Interagency Plan Temporary Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-4206. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-407, "Rent Notice and Rent Increase Clarification Temporary Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-4207. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-408, "Criminal Code Reform Commission Executive Director Salary Establishment Temporary Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-4208. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-409, "Hotel Enhanced Cleaning and Notice of Service Disruption Temporary Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-4209. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-391, "Advisory Neighborhood Commission Redistricting Deadline Extension Temporary Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-4210. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-392, "Ban on Non-Compete Agreements Applicability Temporary Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-4211. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-393, "Urban Forest Preservation Stop Work Order Authority Temporary Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-4212. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-394, "State Board of Education Membership Eligibility Temporary

Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-4213. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-395, "Community Service Graduation Requirement Waiver Regulation Temporary Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-4214. A letter from the Director, Office of Financial Management, United States Capitol Police, transmitting the Statement of Disbursements for the U.S. Capitol Police for the period October 1, 2021 through March 31, 2022, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 1910(a); Public Law 109-55, Sec. 1005; (119 Stat. 575) (H. Doc. No. 117—121); to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

EC-4215. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense for Legislative Affairs, Department of Defense, transmitting additional legislative proposals to the NDAA of FY 2023 that the Department of Defense requests be enacted during the second session of the 117th Congress; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Affairs.

EC-4216. A letter from the Staff Performing the Duties of the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Legislative Affairs, Department of Defense, transmitting additional legislative proposals that the Department of Defense requests be enacted during the second session of the 117th Congress; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services, the Judiciary, Foreign Affairs, and Oversight and Reform.

EC-4217. A letter from the Staff Performing the Duties of Assistant Secretary of Defense for Legislative Affairs, Department of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation, titled the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023", which the Department of Defense requests be enacted during the second session of the 117th Congress; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services, Foreign Affairs, Veterans' Affairs, Small Business, Science, Space, and Technology, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Oversight and Reform.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ: Committee on Small Business. H.R. 5879. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to clarify the application of the price evaluation preference for qualified HUBZone small business concerns to certain contracts, and for other purposes (Rept. 117-132). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ: Committee on Small Business. H.R. 7334. A bill to extend the statute of limitations for fraud by borrowers under certain COVID-19 economic injury disaster loan programs of the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes (Rept. 117-327). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ: Committee on Small Business. H.R. 7352. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to extend the statute of limitation for fraud by borrowers under the Paycheck Protection Program, and for other purposes (Rept. 117-328). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ: Committee on Small Business. H.R. 7622. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to include requirements relating to apprenticeship program assistance for small business development centers, and for other purposes (Rept. 117-329). Re-

ferred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ: Committee on Small Business. H.R. 7664. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to include requirements relating to graduates of career and technical education programs or programs of study for small business development centers and women's business centers, and for other purposes (Rept. 117-330). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ: Committee on Small Business. H.R. 7670. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to require a report on small business concerns owned and controlled by women, and for other purposes (Rept. 117-331). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ: Committee on Small Business. H.R. 7694. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to modify the requirements relating to the evaluation of the subcontracting plans of certain offerors, and for other purposes (Rept. 117-332). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MORELLE: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1124. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 350) to authorize dedicated domestic terrorism offices within the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Justice, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to analyze and monitor domestic terrorist activity and require the Federal Government to take steps to prevent domestic terrorism; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 7688) to protect consumers from price-gouging of consumer fuels, and for other purposes; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 7790) making emergency supplemental appropriations to address the shortage of infant formula in the United States for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes (Rept. 117-333). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York: Committee on Oversight and Reform. H.R. 2988. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to modify and enhance protections for Federal Government whistleblowers, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117-334). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. DeLAURO:

H.R. 7790. A bill making emergency supplemental appropriations to address the shortage of infant formula in the United States for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. HAYES (for herself, Mrs. STEEL, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. KUSTER, Ms. ROSS, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. DEAN, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. WEXTON, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mrs. LURIA, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. MOULTON, Ms.

WILD, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. CORREA, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. MENG, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. CARSON, Mr. RASKIN, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MEEKS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. NEAL, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. POCAN, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. LIEU, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. STANSBURY, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. BERA, Ms. SCHRIER, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. TITUS, Mr. HOYER, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. COHEN, Ms. SHERRILL, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. COSTA, Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. OMAR, Ms. DELAUNO, Mr. JONES, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. MFUME, Mr. RUSH, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. WELCH, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. DEUTCH, and Mr. HARDER of California):

H.R. 7791. A bill to amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to establish waiver authority to address certain emergencies, disasters, and supply chain disruptions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. STANSBURY (for herself, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. BURGESS, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. CARSON, Ms. TITUS, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Ms. BLUNT ROCH-ESTER, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, and Ms. HERRELL):

H.R. 7792. A bill to provide for a national water data framework, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Agriculture, Energy and Commerce, Science, Space, and Technology, and Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. STANSBURY (for herself, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. PERLMUTTER, and Ms. HERRELL):

H.R. 7793. A bill to provide for the water security of the Rio Grande Basin, to reauthorize irrigation infrastructure grants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 7794. A bill to require a particular jury instruction in Federal civil actions that include a claim for damages based on negligence arising from the transmission of COVID-19; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 7795. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the deduction for qualified business income, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. BOURDEAUX:

H.R. 7796. A bill to direct the Corps of Engineers to carry out a review of recreational hazards at Buford Dam, Lake Sidney Lanier, Georgia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 7797. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Army to carry out a study relating to projects to restore the Florida Central Gulf Coastal Shellfish and Seagrass habitat, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida (for himself, Mr. LONG, Mr. NORMAN, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BABIN, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. CLINE, Mr. MAST, Mr. BANKS, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Ms. VAN DUYN, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. LAMALFA, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. ELZEY, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, and Mr. WENSTRUP):

H.R. 7798. A bill to amend title IV of the Public Health Service Act to prohibit sale or transactions relating to human fetal tissue; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HILL:

H.R. 7799. A bill to regulate the posting of personal information of government officials on the internet, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Reform, House Administration, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LEVIN of California (for himself and Mr. PAPPAS):

H.R. 7800. A bill to ensure transparent and competitive transportation fuel markets in order to protect consumers from unwarranted price increases; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LEVIN of California (for himself and Mr. MAST):

H.R. 7801. A bill to amend the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 to allow the Secretary of Commerce to establish a Coastal and Estuarine Resilience and Restoration Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. MACE:

H.R. 7802. A bill to improve the infant formula supply chain, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 7803. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to remove the exclusion from medical assistance under the Medicaid program of items and services for patients in an institution for mental diseases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MOOLENAAR:

H.R. 7804. A bill to allow qualified current or former law enforcement officers to purchase their service weapons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 7805. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to prohibit the use of questions on citizenship, nationality, or immigration status in any decennial census, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. ROGERS of Alabama (for himself and Mr. MASSIE):

H.R. 7806. A bill to end membership of the United States in the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 7807. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand eligibility for, and extend authorization of, certain programs for homeless veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. STEWART:

H.R. 7808. A bill to suspend duties and other restrictions on the importation of infant formula to address the shortage of infant formula in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GOTTHEIMER (for himself, Ms. TITUS, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BACON, Ms. MANNING, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. SLOTKIN, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. CASE, Mr. COSTA, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. HOULAHAN, and Ms. CLARKE of New York):

H. Con. Res. 90. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the President should invoke the authorities provided under the Defense Production Act of 1950 to increase the production of baby formula and provide for the equitable distribution of baby formula through Federally qualified health centers; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. MEEKS (for himself and Mr. MCCAUL):

H. Con. Res. 91. Concurrent resolution welcoming the Prime Minister of Greece to the United States for an address to a joint meeting of Congress; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ (for herself, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. SCHNEIDER, and Mr. ZELDIN):

H. Res. 1125. A resolution condemning rising antisemitism; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FOSTER:

H. Res. 1126. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives in support of science diplomacy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana (for himself and Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana):

H. Res. 1127. A resolution honoring our Nation's fallen law enforcement officers for National Police Week; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. LEE of California (for herself, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. POCAN, Mr. KHANNA, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. TLAIB, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. PORTER, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. NADLER, Ms. BLUNT ROCH-ESTER, Ms. SANCHEZ, Ms. OMAR, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. STRICKLAND, Ms. TITUS, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. SOTO, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. TONKO, and Mr. CLEAVER):

H. Res. 1128. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of the International Day Against Homophobia, Transphobia, Biphobia,

and Intersexphobia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MOULTON, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. CHU, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, and Ms. MANNING):

H. Res. 1129. A resolution expressing support for viewing women's health as a critical issue for the economy and workforce of the United States and for advancing the health and well-being of all people; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 7790.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The principal constitutional authority for this legislation is clause 7 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United States (the appropriation power), which states:

"No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law. . . ."

In addition, clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution (the spending power) provides:

"The Congress shall have the Power . . . to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States. . . ."

Together, these specific constitutional provisions establish the congressional power of the purse, granting Congress the authority to appropriate funds, to determine their purpose, amount, and period of availability, and to set forth terms and conditions governing their use.

By Mrs. HAYES:

H.R. 7791.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

By Ms. STANSBURY:

H.R. 7792.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. STANSBURY:

H.R. 7793.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 7794.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 7795.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. BOURDEAUX:

H.R. 7796.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 7797.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida:

H.R. 7798.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress is granted the authority to introduce and enact this legislation pursuant to Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. HILL:

H.R. 7799.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. LEVIN of California:

H.R. 7800.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. LEVIN of California:

H.R. 7801.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. MACE:

H.R. 7802.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I section 8

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 7803.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. MOOLENAAR:

H.R. 7804.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of article I of the Constitution

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 7805.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 3 of section 2 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. ROGERS of Alabama:

H.R. 7806.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This legislation is authorized by Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution: "To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States."

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 7807.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution, to provide for the general welfare and make all laws necessary and proper to carry out the powers of Congress.

By Mr. STEWART:

H.R. 7808.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 clauses 1, 3, and 18 of the Constitution of the United States

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 46: Mr. JACOBS of New York.
H.R. 72: Mr. BOST, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. LATTA, and Ms. VAN DUYN.
H.R. 419: Mr. ALLEN, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. MAST, and Mr. WEBER of Texas.
H.R. 475: Mr. SUOZZI.
H.R. 554: Mr. JACOBS of New York.
H.R. 622: Ms. CRAIG.
H.R. 869: Mr. PHILLIPS.
H.R. 1011: Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, and Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 1179: Mr. LAHOOD and Ms. HERRELL.
H.R. 1255: Mr. ESPALLAT, Mr. RUTHERFORD, and Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 1321: Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 1332: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 1755: Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 1800: Mr. CLEAVER and Ms. SEWELL.
H.R. 1816: Mr. CORREA.
H.R. 1842: Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. CORREA, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Ms. WEXTON.
H.R. 1946: Mr. GOMEZ and Mr. PHILLIPS.
H.R. 2067: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 2102: Ms. MENG.
H.R. 2126: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 2234: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.
H.R. 2244: Mr. PALAZZO.
H.R. 2256: Ms. STRICKLAND and Mr. PHILLIPS.
H.R. 2336: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.
H.R. 2347: Miss RICE of New York.
H.R. 2377: Ms. MANNING.
H.R. 2477: Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H.R. 2518: Mr. BALDERSON.
H.R. 2584: Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 2892: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 2893: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
H.R. 3080: Mr. BARR.
H.R. 3085: Mr. KILMER and Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 3183: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, and Ms. NEWMAN.
H.R. 3258: Mr. KHANNA.
H.R. 3294: Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. POCAN, and Ms. PORTER.
H.R. 3348: Mr. ARMSTRONG.
H.R. 3354: Ms. DEAN, Ms. TITUS, and Mr. BACON.
H.R. 3402: Ms. DEGETTE.
H.R. 3425: Mr. DUNN.
H.R. 3480: Ms. MANNING.
H.R. 3483: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.
H.R. 3517: Mr. EVANS and Ms. DEAN.
H.R. 3522: Mr. LIEU.
H.R. 3541: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 3558: Mr. O'HALLERAN.
H.R. 3671: Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 3733: Ms. SALAZAR.
H.R. 3783: Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. EVANS, Ms. KUSTER, and Mr. PHILLIPS.
H.R. 3881: Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 4290: Mr. BIGGS.
H.R. 4411: Mr. BARR.
H.R. 4663: Ms. ROSS.
H.R. 4794: Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
H.R. 4811: Mr. JONES.
H.R. 4917: Ms. WILD.
H.R. 5041: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 5112: Mr. BUCK.
H.R. 5232: Mr. CRIST and Mr. GIMENEZ.
H.R. 5407: Mr. SABLAN.
H.R. 5527: Mr. CARTER of Georgia.
H.R. 5723: Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK.
H.R. 5750: Mrs. BEATTY.
H.R. 5754: Mr. GALLAGHER.

H.R. 5874: Mr. POSEY.
 H.R. 6251: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. MENG, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. KUSTER, and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
 H.R. 6331: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
 H.R. 6366: Mr. MCNERNEY.
 H.R. 6394: Mr. TRONE and Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas.
 H.R. 6493: Mr. SABLAN.
 H.R. 6532: Mr. HARDER of California.
 H.R. 6534: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
 H.R. 6583: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
 H.R. 6643: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.
 H.R. 6707: Mr. SOTO.
 H.R. 6836: Ms. ESHOO.
 H.R. 6858: Ms. FOXX.
 H.R. 6860: Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, and Mr. ESPAILLAT.
 H.R. 6872: Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida.
 H.R. 6943: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. KEATING, and Mrs. LESKO.
 H.R. 7030: Mr. MAST.
 H.R. 7033: Mr. BUDD and Ms. VAN DUYN.
 H.R. 7076: Mr. KUSTOFF and Mr. CASE.
 H.R. 7122: Mr. RUIZ.
 H.R. 7176: Mr. ELLZEY.
 H.R. 7226: Mr. STEUBE.
 H.R. 7236: Ms. LOFGREN.
 H.R. 7244: Ms. VAN DUYN.
 H.R. 7255: Ms. LOFGREN.
 H.R. 7266: Mr. STEUBE.
 H.R. 7283: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.
 H.R. 7289: Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. POSEY, and Ms. STEVENS.
 H.R. 7290: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN and Mrs. MURPHY of Florida.
 H.R. 7294: Mr. FEENSTRA.
 H.R. 7359: Ms. TENNEY.
 H.R. 7361: Ms. BONAMICI.
 H.R. 7404: Mr. WENSTRUP.
 H.R. 7462: Ms. STEFANIK and Mr. BUDD.
 H.R. 7466: Mr. DONALDS.
 H.R. 7479: Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, and Mr. JACKSON.
 H.R. 7482: Mr. KAHELE, Ms. PORTER, Ms. WILD, Ms. OMAR, and Mr. SUOZZI.

H.R. 7488: Mr. GROTHMAN and Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana.
 H.R. 7533: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
 H.R. 7539: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
 H.R. 7598: Mr. BILIRAKIS and Mr. CHABOT.
 H.R. 7607: Mr. BABIN and Mr. GARBARINO.
 H.R. 7618: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Mr. SHERMAN, and Ms. STEVENS.
 H.R. 7637: Mr. CLOUD.
 H.R. 7644: Ms. JACOBS of California and Mr. TONKO.
 H.R. 7651: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.
 H.R. 7666: Mr. TRONE.
 H.R. 7675: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS and Ms. KUSTER.
 H.R. 7682: Mr. HUFFMAN.
 H.R. 7688: Ms. JACKSON LEE and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
 H.R. 7693: Ms. PORTER.
 H.R. 7695: Mrs. LURIA.
 H.R. 7696: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. NEAL, and Mr. NADLER.
 H.R. 7699: Mr. OBERNOLTE and Mr. BABIN.
 H.R. 7701: Mr. ESPAILLAT and Mrs. HAYES.
 H.R. 7703: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. MALINOWSKI, and Mr. WALTZ.
 H.R. 7705: Mr. TIMMONS, Ms. LETLOW, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. POSEY, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. BABIN, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. NORMAN.
 H.R. 7713: Mr. GOODEN of Texas.
 H.R. 7718: Ms. LETLOW, Mr. VALADAO, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. WALTZ, and Mr. OBERNOLTE.
 H.R. 7724: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
 H.R. 7736: Ms. TLAIB and Ms. SCANLON.
 H.R. 7739: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
 H.R. 7747: Mr. FEENSTRA.
 H.R. 7760: Mr. VAN DREW.
 H.R. 7769: Ms. JACOBS of California.
 H.R. 7775: Mr. GARAMENDI.
 H.R. 7781: Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. LONG, Mr. GIMENEZ, Ms. SALAZAR, and Mr. POSEY.
 H.J. Res. 53: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia and Ms. SHERRILL.
 H. Res. 366: Mr. BANKS.
 H. Res. 583: Ms. KAPTUR.

H. Res. 998: Mrs. KIM of California.
 H. Res. 1010: Mr. HARRIS.
 H. Res. 1091: Mr. GAETZ.
 H. Res. 1094: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.
 H. Res. 1095: Mr. POCAN and Mr. SIRES.
 H. Res. 1111: Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. LATTI, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. HUIZENGA, and Ms. LETLOW.
 H. Res. 1114: Mr. STEUBE, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. GROTHMAN, and Mr. RUTHERFORD.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY MR. SCOTT OF VIRGINIA

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Education and Labor in H.R. 7688 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MS. DELAURO

H.R. 7790, making emergency supplemental appropriations to address the shortage of infant formula in the United States for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes, does not contain any congressional earmark, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. YARMUTH

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on the Budget in H.R. 7790 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 168

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, MAY 17, 2022

No. 84

Senate

The Senate met at 2:30 p.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Eternal God, You are our shelter from the storm. Lord, thank You that though wrong seems so strong, You continue to rule.

Lord, we pray for grieving families who have become the collateral damage of domestic terrorism. We pray for sons and daughters, for fathers and mothers, for sisters and brothers who have had their lives maimed by the incomprehensible.

Lord, use our lawmakers as sowers of reconciliation. Where there is hatred, may they sow seeds of love. Where there is despair, may they sow seeds of hope. Where there is falsehood, may they sow seeds of truth. Lord, permit this planting to produce the harvest of a more perfect Union for this land we love.

God bless America.

We pray in Your merciful Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. SINEMA). The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Republican leader is recognized.

UKRAINE

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, yesterday, in a bipartisan landslide, the Senate advanced legislation to get more arms and assistance to the innocent people of Ukraine.

Senators COLLINS, CORNYN, BARRASSO, and I just returned last night from Europe. Our first stop was Kyiv. It was moving to feel some of the impacts of Putin's aggression, to see a free and independent nation made to literally fight for its life. But it was also inspiring to witness the bravery and the determination that have united Ukrainians in the face of this onslaught.

Ukraine has had more than its share of domestic political differences in recent years. Putin must have thought some Ukrainians would welcome—would actually welcome—invading Russian forces. Instead, both Ukrainian-speaking and Russian-speaking Ukrainians have united in defense of their sovereign nation. Some predicted Ukraine would fold in a few days and Russia would stroll right to Kyiv. That was wrong too. Ukraine is tough, and Kyiv remains in Ukrainian hands, with life moving back toward normalcy despite the continued threat.

Our delegation was honored to meet with President Zelenskyy. He expressed his gratitude to the United States for our leadership and support on a bipartisan basis, as well as for

other countries that have stood by his people in their time of need. America is not the only free country that has Ukraine's back. President Zelenskyy was moved by certain European countries who have given Ukraine, in his words, literally "everything they had." Of course, other European countries can and should do more to help Ukraine. And the administration should lead an effort to ensure broad, sustained international support for Ukraine.

America's support for Ukraine has highlighted the limits to our stockpiles of certain munitions and shortcomings in our own defense production capacity. A number of European countries have dipped even deeper into their weapons inventories. They will need a refill as well.

As our European friends wake up from their "holiday from history" and increase defense spending, I hope the United States will be a reliable supplier of advanced weaponry to our NATO allies, a textbook win-win.

Our delegation reiterated to President Zelenskyy the bipartisan consensus which the Senate demonstrated with last night's vote. The United States of America has Ukraine's back and will stand with our friends until they win.

Ukraine is not asking anybody to fight their fight for them. They are only asking for help in getting the resources and tools they need to defend themselves. And we and our friends and partners across the free world will stand behind Ukraine until they achieve victory as they define it. The outcome of this fight has major ramifications for the West, and the Ukrainians should not be left to stand all alone.

As an overwhelming bipartisan majority of the Senate reaffirmed yesterday, America's decision to support Ukraine is not some frivolous act of

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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charity. It serves our own national security and strategic interests for international borders to continue to actually mean something. It serves our own security and interest to impose massive costs on Putin's long-running campaign of violent imperialism. And it directly and powerfully serves our national interest to deter potential future wars of aggression before they start.

So, Madam President, I assure you that President Xi and the CCP are watching Ukraine carefully. There is a concrete reason why democratic Asian countries like Japan and Taiwan are rooting hard for Ukraine to prevail. Moreover, if we are stuck in a long-term strategic competition with China, we will want a stable, secure, and strong Europe on our side.

Speaking of America's national interest, our delegation also visited what we hope and expect will soon be the two newest members of the NATO alliance. We arrived in Stockholm and Helsinki just as the leaders of Sweden and Finland announced their nations will seek to join the alliance that has secured peace in Europe for more than 73 years.

It was an honor to have robust discussions with Prime Minister Andersson, Defense Minister Hultqvist, and key parliamentary leaders in Stockholm; and President Niinistö, Prime Minister Marin, Defense Minister Kaikkonen, and parliamentary leaders in Helsinki. I gave them my assurance as Senate Republican leader that I fully support both Finland's and Sweden's accession. I will do all I can to speed treaty ratification through the Senate.

Finland and Sweden are impressive and capable countries, with military capabilities that surpass many of our existing NATO allies. As new members, they would more than pull their weight.

These two nations' geographic locations are strategic. They have well-equipped and professional armed forces. Their military and high-tech industrial bases are robust. There is already significant interoperability that connects their defenses and NATO's. I will have more to say on this subject in the days and weeks ahead. Finland and Sweden would make NATO even stronger than it stands today.

Finally, it must be noted that our delegation was not the most important group of Americans shipping out to stand with our friends in Europe—not by a longshot. There are 100,000 American soldiers currently stationed in Europe to bolster the peace and shore up NATO. This includes the Kentucky-based V Corps.

And we received word just last week that 4,700 members of the 101st Airborne from Kentucky's Fort Campbell will also travel to Europe in the coming months. The Screaming Eagles have a long history of defending America's national security interests in Europe. I am proud of these brave men

and women for being ready to deploy at a moment's notice. I am proud America can make this peaceful contribution to our allies' sovereignty and strength in Europe, and I am proud of the entire Fort Campbell community for keeping these men and women well-prepared for this mission.

THE ECONOMY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, now on another matter, by early 2020, before the pandemic, Republican policies had helped create one of the best economic moments for working Americans literally in our lifetimes. Unemployment was low, inflation was low, and real take-home pay was rising steadily. In fact, we had wages rising faster for the bottom 25 percent of the wage scale than for the top 25 percent.

The incoming all-Democratic government was handed a reopening economy and a million vaccines going into arms per day. The country was packed with optimism and primed for a comeback. But through their far-left policy choices, Washington Democrats have driven our economy right into the ground. Inflation is setting 40-year records in consecutive months; gas and diesel prices have set new all-time highs on consecutive days; and sticker shock continues to cause headaches for Americans buying household essentials.

One college student in California said that buying groceries has him "taking extra loans to pay for my expenses. I'm maxing out my credit cards." A woman in Virginia reports she has taken to visiting three different food stores in one trip to make sure she is getting the best prices on everything she needs. A warehouse worker in New Jersey says she and her husband are spending more time hunting for coupons.

It's not a lot, but I'm trying to buy healthy things that also fill us up.

Overall grocery prices have jumped 10 percent in the past year, just one part of why many Americans say the Biden economy is not working for them. Fewer than one in four American consumers say the current economic conditions are even somewhat good, and fewer than one in five say the Biden administration's policies have done anything to help.

Democrats made runaway reckless spending their new normal here in Washington. So historic, painful inflation has become the new normal for working families everywhere else.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

ADDITIONAL UKRAINE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022—MOTION TO PROCEED—Resumed

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of a motion to proceed to H.R. 7691, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 368, H.R. 7691, a bill making emergency supplemental appropriations for assistance for the situation in Ukraine for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky.

H.R. 7691

Mr. PAUL. Madam President, today the Senate is considering a bill to give \$40 billion to Ukraine. This bill brings up the questions of both constitutionality and also affordability.

There was an essay written in 1867 that was published in Harper's Magazine. It was called "Not Yours To Give." It is the story of Davy Crockett as a Congressman in the late 1820s. Like most stories of that vintage, some will argue that the story is an accurate rendition while others may say it is apocryphal. The moral of the story, however, is incontestable.

Davy Crockett only served two terms in Congress, but on one day in Congress he was confronted with a bill to give money to the widow of a military officer. Davy Crockett arose and gave this speech.

Mr. Speaker—I have as much respect for the memory of the deceased, and as much sympathy for the sufferings of the living, if suffering there be, as any man in this House, but we must not permit our respect for the dead or our sympathy for a part of the living to lead us into an act of injustice to the balance of the living.

We have the right, as individuals, to give away as much of our own money as we please in charity; but as members of Congress we have no right so to appropriate a dollar of the public money.

Davy Crockett continued:

I am the poorest man on this floor. I cannot vote for this bill, but I will give one week's pay—

I will give my check for 1 week, and if every member of Congress were to do this, it will amount to more than this bill asks for.

When Crockett finished, there was silence, and, remarkably, the bill failed. When later asked for an explanation, Davy Crockett explained.

He said:

Several years ago I was one evening standing on the steps of the Capitol with some other members of Congress, when [we saw] a great light over in Georgetown. It was evidently a large fire. We jumped into a hack and drove over as fast as we could. In spite of all that could be done, many houses were burned and many families made homeless, and, besides, some of them had lost all but the clothes they had on. The weather was very cold, and when I saw so many women and children suffering, I felt that something

ought to be done for them. The next morning a bill was introduced appropriating \$20,000 for their relief. We put aside all other business and rushed it through as soon as it could be done.

Later in the year, when Davy Crockett was back in Tennessee, he ran into a constituent by the name of Horacio Bunce. Crockett asked him for his vote, and Horacio Bunce responded thusly. He said:

You had better not waste your time or mine. I shall not vote for you again.

Your vote last winter shows that either you have not the capacity to understand the Constitution or that you are wanting in the honesty and firmness to be guided by it because the Constitution, to be worth anything, must be held sacred and rigidly observed in all its provisions. The man who wields power and misinterprets the Constitution is more dangerous the more honest he is.

Horacio Bunce continued. He said:

No, Colonel, there's no mistake.

The newspapers say that last winter you voted for this bill to give \$20,000 to some who suffered from a fire in Georgetown. Is that true?

Congressman Crockett answered him:

Well, my friend; I may as well own up. You have got me there. But certainly nobody will complain that a great and rich country like ours should give the insignificant sum of \$20,000 to relieve its suffering women and children.

Horacio Bunce replied to Congressman Crockett. He said:

The power of collecting and disbursing money at pleasure is the most dangerous power that can be intrusted to man. . . . [W]hile you are contributing to relieve one, you are drawing it from thousands who are even worse off than he. If you had the right to give anything, the amount was simply a matter of discretion with you, and you had as much right to give \$20,000,000 as \$20,000. If you have the right to give to one, you have the right to give to all; and, as the Constitution neither defines charity nor stipulates the amount, you are at liberty to give to any and everything which you may believe, or profess to believe, is a charity, and to any amount you may think proper.

No, Colonel [Crockett], Congress has no right to give charity. Individual members may give as much of their own money as they please, but they have no right to touch a dollar of the public money for that purpose. If twice as many houses had been burned in this county [in Tennessee] as in Georgetown, neither you nor any other member of Congress would have thought of appropriating a dollar for our relief.

Bunce informed Crockett that if each Congressman had shown their sympathy for the fire victims by giving 1 week's pay, it would have nearly covered the cost, but it was easier simply to give other people's money.

Bunce continued:

The people about Washington, no doubt, applauded you for relieving them from the necessity of giving by giving what was not yours to give. The people have delegated to Congress, by the Constitution, the power to do certain things. To do these, it is authorized to collect and pay moneys, and for nothing else. Everything beyond this is usurpation, and a violation of the Constitution.

"So you see, Colonel, you have violated the Constitution in what I consider a vital point. It is a precedent fraught with danger to the

country, for when Congress once begins to stretch its power beyond the limits of the Constitution, there is no limit to it, and no security for the people."

Today, we are faced with a vastly greater sum of money than \$20,000. We are faced with \$40 billion to be gifted to Ukraine—a noble cause, no doubt; a cause for which I have great sympathy and support but a cause for which the Constitution does not sanction or approve of.

Now, we could ask, as Davy Crockett did, if each Member of the Senate would like to contribute individually to Ukraine, but, of course, that would simply serve to demonstrate the enormity of the gift. To come up with \$40 billion, each Senator would need to give \$400 million—not a likely scenario. It is much easier to spend such exorbitant amounts if you are spending someone else's money.

But even if the Senators won't agree to contribute their own money, surely we are a rich country and can afford it. Well, not exactly. The U.S. debt now approaches \$30 trillion. In the past 2 years alone, we have added nearly \$6 trillion in new debt. Inflation roars throughout the land. Grocery bills are punishing the working class and poor, and gas prices exceed \$5. Even before the pandemic bailouts, our country was running a trillion-dollar annual deficit just to pay for its routine commitments.

Putting aside the constitutionality of the \$40 billion to Ukraine, isn't there a more fiscally responsible way this could be done? What about taking the \$40 billion from elsewhere in the budget?

The United States spends more on our military than the next eight countries combined. Couldn't Congress simply shift over the \$40 billion and not add to the debt? If the defense of Ukraine is really in our national security interests, shouldn't the gift come from our military budget?

What about cutting wasteful spending? My office catalogued over \$50 billion in waste. I don't know about you, but couldn't we cut programs like the million-dollar study to see if taking selfies of yourself while smiling and then looking at these selfies later on—if that makes you feel good? Couldn't we cut the budget of the National Science Foundation that spends billions of dollars studying such burning questions as "Do Panamanian city frogs have a different mating call than country frogs?" Couldn't we maybe cut the \$2 million the NIH spent studying cafeterias to see, if someone in front of you sneezes on the food, whether you are more or less likely to eat that food? Couldn't we maybe cut the money spent on Japanese quail, studying whether or not they are more sexually promiscuous or not when you give them cocaine?

If we are not willing to cut the budget at all, couldn't we ask the American people to step up and pay a war tax? If this is really for our national security,

it should be very popular with the people. Why don't we offer to tax them in exchange for this?

Guess what. The American people don't want to cut spending anywhere in the budget—at least their representatives don't. They don't want to pay any taxes for this. They just say "Put it on my tab." But we have been doing that for decades, and that is why we have a \$30 trillion debt, and that is why we have roaring inflation.

If you want to pay for this with a tax, you could triple the gas tax. I am guessing that is going to be really popular and people really want to send this money so badly that they would be willing to triple the gas tax. If we were honest, that is what the people who are for this would propose. That would guarantee \$5 gas for the foreseeable future.

Alternatively, Congress could raise the income tax about \$500 for every American taxpayer. I am sure that would be popular. And for the people who think it is a great idea to send \$40 billion overseas, why don't they just be honest with people and tax them? Here is your bill, Mr. and Mrs. America, \$500 a taxpayer. Then it would be paid for. No, it is like everything else: Put it on our tab. Well, Uncle Sam's tab is full. It is complete.

To be clear, I am not for raising taxes to finance Ukraine's defense, but it is irresponsible to simply borrow more money. To borrow the money from China simply to send it to Ukraine makes no sense and makes us weaker, not stronger.

But let's be honest—most of Congress doesn't seem to care about the debt, doesn't seem to care how much money we shovel out the door and out of the country. Why? Because it is not their money. Every day, Milton Friedman's statement has proven correct—that nobody spends somebody else's money as wisely as their own.

I doubt the big spenders in Congress will ever consider spending any of their own money. But Americans across the land should sit up and notice and attach blame to these profligate spenders.

In the past 3 months, bipartisan majorities, Republicans and Democrats, have added over \$100 billion to the debt. Now these same big spenders are proposing another \$50 billion next week to bail out restaurants—restaurants that have been primarily injured by overzealous Democratic Governors and their edicts.

There are ramifications to this mountain of debt. Make no mistake, inflation is here, and it is rip-roaring and on the rise. Just as aiding the victims of fire in Georgetown during the days of Davy Crockett ignored the misfortune of the suffering people in lands too distant from Washington to be noticed, so, too, does today's deficit spending to be sent overseas ignore the pain and suffering and the inflation that is caused by that debt on everyday American families.

Inflation is simply an increase in the money supply. It comes from the Federal Reserve buying U.S. debt. M2 is a measure of the money supply. For the last 3 years, it has been going up at about a 15-percent rate. So we shouldn't really be surprised that there is inflation because inflation is an increase in the money supply. In January of last year, the annualized rate of the M2 expansion, the monetary expansion, was 27 percent.

No one should be shocked we have inflation. We have rising prices in the grocery store. We have rising prices at the pump because we borrowed too much money. We went heavily in debt, and the Federal Reserve is buying the debt. All this so-called free money floods the market and chases prices higher. Adding to our debt will only make the problem worse.

Yes, our national security is threatened—not by Russia's war on Ukraine but by Congress's war on the American taxpayer. The vast majority of Americans sympathize with Ukraine and want them to repel the Russian invaders. But if Congress were honest, they would take the money from elsewhere in the budget or ask Americans to pay higher taxes or, Heaven forbid, loan the money to Ukraine instead of giving it to Ukraine. But Congress will do what Congress does best: spend other people's money. I, for one, will not. I will vote no. Somehow, somewhere, a voice of fiscal sanity must remain vigilant, must remain stalwart and steady in a sea of fiscal madness.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

INFLATION

Mr. REED. Madam President, soaring fuel prices are impacting every corner of the globe and hitting the pocketbooks of American families and businesses. Today, a gallon of gas costs \$4.52—nearly \$1.50 more than a year ago. From food to clothing to rent, growing transportation expenses are pushing already rising prices even higher.

Yet, while the American people are taking a hit, while the local mom-and-pop stores pay more for energy and goods, big oil companies are announcing giant profits. They have hit the jackpot.

Over the first 3 months of the year, ExxonMobil reported \$5.5 billion in profits, Chevron recorded \$6.3 billion, and Shell raked in \$9.1 billion—its largest quarterly profit ever. In just 3 months, these three companies made nearly \$21 billion in profits.

Now, robust profits are usually a signal for companies to invest in capital and labor and build the foundation for future growth, but Big Oil has different priorities. Rather than increasing business investment or production, these companies have almost uniformly pumped profits directly to their executives and wealthy shareholders.

In February, even before the Russian invasion of Ukraine sent gas prices skyrocketing, the Financial Times re-

ported that seven of the largest oil companies—including Exxon, Chevron, BP, and Shell—were expected to return \$38 billion to shareholders through buybacks this year, plus another \$50 billion in dividends. Big Oil hasn't hidden its strategy: Hold back production, and rake in the profits.

In a March 2022 survey, the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas asked oil executives for the primary reason that publicly traded oil companies were restraining production despite high oil prices. The No. 1 answer they gave, reflecting the view of nearly 60 percent of those surveyed, was that it was "investor pressure to maintain capital discipline." To put it another way, they were saying that they don't want to produce more oil because more production will hasten the end of high oil prices and exorbitant investor profits.

Some oil company executives have been even clearer. Just last month, Chevron's chief financial officer confirmed that the company's top priority is its dividends, not investing in its business, and BP's CFO made similar comments during his company's first quarter earnings call—so much for BP's advertising campaign that it is investing in green energy.

Instead of resuming the production they cut in 2020, oil companies have kept output constrained, turning a 50-percent increase in prices at the pump over the past year into record-setting profits.

Make no mistake, our domestic producers have the capacity to produce more. Indeed, domestic crude oil output is below 2019 levels—that is right, domestic crude oil output is below 2019 levels—and over 12 million acres of leased Federal lands remain untapped.

My Republican colleagues are quick to try to weakly blame President Biden and "regulation" for lagging production, but that is not what the oil executives say. Look back at that Dallas Fed survey I mentioned earlier. Only 6 percent of the oil executives surveyed said that "government regulation" was the reason they weren't producing more. Sixty percent said it was higher profits. Six percent said it was regulation.

Now, I understand private companies are going to pursue high profits. That is business, that is free enterprise, and that is a competitive market. But when Putin and OPEC have outsized influence on the market, can we really call it a competitive market?

Look, the major oil companies can't control what Putin or OPEC does, but there is no doubt that Putin's war is taking their profits into the stratosphere.

And oil companies clearly think this is a great time for more dividends and more buybacks, not more production, lower prices, and giving the American people a break. In fact, just last month, Exxon announced it would triple its stock buybacks this year and next to \$30 billion. Thirty billion dollars is an astonishing number.

One of the things about buybacks is that they essentially raise the price of the company's stock. If you are an executive whose major compensation is stock options, you are giving yourself a huge raise, and that is part of this too. It is self-aggrandizement. It is something that does not square, I think, with the feelings of the American people and also the needs of the American people.

It is clear that the oil companies are not interested in helping Americans on their own, so the Federal Government needs to step in. We need responsible solutions that bring down prices and help families pay for the basics.

We must use every tool at our disposal. I fully support the President's pledge to release a million barrels of oil per day from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to help stabilize volatile prices. One can imagine the price at the pump if the President was not doing this. It would be even further in excess of what is, I think, appropriate.

I have introduced the Food and Fuel Family Savings Act, which would provide most households with \$600 per person, specifically to cover higher gas and grocery costs this year. My bill would be fully paid for, targeted to those families making under \$80,000, and would also ease medium- and long-term inflation by crafting a fairer tax code. Instead of waiting for inflation to disappear, it would provide immediate and real help to Americans.

I have also joined my colleague Senator WHITEHOUSE in introducing legislation to return some of those windfall profits that oil companies are handing out as dividends and buybacks back to consumers.

These are important short-term efforts that will help Americans struggling with higher costs. But to truly lower costs in the long term, we must make the transition to clean energy and break our reliance on Big Oil and hostile foreign actors. I am proud that in Rhode Island, we are leading the way on offshore wind, a good renewable resource that when deployed will lower costs for consumers.

The bipartisan infrastructure law is also making key investments to advance this transition, including over \$60 billion primarily for new major clean energy demonstration and deployment programs.

The President has been calling for additional funding to enable this clean energy future. We need a package that includes tax credits and grants that would make clean energy, clean vehicles, and other clean technologies more affordable and competitive.

If we do these things, we will make ourselves less vulnerable to the whims of oil companies and cartels that depend on Americans paying more than they should. We will make our world cleaner, lower costs, and finally achieve the energy independence that we have wanted all along.

One of the many lessons of the past 2 years is that we cannot rely on oil for

plentiful, affordable energy. It is clear that allowing our energy needs to be held hostage by leaders like Vladimir Putin and organizations like OPEC is dangerous, but placing our faith in Big Oil is equally foolhardy given their preoccupation with profits over people.

As we battle inflation, it is the American people, not executives and wealthy shareholders, who should be the focal point of our energy and economic policy.

I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting policies that will help families now and in the future.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The majority leader is recognized.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK, SHOOTING

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, it has been a sorrowful, painful few days for the people of Buffalo, NY. Earlier today, I joined with President Biden, the First Lady, Governor Hochul, Senator GILLIBRAND, Buffalo's Mayor Brown, Attorney General Tish James, and other local officials to meet with families of those killed on Saturday, to visit the Tops supermarket where the shooting happened and to grieve with the community that has been ripped apart by unspeakable violence.

There is no single word to encapsulate what it was like to visit the Tops supermarket, to lay down flowers in honor of the dead, and to meet the families whose lives have been forever—forever—torn apart.

It was equal parts sorrow for the innocent victims we have lost. It was grief for the families who must carry on. Today, I met a young boy, only 3 years old, who lost his dad on Saturday because his dad was at the store buying his kid a birthday cake, just heart-breaking.

It was also with anger that somebody could act with such horrible evil. And yet, despite all that, it was hope. Hope that somehow, some way, this beloved community will find the will and the grace and the courage to cohere. I know, I know in my heart of hearts, that they will.

To the people in Buffalo I met today, I say this: All of New York and all of America stands with you in this hour of deep darkness. We love you; we hold you in our hearts; and we pray for each and every one of you. We will be with you in spirit at every prayer service and every march and in every moment of silence.

Today, we are all Buffalonians. I just don't know what could possess someone to bring violence to a place like the East Side. I just don't. But what we do know is that in each passing day,

new and frightening details emerge about the lengths to which the shooter planned his attack. We know that the shooter chose Tops supermarket in order to target as many Black Americans as possible.

It is a supermarket I know well. I helped bring it to the East Side decades ago because they were a food desert and needed a supermarket, and I persuaded the owners of Tops to open one. And as the years grew, that supermarket became not just a supermarket but a community convening place. And when this awful man went to Tops to do his terrible shooting, it was like putting a dagger in the heart of the community because the supermarket had really been much more than a supermarket.

And we know through online posts that the terrorist—that is what he could be called—likely visited the Tops market months ago in a reconnaissance mission to map out the store, to observe the security guards, and even to find a parking spot. We know all that.

We know that had he gotten away, he intended to carry out more shootings at another store.

And one other thing we know, we know that his reprehensible views—his racist, White supremacist views—belong to an extreme ideology of hate that is increasingly finding home in the American mainstream.

In Buffalo, the President was right to strongly condemn these views with the whole Nation watching. All elected officials—all elected officials—should do the same.

The “great replacement” or “replacement theory” used to be something that was found only in the darkest corners of deranged minds and in the deepest trenches of the internet. But today, sadly, indisputably, you don't need to go online anymore to find White “replacement theory” rhetoric. You can find it on cable TV from the comfort of your own couch.

And perhaps no network has had more impact in propagating and normalizing the rhetoric of “replacement theory” than FOX News.

To follow up from my remarks yesterday, this morning I sent a letter to Rupert Murdoch, to FOX News executives, and to Tucker Carlson, imploring the network and Mr. Carlson to cease their amplification of “replacement theory” on their network.

According to one study, Mr. Carlson has used rhetoric echoing “replacement theory” on at least 400 episodes of his show—400 episodes—which has an average nightly audience of 3 million people.

It is dangerous and un-American for one of the biggest news networks in the world to amplify conspiracy theories that are eerily similar to those cited by the Buffalo shooter.

And to those who think this is an exaggeration, to those who refuse to acknowledge that fringe White supremacist views are now increasingly out in

the open, I would simply ask them: Where were you on the night that thousands of White supremacists marched openly on the streets of Charlottesville, bearing torches and chanting, “You will not replace us”? That is what they said, “You will not replace us.”

Where were you when thousands of insurrectionists stormed into the Halls of this Capitol, waving Confederate flags and donning sweatshirts about the Holocaust?

Where have you been during any Trump rally, where the Republican standard-bearer goes on and on about undocumented immigrants stealing the 2020 election—a message parroted by countless MAGA Republican candidates across the country.

And where were you when White supremacists shot up a Walmart in El Paso, a synagogue in Pittsburgh, spas in Atlanta and a Black church in Charleston—or at a grocery store in Buffalo, NY?

It would be the easiest thing in the world to denounce something as evil and vile and un-American as “replacement theory.”

To its credit, this week, the Wall Street Journal editorial board acknowledged that “politicians and media figures have an obligation to condemn . . . such conspiratorial notions as ‘white replacement theory.’”

But while that is necessary, it is hardly sufficient, and too many MAGA Republicans refuse to do even just that.

And last night, Tucker Carlson did not do that either. He deflected and refused to acknowledge that a clear connection exists between the messages on his shows and some of the views championed by these mass shooters.

He dismissed the shooter's 180-page rant as the product of a “diseased and disorganized mind,” while omitting that the shooter's mind was diseased and warped precisely—precisely—by online conspiracy theories that are echoed regularly on his show.

The plain fact is that the shooter responsible for the violent murder of 10 innocent lives espoused the same false and racist conspiracy theories that Tucker Carlson has pushed to his audience 400 times and which far too many MAGA Republicans, including former President Trump, are happy to amplify.

Tucker Carlson and, indeed, all voices of influence in this country should come out and not just condemn racial violence, not just condemn racial theory but refuse to give these false and racist conspiracy theories a platform.

Let me say it again: Anchors like Tucker Carlson, and, in fact, all MAGA Republicans and all voices of influence across the political spectrum, should not just condemn racial violence, not just denounce White supremacist views like “replacement theory” but further refuse to give these false and racist conspiracy theories a platform whatsoever.

It is horrific to see that most on the hard right haven't done that to date.

Until we unite to stomp views like "replacement theory" out of existence, until we band together to call these vile conspiracy theories for what they are—White supremacist propaganda—we cannot find closure to the attacks like the one we saw this weekend in Buffalo, NY.

And communities across the country, especially communities of color, will continue to live in fear that at any moment they may be targeted by violence just because of who they are.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SOUTH DAKOTA STORMS

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, before I begin, I want to mention the severe storms that hit eastern South Dakota last Thursday.

I visited Castlewood on Saturday, which is among the communities that was hardest hit, to get a look at the damage, and it is extensive. Homes and a school have been damaged, destroyed. Many of our farmers were hit hard and lost critical equipment and buildings.

I just want our thoughts and prayers to go out to those South Dakotans who were affected and, in particular, the family and friends of the two women who were killed in the storm.

My office will be doing everything possible to help those affected get the assistance that they need to recover.

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

Madam President, this week is National Police Week—a time set aside to honor the service of our Nation's law enforcement officers and pay tribute to those who have made the ultimate sacrifice in the line of duty.

While there are a number of tough jobs out there, being a law enforcement officer is in a different league. I can think of only one other career path where willingness to lay down your life for your fellow citizens is part of the job description.

Law enforcement officers don't know what they will face when they get up every day. They don't know what they face when they respond to a call, but they go out anyway. We call, and they come, day or night, no matter the danger.

In addition to the physical dangers that they face, police officers also bear a heavy mental burden. Most of us don't have to confront evil in our lives every day, thanks in large part to the sacrifices of our Nation's law enforcement officers. But police officers have to get up close and personal with evil on a daily basis. They get a front-row seat when it comes to seeing fallen humanity, and they pay a price.

Being a police officer has always been a tough job, but over the past couple of years, it has gotten even harder. The "defund the police" movement and the anti-law enforcement sentiment have taken a tremendous toll on police departments and police officers.

Morale has sunk, which has resulted in increased resignations and retirements. Police departments are understaffed, which has stretched officers to the limit and limited their ability to respond to crimes. And, unsurprisingly, police departments are struggling to recruit officers.

Being a police officer is a difficult enough job as it is. It is not surprising that people would be reluctant to go into this field, knowing that the reward for their sacrifice will be constant criticism and vilification.

"Defund the police" rhetoric has also put officers in increased danger. I find it hard to believe that the 59-percent increase in murders of police officers in 2021 had nothing to do with the fanning of anti-police sentiment.

And "defund the police" rhetoric and soft-on-crime policies associated with it are taking a toll on public safety and contributing to the surge in violent crime that we have been seeing.

The "defund the police" movement is a movement that should have never gotten off the ground. It is based on a lie that America's law enforcement officers are evil and racist.

It is also based on the absurd premise that society can exist without the police or that police officers can be replaced by social workers and psychologists.

There may well be individuals who fall into a life of crime as a result of tough circumstances, but there are also a lot of criminals who choose evil deliberately, not because of a difficult past but simply for their own personal gain, whether that looks like money or power or revenge or violence.

And as long as we live in a world where people deliberately choose evil, we are going to need men and women who are willing to step up and confront that evil and do their best to ensure that the perpetrators face justice.

When the "defund the police" movement arose 2 years ago, the Democratic Party should have stepped up and denounced it. Instead, they equivocated, and some Democrats openly embraced "defund the police" rhetoric.

Now the President and other Democrats, perhaps motivated by poll numbers showing that Americans are seriously concerned about crime, are trying to distance themselves from anti-law enforcement rhetoric. But it is pretty difficult to take the President seriously on this when he has filled key administration posts with individuals who have spoken supportively about "defund the police" efforts.

Even the Vice President is on the record praising efforts to divert money from police departments.

"Defund the police" rhetoric needs to disappear from our public discourse.

We need to be making it clear as a society that policing is an essential job and that police officers perform an essential public service.

I am proud to support legislation like the Back the Blue Act, which would increase penalties for deliberately targeting a law enforcement officer and give officers new tools to protect themselves.

Police officers face the possibility of serious injury or death on a daily basis. The least we can do is to make sure that we are doing everything we can to discourage attacks on our law enforcement officers.

In addition to supporting legislation like the Back the Blue Act and the Protect and Serve Act, I will continue to urge the President to take action to secure the border.

Border security is not just something that affects border communities. Lax border security has consequences for the entire country. South Dakota law enforcement leaders and officials tell me that they are seizing drugs that they can trace directly back to the cartels that smuggle these drugs across the border.

We currently have a very serious fentanyl problem in this country. In fact, right now, fentanyl overdose is the leading cause of death for U.S. adults between the ages of 18 and 45.

And where is all this fentanyl coming from?

Mostly, it is being trafficked across our southern border. And there is no question that the worse the situation at the border gets, the easier it is for drug smugglers to evade detection and capture, which means more drugs flowing into our country and more of our law enforcement officers having to deal with the consequences.

In my job, I have the privilege of interacting with law enforcement regularly, whether it is members of the Capitol Police who protect Congress or local law enforcement in my home State of South Dakota. As a Senator, I have been in more than one situation where I have gotten to see up close what happens when danger threatens and law enforcement officers step into the breach to protect those in peril.

I am more grateful than I can say for all the men and women in South Dakota, in Washington, DC, and around the country who have made the choice to serve.

I am also tremendously grateful for their families. It is no small thing to say goodbye to a husband or wife or a mom or dad every morning knowing that there is a chance that he or she may not come home that night. No mention of the sacrifices made by our law enforcement officers would be complete without mentioning the sacrifices made by their families.

The mission statement of the police department in Rapid City, SD, is "Community First, Service Above Self, Integrity-Driven. One Interaction at a Time." Well, that definitely describes our Rapid City officers, and it is a pretty good description, I might add, of law

enforcement officers across South Dakota and around the country—community first, service above self. We are lucky to have men and women around the country who put their communities first and choose service above self, and I pray that we will always remember that.

Again, this Police Week and every week, I want to express my deep gratitude to the men and women of our Nation's law enforcement community.

Thank you. Thank you for putting your lives on the line every day to keep our homes, our families, and our communities safe. Thank you for your sacrifice, and may God bless you all.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for up to 15 minutes prior to the scheduled vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NATO

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, well, as has since been reported in the news despite our efforts to keep word of our travel somewhat under wraps before it was accomplished, this last weekend, Senators COLLINS, BARRASSO, and I had the honor of traveling to Ukraine with Senator MCCONNELL on a trip where we visited not only President Zelenskyy in the Presidential palace but also visited two of what we hope will be the next members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, namely, Sweden and Finland.

As we all know, it has been nearly 3 months now since Russia invaded Ukraine. There is no telling what President Putin expected. Perhaps he expected to be able to occupy Ukraine without firing a shot. But the fact is that the Ukrainians' spirit and will to defend their country remain unbroken and undaunted, and Putin's plans have failed and failed miserably.

We saw this firsthand when we had a chance to visit Kyiv this weekend. Before the invasion, Kyiv was a cultural, religious, and economic hub for the great country of Ukraine. Despite being damaged by Russia's failed attempt to seize the city and occupy Ukraine, Kyiv still embodies the Ukrainian will to survive against all odds.

When we were there, we met, of course, with President Zelenskyy and his advisers. They have done what I think we all hope we would do in the face of an unprovoked invasion, and that is to remain steadfast in dedication to your people and your country.

President Zelenskyy's leadership has inspired free nations and free people around the world. His unwavering commitment to Ukraine and its sovereignty has helped rally the rest of the freedom-loving world to come to the aid of Ukraine in a number of different ways. President Zelenskyy, of course, is a product of Ukrainian culture that values strength, resilience, a

love of homeland, and we know that the people of Ukraine are the same and certainly no different.

The Ukrainian people are determined not just to defend their country but to win in this fight against Russia, and that is what they have been doing. What they have asked of us is to give them the tools they need to fight their own fight.

Since the earliest days of this invasion, the United States has provided billions of dollars in military and humanitarian assistance, and we continue looking to President Zelenskyy so we can understand what more is needed.

This is not only a security crisis, this is a humanitarian crisis as well since Ukraine is known generally as the bread basket of Europe. He and his advisers warned us about the possibility of global food shortages caused by a Russian blockade of Ukrainian ports. This will lead to widespread famine not just in Europe but throughout Africa and spread the pain far afield from Europe.

When it comes to military aid, President Zelenskyy emphasized a message he has consistently shared with us: We need more, and we need it faster—more Stingers, more Javelins, more air defenses, more lethal aid.

Last week, President Biden signed a bill that I introduced along with Senators WICKER, CARDIN, and SHAHEEN, which was called the Ukraine Democracy Lend-Lease Act.

This legislation is rooted in the same lend-lease legislation that President Roosevelt signed into law in 1941 which allowed the United States to supply Great Britain and other allies with military equipment. At that time, President Roosevelt vowed to transform the United States into what he called the "arsenal of democracy," and the Lend-Lease Act helped accomplish that.

This legislation, the Ukrainian Democracy Lend-Lease Act, which has now been signed into law by President Biden, cuts redtape so we can quickly give Ukraine what it needs to win the war against Russia.

During our visit, President Zelenskyy shared with us the importance of this historic lend-lease program. We also discussed our commitment to helping Ukraine until they are victorious and encourage our allies and partners around the world to work with us—to continue to work with us to make sure that Ukraine has what it needs to defend itself.

Of course, we are now, as I said, just shy of 3 months into this war, and we know that we will be called upon to do more, but we all have a part to play in ensuring that Putin ultimately abandons as futile this mission to recreate the Soviet Union.

This week, as we know, the Senate will consider a supplemental funding bill to provide Ukraine with even more security and humanitarian assistance. I know there are some who disagree with more funding for Ukraine. To

them I would say, this funding, this support, this military and humanitarian support is not strictly an act of altruism on our part. We are doing this also because allowing Ukraine to defend itself is in our best interest. We can't kid ourselves by thinking that Putin would simply end with his brutal conquest of Ukraine or if he did, that he wouldn't start it up again in the near future. If Putin took Ukraine or a sizable portion of its geography, this would be just the next domino to fall in Putin's mad drive to try to cobble together whatever he can of the old Russian Empire, which would have extreme consequences for America and the rest of the world.

Even though Ukraine is not a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the outcome of this war will without a doubt have an impact on the United States and our NATO allies. An invasion of a NATO country would trigger article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance, which would require us to come to the aid and defense of a fellow member of that alliance.

Already Putin has made threats against Moldova, Romania, and now Sweden and Finland. His actions are an attack on the entire West and threaten peace and security around the world. It is literally a threat on the idea of freedom itself. Today, the frontline is Ukraine. Where that frontline will shift tomorrow is largely up to us and the Ukrainians.

Peace on the European continent is a peace fought for and won by the sacrifices of many who came before us. Obviously, we have experienced an unprecedented period of peace and prosperity around the world following the Second World War. Having experienced two world wars on the same continent over a period of 40 or 50 years, anybody in their right mind would look for ways to try to resist and reduce the likelihood of another war in Europe during our lifetime.

It was because of the sacrifices of our parents and grandparents that we have had this, what Bob Gates, the former Secretary of Defense, has called a holiday from history. Most of us have grown up knowing nothing but the peace and prosperity bought with the contributions and sacrifices of our parents and grandparents. But we now have our own responsibility, not only to our communities, to our families, and to our Nation to act in the face of this aggression, we have to contribute our part to the preservation of freedom and democracy around the world by helping Ukraine defend its freedom and its democracy.

Of course our support for Ukraine has costs, but every position will entail a cost. Of course, in this situation, the cost of the United States doing nothing, of simply turning over this democracy and our security and our economy to Putin, well, that is greater than any cost that could come by a supplemental appropriation that the U.S. Congress might make to assist

Ukraine. We know that world wars have been started by lesser action, and we must do everything we can to prevent this contagion from spreading beyond its current boundaries.

So what is at stake here is greater than the future of any one nation. The security of Europe is in question. The reach of Russia's aspirations to reestablish its former empire are as well. And we know that there are global repercussions however we choose to respond.

Of course, other adversaries of the United States are watching to see what we do. China, Iran, and North Korea are looking for any sign of weakness that would permit them to take advantage of that weakness to do something similar to what Putin is doing. We cannot show these authoritarian governments or their leaders any weakness that might encourage them to replicate Putin's unprovoked aggression.

While abroad, as I said, we visited with the leadership of Finland and Sweden at a pivotal and historic time for them. Both countries have historically been nonaligned with any warring power, but they realize the imminent threat of this invasion of Ukraine, what that means to them and their safety and their security. Both countries are now in the process of applying for membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and I am pleased to see that they will move forward with that decision and are as I speak.

Adding them to this alliance which has produced the longest unbroken period of peace and security of any treaty that the United States has been a part of, their participation will give the United States crucial partners in Scandinavia and in the High North and in the Arctic region, and it will nearly double the land border Russia shares with NATO countries.

You know, it is ironic that Putin said that one reason he invaded Ukraine is he did not want Ukraine to become part of NATO. He didn't want NATO on his border. Well, thanks to his missteps and miscalculation, now he will find Finland, with an 830-mile border, a member of NATO and on the Russian border—exactly what he said he hoped to avoid.

Now, I applaud the parliaments of both Sweden and Finland for breaking with their longstanding provisions of neutrality in order to serve the best interests of their people and to contribute to the collective security of Europe. Sweden and Finland will be much safer thanks to this bold decision by their governments, and they will certainly add value to NATO and enhance the deterrence of this collective defense agreement known as the North Atlantic Treaty alliance.

During our meetings, I told our colleagues, our parliamentarians from Sweden and Finland, that I backed their accessions unequivocally. Both of these countries have seen and acted on a major lesson from Putin's invasion of Ukraine: Putin does not honor inter-

nationally agreed-upon borders no matter what the cost. Sweden and Finland both have robust, well-resourced militaries, and I look forward as one Senator to welcoming them into NATO, and I hope all of our colleagues will agree with that when the time comes.

I am grateful to Leader MCCONNELL for putting together this past weekend's trip. I found it enormously educational, and I think it sent a great message, not only to President Zelenskyy and the Ukrainian people that we will continue to support them, whether it is with lethal aid or humanitarian assistance, but, likewise, I think it sent a message to our impending additions to NATO—Sweden and Finland—that we will support their addition to NATO when the time comes here in the U.S. Senate.

Lastly, I want to share a message from Ukraine. President Zelenskyy asked us, as Representatives of our various States and the American people, to convey to the American people his personal thanks and gratitude for supporting them during this existential fight with Russia. We, in turn, thanked President Zelenskyy for showing the world what one country and what one inspired leader can do to rally the cause of freedom and democracy and nonaggression around the world.

President Zelenskyy and the Ukrainians have changed the course of history for the better, and we unequivocally are with the Ukrainian people in their fight to remain a sovereign democracy.

I yield the floor.

VOTE ON MOTION TO PROCEED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURPHY). Under the previous order, all post-cloture time has expired.

The question is on agreeing to the motion to proceed.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) is necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 88, nays 11, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 178 Leg.]

YEAS—88

Baldwin	Cruz	Kennedy
Barrasso	Daines	King
Bennet	Duckworth	Klobuchar
Blumenthal	Durbin	Lankford
Blunt	Ernst	Leahy
Booker	Feinstein	Lujan
Brown	Fischer	Manchin
Burr	Gillibrand	Markey
Cantwell	Graham	McConnell
Capito	Grassley	Menendez
Cardin	Hassan	Merkley
Carper	Heinrich	Moran
Casey	Hickenlooper	Murkowski
Cassidy	Hirono	Murphy
Collins	Hoeven	Murray
Coons	Hyde-Smith	Ossoff
Cornyn	Inhofe	Padilla
Cortez Masto	Johnson	Peters
Cotton	Kaine	Portman
Cramer	Kelly	Reed

Risch	Scott (SC)	Toomey
Romney	Shaheen	Warner
Rosen	Shelby	Warnock
Rounds	Sinema	Warren
Rubio	Smith	Whitehouse
Sanders	Stabenow	Wicker
Sasse	Sullivan	Wyden
Schatz	Tester	Young
Schumer	Thune	
Scott (FL)	Tillis	

NAYS—11

Blackburn	Hagerty	Marshall
Boozman	Hawley	Paul
Braun	Lee	Tuberville
Crapo	Lummis	

NOT VOTING—1

Van Hollen

The motion was agreed to.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 798, Jennifer Louise Rochon, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York.

Charles E. Schumer, Cory A. Booker, Tammy Baldwin, Patrick J. Leahy, Patty Murray, Tina Smith, Sheldon Whitehouse, John W. Hickenlooper, Gary C. Peters, Benjamin L. Cardin, Jeanne Shaheen, Jon Tester, Richard J. Durbin, Catherine Cortez Masto, Mazie Hirono, Amy Klobuchar, Maria Cantwell.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Jennifer Louise Rochon, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Nevada (Mr. ROSEN) and the Senator from Maryland (Ms. VAN HOLLEN) are necessarily absent.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 51, nays 47, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 179 Leg.]

YEAS—51

Baldwin	Graham	Murphy
Bennet	Hassan	Murray
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Ossoff
Booker	Hickenlooper	Padilla
Brown	Hirono	Peters
Cantwell	Kaine	Reed
Cardin	Kelly	Sanders
Carper	King	Schatz
Casey	Klobuchar	Schumer
Collins	Leahy	Shaheen
Coons	Lujan	Sinema
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Smith
Duckworth	Markey	Stabenow
Durbin	Menendez	
Feinstein	Merkley	
Gillibrand	Murkowski	

Tester	Warnock	Whitehouse
Warner	Warren	Wyden

NAYS—47

Barrasso	Grassley	Risch
Blackburn	Hagerty	Romney
Blunt	Hawley	Rounds
Boozman	Hoeben	Rubio
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Burr	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Capito	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Kennedy	Shelby
Cornyn	Lankford	Sullivan
Cotton	Lee	Thune
Cramer	Lummis	Tillis
Crapo	Marshall	Toomey
Cruz	McConnell	Tuberville
Daines	Moran	Wicker
Ernst	Paul	Young
Fischer	Portman	

NOT VOTING—2

Rosen	Van Hollen
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The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MARKEY). On this vote, the yeas are 51, the nays are 47.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Jennifer Louise Rochon, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 802, Trina L. Thompson, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of California.

Charles E. Schumer, Cory A. Booker, Tammy Baldwin, Patrick J. Leahy, Patty Murray, Tina Smith, Sheldon Whitehouse, John W. Hickenlooper, Gary C. Peters, Benjamin L. Cardin, Jeanne Shaheen, Jon Tester, Richard J. Durbin, Catherine Cortez Masto, Mazie K. Hirono, Amy Klobuchar, Maria Cantwell.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Trina L. Thompson, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of California, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. SASSE).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 51, nays 46, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 180 Ex.]

YEAS—51

Baldwin	Hassan	Ossoff
Bennet	Heinrich	Padilla
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Peters
Booker	Hirono	Reed
Brown	Kaine	Sanders
Cantwell	Kelly	Schatz
Cardin	King	Schumer
Carper	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Casey	Leahy	Sinema
Collins	Lujan	Smith
Coons	Manchin	Stabenow
Cortez Masto	Markey	Tester
Duckworth	Menendez	Warner
Durbin	Merkley	Warnock
Feinstein	Murkowski	Warren
Gillibrand	Murphy	Whitehouse
Graham	Murray	Wyden

NAYS—46

Barrasso	Grassley	Risch
Blackburn	Hagerty	Romney
Blunt	Hawley	Rounds
Boozman	Hoeben	Rubio
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Burr	Inhofe	Scott (SC)
Capito	Johnson	Shelby
Cassidy	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cornyn	Lankford	Thune
Cotton	Lee	Tillis
Cramer	Lummis	Toomey
Crapo	Marshall	Tuberville
Cruz	McConnell	Wicker
Daines	Moran	Young
Ernst	Paul	
Fischer	Portman	

NOT VOTING—3

Rosen	Sasse	Van Hollen
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The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PETERS). On this vote, the yeas are 51, the nays are 46.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Trina L. Thompson, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of California.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 799, Sunshine Suzanne Sykes, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California.

Charles E. Schumer, Cory A. Booker, Tammy Baldwin, Patrick J. Leahy, Patty Murray, Tina Smith, Sheldon Whitehouse, John W. Hickenlooper, Gary C. Peters, Benjamin L. Cardin, Jeanne Shaheen, Jon Tester, Richard J. Durbin, Catherine Cortez Masto, Mazie K. Hirono, Amy Klobuchar, Maria Cantwell.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Sunshine Suzanne Sykes, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY) and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 51, nays 45, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 181 Ex.]

YEAS—51

Baldwin	Hassan	Ossoff
Bennet	Heinrich	Padilla
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Peters
Booker	Hirono	Reed
Brown	Kaine	Sanders
Cantwell	Kelly	Schatz
Cardin	King	Schumer
Carper	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Casey	Leahy	Sinema
Collins	Lujan	Smith
Coons	Manchin	Stabenow
Cortez Masto	Markey	Tester
Duckworth	Menendez	Warner
Durbin	Merkley	Warnock
Feinstein	Murkowski	Warren
Gillibrand	Murphy	Whitehouse
Graham	Murray	Wyden

NAYS—45

Barrasso	Fischer	Paul
Blackburn	Grassley	Portman
Blunt	Hagerty	Risch
Boozman	Hawley	Rounds
Braun	Hoeben	Rubio
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Kennedy	Shelby
Cotton	Lankford	Sullivan
Cramer	Lee	Thune
Crapo	Lummis	Tillis
Cruz	Marshall	Tuberville
Daines	McConnell	Wicker
Ernst	Moran	Young

NOT VOTING—4

Romney	Toomey
Rosen	Van Hollen

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. HASSAN). On this vote, the yeas are 51, the nays are 45.

The motion is agreed to.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

ADDITIONAL UKRAINE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume legislative session and proceed to the consideration of H.R. 7691, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 7691) making emergency supplemental appropriations for assistance for the situation in Ukraine for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on Calendar No. 368, H.R. 7691, a bill making emergency supplemental appropriations for assistance for the situation in Ukraine for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes.

Charles E. Schumer, Patrick J. Leahy, Richard Blumenthal, Mazie K. Hirono, Christopher Murphy, Tina Smith, Robert Menendez, Christopher A. Coons, Michael F. Bennet, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Benjamin L. Cardin, Elizabeth Warren, Edward J. Markey, Tim Kaine, Patty Murray, Jack Reed, Sheldon Whitehouse.

AMENDMENT NO. 5035

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I have an amendment at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] proposes an amendment numbered 5035.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To add an effective date)

At the end add the following:

SEC. ____ EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on the date that is 1 day after the date of enactment of this Act.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask to dispense with further reading of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 5036 TO AMENDMENT NO. 5035

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I have a second-degree amendment at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] proposes an amendment numbered 5036 to amendment No. 5035.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To modify the effective date)

On page 1, line 3, strike "1 day" and insert "2 days".

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask to dispense with further reading of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MOTION TO COMMIT WITH AMENDMENT NO. 5037

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to commit H.R. 7691 to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions to report back forthwith with an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] moves to commit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report back forthwith with an amendment numbered 5037.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To add an effective date)

At the end add the following:

SEC. ____ EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on the date that is 4 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask to dispense with further reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 5038

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I have an amendment to the instructions at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] proposes an amendment numbered 5038 to the instructions of the motion to commit.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask to dispense with further reading of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To modify the effective date)

On page 1, line 3, strike "4" and insert "5".

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 5039 TO AMENDMENT NO. 5038

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I have a second-degree amendment at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] proposes an amendment numbered 5039 to amendment No. 5038.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask to dispense with further reading of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To modify the effective date)

On page 1, line 1, strike "5" and insert "6".

SMALL BUSINESS COVID RELIEF ACT OF 2022—MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. SCHUMER. I move to proceed to Calendar No. 344, S. 4008.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 344, S. 4008, a bill to provide COVID relief for restaurants, gyms, minor league sports teams, border businesses, live venue service providers, exclave businesses, and providers of transportation services.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 344, S. 4008, a bill to provide COVID relief for restaurants, gyms, minor league sports teams, border businesses, live venue service providers, exclave businesses, and providers of transportation services.

Charles E. Schumer, Benjamin L. Cardin, Tammy Duckworth, John W. Hickenlooper, Gary C. Peters, Ron Wyden, Elizabeth Warren, Jacky Rosen, Mark Kelly, Ben Ray Lujan, Catherine Cortez Masto, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Tammy Baldwin, Mazie K. Hirono, Maria Cantwell, Chris Van Hollen, Margaret Wood Hassan.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 855.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Stephanie Dawkins Davis, of Michigan, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 855, Stephanie Dawkins Davis, of Michigan, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit.

Charles E. Schumer, Cory A. Booker, Tammy Baldwin, Patrick J. Leahy, Patty Murray, Tina Smith, Sheldon Whitehouse, John W. Hickenlooper, Gary C. Peters, Benjamin L. Cardin, Jeanne Shaheen, Jon Tester, Richard J. Durbin, Catherine Cortez Masto, Mazie K. Hirono, Amy Klobuchar, Maria Cantwell.

Mr. SCHUMER. Finally, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory

quorum calls for the cloture motions filed today, May 17, be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there an objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider the following nominations, en bloc: Calendar Nos. 907, 916, 917, 918, 846; that the Senate vote on the nominations en bloc without intervening action or debate; that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table; that any statements related to the nominations be printed in the RECORD; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action; and that the Senate resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the en bloc nominations of S. Lane Tucker, of Alaska, to be United States Attorney for the District of Alaska for the term of four years; Rachelle L. Crowe, of Illinois, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois for the term of four years; Jesse A. Laslovich, of Montana, to be United States Attorney for the District of Montana for the term of four years; Alexander M.M. Ubaldez, of New Mexico, to be United States Attorney for the District of New Mexico for the term of four years; and Maria Fabiana Jorge, of the District of Columbia, to be United States Alternate Executive Director of the Inter-American Development Bank?

The nominations were confirmed en bloc.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now resume legislative session.

SECOND CHANCE MONTH

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration and the Senate now proceed to S. Res. 605.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 605) designating April 2022 as "Second Chance Month".

There being no objection, the committee was discharged and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 605) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of April 28, 2022, under "Submitted Resolutions.")

CONGRATULATING AMES LABORATORY ON 75 YEARS OF OUTSTANDING SERVICE

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 639, submitted earlier today.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 639) congratulating Ames Laboratory on 75 years of outstanding service.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. I know of no further debate on the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

If not, the question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 639) was agreed to.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the preamble be agreed to and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TODAY

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the en bloc consideration of the following Senate resolutions, which were submitted earlier today: S. Res. 640, S. Res. 641, and S. Res. 642.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions en bloc.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions be agreed to, the preambles be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, all en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolutions were agreed to.

The preambles were agreed to.

(The resolutions, with their preambles, are printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 2022

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, finally, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it recess until 10 a.m., Wednesday, May 18; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, and the Senate

proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the Leaf nomination; further, that the cloture motions filed during yesterday's session of the Senate ripen upon disposition of the Rochon nomination; that at 11:45 a.m., the Senate vote on confirmation of the Rochon nomination; that if cloture is invoked on the Leaf nomination, all postcloture time expire at 2:45 p.m.; that the Senate recess following the cloture vote on the Leaf nomination until 2 p.m. to allow for the weekly caucus meetings; further, that if cloture is invoked on the Watson nomination, all postcloture time expire at 6 p.m.; that following disposition of the Watson nomination, the Senate vote on confirmation of the Thompson, Sykes, and Lowman nominations; finally, that if any nominations are confirmed during Wednesday's session, the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR RECESS

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess, under the previous order, following the remarks of Senator PORTMAN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Ohio.

UKRAINE

Mr. PORTMAN. Madam President, I come to the floor today for the 12th consecutive week while the Senate has been in session to talk about the illegal, unprovoked, and brutal assault on Ukraine being carried out by Russia.

We started these discussions before this latest invasion even occurred; and, unfortunately, every week, as I talk about it, there are more and more examples of brutality as the Russians continue to bomb innocent civilians in Ukraine. Also, we have been able to talk about some progress that we have made in helping Ukraine, and that has been very effective in helping Ukraine help itself.

This is a classic fight for freedom. The importance of our humanitarian aid, our weapons, and our material support have all been in that cause, and the impact cannot be overstated. Since February 24, when the invasion began, we have provided \$13.6 billion in U.S. taxpayer funds for military, humanitarian, and economic aid for Ukraine. By the way, it has made a huge difference in keeping Ukraine from being totally overrun by Russia. You will remember that the Russian objective here, in looking at this map, was to take over the entire country. In starting with Kyiv, remember that they surrounded Kyiv at one point. Now they have been pushed out altogether.

The Russians have now been forced to just focus here, in the southern and

eastern parts of Ukraine, where there continues to be very fierce fighting. These darker red sections are sections that the Russians took back in 2014. The lighter red are the sections of Ukraine they are trying to take now. The blue, you can see here, is where the Ukrainians have made progress, including around Kharkiv, which is a major city here in Eastern Ukraine. You can see where there is quite a bit of blue—in fact, in one case, all the way to the Russian border where the Ukrainians have pushed back the Russians.

So our support has made a difference. But that support—the \$13.6 billion in aid—has now been depleted, and it is necessary for us to re-up, including in just providing basic munitions so that the Ukrainians can continue the fight with ammunition but also in providing heavier weapons because, down in this area, that is what is required. As the Russians use more and more artillery and other heavy weapons to try to push back the Ukrainians' positions, the Ukrainians must respond in kind.

Without the support that we have provided, Russia would have destroyed a lot more of Ukraine; they would have killed a lot more innocent civilians; and they would have achieved a victory. It would have been damaging, of course, to Ukraine and its people but also damaging to us and our national interest and a safer world because, had they been successful, there would have been a much more dangerous and volatile world in its thinking that an authoritarian country could just come into a peaceful, democratic neighbor and take over another country.

Again, the fighting continues, but we, along with so many of our allies—over 40 countries—over 40 countries—have stepped up to say: We are with you, Ukraine. You are an independent, sovereign country. You are an ally, and we want to support you.

They have never asked for us to do the fighting for them, by the way, but they have asked for us to help them have the tools to be able to survive and to be able to push back against the brutal Russian assault.

The administration has now submitted what is called a supplemental request for funding. The House passed it last week 368 to 57—strong bipartisan support. Last night and earlier today, we had the first of two procedural votes on the Senate's action on this same supplemental spending bill. The votes were 81 to 11 last night and 88 to 11 earlier today—again, strong bipartisan support for this funding. This package includes \$40 billion—nearly \$40 billion—for munitions, for weapons, for training to stop Russia.

It also provides funds for humanitarian aid. Remember, there have been millions of refugees both internally and who have left the country. There are about 5 or 6 million refugees still out of the country and at least 7 or 8 million refugees inside the country. So this has been an unprecedented level of

humanitarian aid that has been needed but also economic support to a country that has been devastated—literally flattened—in many areas by this Russian assault.

There are also funds to support our troops, who are in the countries neighboring Ukraine, joining other NATO forces. That funding is also in here. Some of these troops came from Germany, and some came from the United States, but it is an effort to be sure that we are supporting and bolstering these other countries in the region—Romania, Slovakia, Poland, and the Baltic countries of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia—to be sure that they are not going to be subject to the same attacks. Those preventive measures have been put in place, and that is also costly. Forty billion dollars is a lot of money, and we have to be sure that it is spent wisely and is not wasted.

I am glad to see we were able to get some changes in the administration's request to task the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and USAID inspectors general—from all three of those entities—with the oversight of the spending and provide them with sufficient resources to do that. So these inspectors general from those three entities are there to ensure the money is properly spent.

Additionally, the funds in this bill for urgent budget support to Ukraine's government will be subject to especially stringent oversight mechanisms. These funds will be placed in a separate, auditable account, and their use will be governed by a memorandum of understanding with Ukraine. The MOU will describe strict guardrails for transparency and accountability that will ensure that these funds are not diverted to corrupt interests but, instead, are used to help the Government of Ukraine provide for its people in their hour of need. I am glad that language was included and added to the supplemental.

The supplemental bill also mandates that the use of these funds will be notified to Congress. I think this is very important. Most of our foreign assistance to other countries is subject to strict notification requirements like these. It is only appropriate these funds have a similar mechanism in place. If Congress is going to appropriate these large amounts of taxpayer dollars to support Ukraine, I think it is essential that we have sufficient congressional oversight. We have strong bipartisan support for this funding in the House and in the Senate but also the assurance that we will have effective oversight of our assistance to Ukraine. By the way, effective oversight also will require us to have a diplomatic presence in Ukraine—a permanent one—to help ensure that these funds are spent properly—the military funds, the humanitarian funds, and the economic aid.

I have been calling for the administration to reopen our Embassy in Kyiv, which is here—the capital city—for the

past several weeks. I hope we do that as soon as possible. My understanding is that the team in Kyiv, which has been mostly in Poland and sometimes goes to Lviv, wants to get back to the capital. There are, probably, a couple dozen countries—I heard Israel moved their Embassy back today—that have already moved back to Kyiv. It is time for us to do so as well. We understand it is dangerous, and we respect the service of those Foreign Service Officers, but we have got to be sure that they are there to provide a clear line of communication with the Ukrainians and ensure that this \$40 billion in funding is properly spent but also ensure that we are able to have a go-between at a high level, which is one reason we need to get our Ambassador over there to Ukraine as soon as possible. The good news is we had a good hearing with that Ambassador just last week, and my hope is that we can get her moving even later this week.

With regard to the funding—the \$40 billion—in helping, again, to continue to push back so that Russia doesn't turn the tide, that funding, I hope, will be sent this week. What you just heard from the majority leader is that he has set up a vote for Thursday, which would be a cloture vote. Then, hopefully, we will have the final vote that day, too. Cloture is the next procedural vote. Let's not slow this thing down on either side of the aisle. Let's get this done. I wish we had gotten it done last week, and we should have. Every day that we delay means we are putting at risk more Ukrainian civilians and putting at risk more of the Ukrainian military because they don't have the munitions for existing weapons, because they don't have the heavy weapons they need to be able to counter the Russians. So this is not a time for us to play partisan politics. It is a time for us to get this assistance to the President's desk. Hopefully, he will sign it immediately and begin to re-up this commitment we have made to help Ukraine defend itself.

As you probably know, it took the constant urging from this Congress, on a bipartisan basis, to get the administration to finally begin to provide the level of lethal support that the Ukrainians have needed to survive this war against Russia. Some of us were pushing for more before this latest invasion as well, but we cannot afford to backslide now. It is really important that we continue to help them to be able to defend themselves. Again, we are not alone in this. There are many countries around the world, including, obviously, the other NATO allies who are also helping out.

I understand there is only enough existing Presidential drawdown authority—that is the authority they are using for the munitions and the weapons—to do one more partial transfer of arms. So this is urgent to get it done now. This supplemental will fix that problem. It raises the Presidential cap to \$11 billion in the drawdown authority. It also provides \$6 billion for the

Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative, which is a program that I co-wrote back into law in 2015. This money will fund training, equipment, and advisory efforts to boost Ukraine's combat capacities; to professionalize its military further; and to bring it up to NATO standards.

That was very important to have them as prepared as they are. Over the past 7 years, it has helped turn Ukraine's army into a powerful, professional fighting force that has proven to be at least Russia's equal on the battlefield. The bravery and determination of these troops is the single most important weapon they have, but the training and the equipment and the munitions and so on are essential for them to be able to take that bravery and that perseverance and that commitment and to be able to be such an effective fighting force.

Additionally, the supplemental includes \$4 billion in Foreign Military Financing to provide Ukraine with the American-made weapons and equipment that its troops need. It also has \$3.9 billion to support enhanced U.S. troop deployments to Europe, such as the 82nd Airborne, which is here in Poland. I got to see them when I was over in the region recently. They are doing an amazing job in ensuring that there is protection for Poland against the possibility that Poland could be dragged into this conflict, but it is also to help ensure that the arms transfers are occurring from countries all over the world. All of this vital funding will ensure that we can continue to support Ukraine and our other Eastern European allies who are threatened by Russian aggression. We just can't allow any gap in this support.

We must not adjourn this week until we are finished with this. So the vote is supposed to be on Thursday, and I hope it is; but until we have the final passage of this measure and it goes to the President's desk, we cannot leave this week. In my view, Congress must stay in session.

At this time in this war, it is also time for us to take a breath and hold the administration accountable for giving us a long-term strategy so that we in Congress can be a bigger part of the conversation about how to move forward. I think that is not unreasonable, given where we are. And a number of us, on a bipartisan basis, are calling for that. Give us a long-term strategy so we know where we are.

I know there have been concerns that we have been spending a lot of money on weapons and equipment from our military stockpiles to Ukraine without adequately refilling our own supplies. But this supplemental funding bill—and one reason it is a higher number—fixes that. It provides \$9 billion to replenish our stocks with Javelins, Stingers, howitzers, rifles, vehicles, and other equipment needed to keep America safe. So part of the funds we are providing here are for Ukraine, but really they are for updating our own

stockpiles. That is good for our own military.

I am also aware of a concern that some of our manufacturers cannot make these weapons fast enough for both the stockpiling for our weapons and providing weapons to Ukraine. This supplemental bill addresses that, too, providing \$600 million to ease chokepoints in our industrial supply chain. That will ensure that we have the capacity to produce enough missiles to simultaneously help keep Ukrainians in the fight and keep our stockpiles full.

Last week, at a hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, I asked the Assistant Secretary of State for Europe, Karen Donfried, what the administration's definition of "victory" was, and she said: Well, "that is for the Ukrainians to define."

Well, I guess that is fair, but the Ukrainians have already defined what victory looks like for them. They want all of their territory back. It is their sovereign territory that Russia has already taken—the darker red—and wants to take now in the lighter red and wants to go even farther. That is what the Ukrainians say victory looks like.

Last week, Ukrainian Foreign Minister Kuleba said that "victory for us in this war will be the liberation of the rest of our territories."

On Saturday, the Foreign Ministers of the G7 countries—those are the biggest economies of the world except for China. Those are our allies in all of this. Our Secretary of State, Tony Blinken, was there, and he endorsed this view, saying in a statement that "[w]e will never recognize borders that Russia has attempted to change by military aggression."

I appreciate the Secretary of State saying that, and I hope the rest of the administration adopts that position.

During recent testimony, LTG Scott Barrier of the Defense Intelligence Agency called the war situation a "stalemate." While this is not optimal, it is giving the Ukrainian forces time to regroup forces in this area and to be able to train on some of the new Western weapons we and our allies have donated. Soon, more of our 155-millimeter "M Triple 7" howitzers, as an example, will be deployed to the frontlines. This will give the Ukrainians the capability to outrange the Russians, when they could sit back and use the artillery to push the Russians back without being in danger themselves. And when combined with surveillance, including surveillance drones, this will allow the Ukrainians to even the odds on the battlefield. That is all arriving now and beginning to come, and that is good news to report tonight. It is going to make a big difference.

In fact, we have recently seen just how effective artillery can be in Ukraine. We just learned yesterday that last week, as a Russian battalion tactical group was attempting to cross

a river in Ukraine, called the Siverskyi Donets River, Ukrainian artillerymen sighted them and opened fire. Over the next several minutes, under a Ukrainian bombardment, it is estimated that Russian forces suffered almost 500 casualties—including killed, wounded, and missing in action—and also lost almost 80 vehicles, including infantry fighting vehicles and T-72 main battle tanks.

This map shows images of the actual bridge and what actually happened. Here is the attack. Here are some of those Russian tanks we talked about and other armored vehicles. Here is what is left of the bridge. Here are some more images of the road coming in and some of the vehicles that were destroyed.

The pontoon bridge they had been using to cross the river right here, you can see, was totally destroyed, sending some vehicles plunging into the water below. This Russian advance was completely halted at immense cost.

Again, it makes a difference if you have these weapons and you have the surveillance. You have the ability to do this. It was such a significant defeat for Russian forces that even the pro-Russian military bloggers—who have toed the Kremlin line for the war thus far—have now begun to publicly question the competency of the Russian military leadership on social media.

This is precisely why we and other countries need to keep sending heavy weapons and ammunition, including artillery and better artillery, so the Ukrainians can continue to inflict defeats like this on the Russians and push them out of their territory.

The Ukrainians are succeeding, first, because of their bravery, their tenacity, their skill but also because the United States and our allies are placing in their hands the tools they need to succeed.

Let's not forget that President Putin said he launched this war because Ukraine had NATO aspirations and that a NATO country on their border was a threat. I think he thought that this would be intimidating to NATO and would split NATO. Now, because of the invasion, Finland and Sweden have applied for NATO membership. President Putin thought it would split NATO; instead, NATO is actually getting stronger.

America and the world should recognize this is a major shift in the power structure of Europe. This is a big deal. Finland, Sweden—Sweden has been traditionally neutral—and other European countries now see clearly the threat posed by Vladimir Putin and his desire to recreate the Soviet Socialist Republic.

Earlier in the conflict, Putin threatened both Finland and Sweden with "grave consequences" if they sought to join NATO. Does this sound familiar? It is the same thing he said about Ukraine.

Remember, Finland shares a border with Russia, about 810 miles. To the Finns, the threat of Russian troops is

very real, and it is on their border. Finland is not dependent on Russia, as some other nations are. In fact, they barely get 5 percent of their energy from Russia, and they are working to even cut that amount down further. Good for them. They are not afraid of Russia. They would rather see the benefits of a defensive alliance based on common, shared democratic values. That is what NATO is about. It is not offensive; it is defensive. And that is what Finland and Sweden both see.

We should be encouraged by Finland's increased military spending, which they just increased to about 2 percent of their GDP. That is the NATO target of 2 percent. I commend Finland for that. They need to set an example for other members of the alliance.

They also just augmented their air force, and they are among Europe's most effective and largest Armed Forces per capita. They are able to mobilize an army of 280,000 troops and 600,000 reservists. Sweden also increased its military spending this year for the biggest increase in 70 years.

This is all positive because it puts actions behind the words and sends the message to Russia, to Vladimir Putin, that freedom-loving countries are not going to stand idly by while allies are invaded or intimidated. All we want to do is live in peace, but we are not going to stand by while this aggression occurs.

The Senate has a role to play here because these two countries, Sweden and Finland, will be coming before the U.S. Senate to be confirmed as members of NATO. We should do so as soon as we possibly can.

In addition, the administration should press other countries to approve this very quickly. I heard today that the Turks may have some concerns about it based on other issues. I hope no country stands in the way of this. This will make NATO a more effective fighting force. It would augment NATO's ability to be able to be an effective, again, peaceful, defensive alliance.

In addition, the administration should press the world to approve NATO membership for Finland and Sweden, a move that would strengthen the security structure and posture for free nations, free nations around the globe.

I have talked about a variety of sanctions in my remarks over these past 12 weeks, and I won't go over all those sanctions. There are trading sanctions. They are eliminating Russia's preferred tax status. There are banking sanctions and, of course, energy.

Europe, unfortunately, is continuing to buy Russian gas and oil. They say they are going to stop buying Russian coal by August. I hope that is true. But they now send about \$870 million a day to Russia. Think about that, \$870 million a day to help fund the war machine. One reason Russia's economy hasn't totally collapsed is because of

that—because it is still getting a lot of receipts for energy not just from China and India, which we all know about and we regret, but also from the EU countries that are way too dependent on Russia.

We are not as dependent, so it is easy for us to cut off their oil and gas supplies, which we did, to our credit. But we need to back up those European nations now with some of our own. We have plenty of gas in this country; as an example, natural gas that can back up what Russia is providing now, and we have a loose agreement to do so. We had to tighten that agreement and ensure we are not sending these millions—hundreds of millions of dollars every day to Vladimir Putin to fund his war machine, especially when Russia not only continues its onslaught on Ukrainian defensive combatants but also on noncombatants. We need to act. What they are doing is committing war crimes. We have all seen them. We all know that.

I have called on the International Criminal Court, which, by the way, has announced an investigation to follow in Ukraine's footsteps and take the next step to begin an actual war crimes tribunal. We know enough now. We continue to hear about this every day. And every day we don't act, the stories get worse. I think this could be a deterrent if we moved forward more aggressively.

Six million Ukrainians have been forced out of their country. And according to UNICEF, thousands of innocent Ukrainians have been killed, including hundreds of children. Since February 24, Russian troops have engaged in rape and other forms of sexual violence across Ukraine. These victims—Ukrainian women and girls—have been cruelly targeted. We have a moral obligation to step up here. The whole world does.

I was glad to hear that a court in Kyiv began hearings last Friday on a case against Sergeant Vadim Shishimarin, the first Russian soldier to go on trial for alleged war crimes. He is accused of shooting and killing a 62-year-old civilian man in the north-eastern Ukrainian region of Sumy in late February, just a few yards from his home. Apparently, this has all been recorded.

But this is just a drop in the bucket. Ukraine's prosecutor has said her office is currently investigating more than 10,000 alleged war crimes by Russian forces involving more than 600 suspects. It will take a vast amount of time and resources to hold these criminals to account, and the United States should help Ukraine in this regard.

I am glad that the supplemental funding bill before the Senate right now includes funding to do just that: \$400 million to investigate and document war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by Russian forces in Ukraine. My hope is that holding these Russians accountable will have this strong deterrent effect.

To Russian commanders and to Kremlin officials who are backing this brutal and unjustified war, the message is very simple: The world is watching. They are watching you. The world is watching for war crimes, and they are being recorded. You have a choice: Say no to the orders to attack and kill your innocent neighbors in Ukraine, your neighbors who only want to live in peace.

By the way, there is a special designation in U.S. law for countries that provide support for international terrorism. They are called state sponsors of terrorism. In my view, Russia has now earned that notorious designation. We should vote on that here in the U.S. Senate and further isolate Russia from the community of nations.

The Republican leader, MITCH MCCONNELL, along with three of our other colleagues, went to Kyiv over the weekend to meet with President Zelenskyy. In that meeting, he reports that the issue of Russia being designated as a state sponsor of terrorism came up. And he agreed, as the Republican leader here in the U.S. Senate, that we should move forward with that legislation.

Speaker PELOSI has also been to Kyiv for the delegation. I am glad they both went, and I hope both of them will agree on that designation, which is something that President Zelenskyy has asked for, and also, again, to ensure that we not only provide this aid package as soon as possible this week but we continue to provide whatever help is necessary for our allies in Ukraine.

I close tonight with a few thoughts on our leadership not abroad, but here at home, and not the leadership of the U.S. Government, but instead the leadership of the people of America because it is not just the U.S. Government that is supporting Ukraine in its hour of need.

Since this terrible conflict began, everyday Americans across the country have stepped up to provide much needed assistance—humanitarian assistance, economic aid.

The Ukrainian defenders, the refugees, and the first responders are deeply grateful. In March, in Ohio, Governor Mike DeWine sent out a request for surplus or expired personal protective gear to provide to Ukrainian territorial defense forces that had asked for them. I am proud to say that Ohio answered that call.

Altogether, more than two dozen law enforcement agencies across Ohio have donated 2,000 pieces of personal protective gear, including 71 vest carriers, 45 helmets, and 1,880 pieces of body armor. With the help of the Fund to Aid Ukraine, a nonprofit located in Parma, OH, this badly needed equipment will soon make its way into the hands of brave Ukrainian defenders who are fighting for their lives as they endure Russia's brutal onslaught.

This organization has now given 24 pallets of supplies and over 7 tons of

medical supplies to Ukraine as well. I am grateful to them and for all the law enforcement agencies that sacrificed their time and resources to organize this effort to provide personal protective gear.

In addition, MedWish International in Cleveland, which is a highly effective nonprofit I met with last month, has partnered with United Ukrainian Organizations of Ohio, headed by Marta Liscynsky, to provide individual first aid kits and other medical equipment to Ukrainian first responders, defenders, and civilians. And Cleveland-based KOACORE has delivered 17,000 individual first aid kits to the frontlines. With this donation, Ukrainian first responders running into the rubble of schools, apartment buildings, and homes will be able to save more lives.

When I was on the Polish-Ukrainian border in March, I saw Marta, who set up United Ukrainian Organizations of Ohio, and also another Ohio friend, Andy Futey, who is president of the Ukrainian World Congress; and I got to see them in action delivering these humanitarian supplies to refugees and helping to organize the effort.

I saw how this affected refugees at the border. They came up to us with tears in their eyes, almost all women and children—the men had been left behind to fight—and they pleaded with us to continue the help. They pleaded with us to, as they said, “close the skies,” to stop these bombs—just constant bombardment of their families. They talked about how their homes had been destroyed, how members of their families had been killed or maimed, how the unspeakable crimes being committed by these Russian soldiers were something that many of these families had endured.

We didn’t have all the answers. We haven’t closed the skies. But we did say, “The American people are with you,” and talked about some of these incredibly generous Americans who have stepped forward.

As the Russian forces intentionally target these Ukrainian civilians to spread fear and panic, this display of generosity from the people of Ohio and the people of every State represented here in this body reassures these Ukrainians that we have their back, that America—not just our American Government but America, the people of America—care. I am proud of that. I am proud of how people have given their time and resources to help those in need.

In Cincinnati, my hometown, we organized a fundraiser last week for what is called World Central Kitchen and the good work that they are doing all throughout Ukraine and in the border areas. This fundraiser went to support World Central Kitchen’s work and the Kharkiv sister city efforts. Cincinnati and Kharkiv are sister cities. I was involved in that group a few decades ago, and I remember that, at the time, we were so proud to be a sister city to Kharkiv because it resembled Cin-

cinnati in many ways—a beautiful city with a river running through it, like the Ohio River runs through Cincinnati.

Today, Kharkiv has been nearly flattened. It has been nearly totally destroyed. But, as we talked about in this map, look at what is happening. They are pushing the Russians back from Kharkiv. And they will rebuild, and it will be beautiful again.

I saw the good work that World Central Kitchen does when I was on the Ukrainian-Polish border. Chef Jose Andres, here from Washington, DC, and his brainchild, World Central Kitchen, is doing amazing work. I volunteered with a few colleagues, serving food to refugees at one of his 60 popup restaurants in the border regions. There are dozens more in Ukraine itself.

There is much more to be done to help Ukraine get through this, to help them defend themselves, to help them push back the Russians, to help them deal with the humanitarian crisis, to help them rebuild, to help them survive this brutal Russian onslaught and rebuild their homeland, which they love so much.

And we are inspired to do more, both because this is in our national security interest—Vladimir Putin’s victory is our loss—and because we are inspired by the resiliency and fortitude of the Ukrainian Armed Forces and the Ukrainian people. They have truly shown the rest of the world what bravery and patriotism is all about.

I yield the floor.

MORNING BUSINESS

REMEMBERING JULIANNE “JULIE” BECKETT

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, I want to honor the life and legacy of Julianne “Julie” Beckett of Cedar Rapids, IA. Julie was a mother and passionate advocate for children and youth with special healthcare needs and disabilities. I got to know Julie very well over the years as the result of her daughter, Katie Beckett, and Julie’s passionate advocacy on Federal policy work such as Katie Beckett waivers, Family Opportunity Act, Money Follows-the-Person, Family-to-Family Health Information Centers, Advancing Care for Exceptional Kids Act, Accelerating Access to Kids Care Act, and more.

Julie’s daughter, Katie, was born in Cedar Rapids, IA, on March 9, 1978. Five months after she was born, Katie contracted viral encephalitis followed by grand mal seizures. The encephalitis caused damage to her central nervous system and her respiratory system, and she was attached to a ventilator. She would be almost 2 years old before she could breathe on her own. Under Medicaid law at the time, Katie could only receive care through Medicaid if she remained in the hospital, even though she was able to receive care at home.

Iowa Congressman Tom Tauke heard of Katie’s situation and realized that it made no sense to keep a child in the hospital who could be at home with her family. He worked to convince the Reagan administration that the system should be changed to allow States to provide Medicaid to children receiving care in their homes. Ultimately, President Ronald Reagan took up Katie’s cause, intervening so that Katie could receive treatment at home and still be covered under Medicaid.

In the 1980s, Julie and Katie were able to help change national policy that became known as “Katie Beckett waivers” and, to date, more than a half million disabled children have been able to receive care in their homes with their families rather than being forced into hospitals and institutions. Katie passed away on May 18, 2012. Since then, Julie continued her advocacy.

Sadly, last Friday, May 13, 2022, Julie passed away. As the result of Julie’s advocacy, children like Katie are able to live a healthy, happy, and independent life. Our Nation has lost a passionate advocate for children and youth with special healthcare needs and disabilities. For more than 40 years, Julie advocated and organized the voices of families of children and youth with special healthcare needs and disabilities. Julie cofounded Family Voices, a national family-led organization of families and friends of children and youth with special healthcare needs and disabilities. Julie was instrumental in passing the Family Opportunity Act, which established Family-to-Family Health Information Centers and created options for families with children and youth with special healthcare needs and disabilities to buy into Medicaid while continuing to work, among other important provisions. Julie also worked at Child Health Specialty Clinics in Iowa for 30 years and served as a consultant with the American Academy of Pediatrics. In 2021, she was honored with the Family Voices Legacy Award in recognition of her outstanding lifetime contributions to healthcare policy and services that have improved the lives of children with special healthcare needs and disabilities and their families. Julie positively impacted the lives of children and youth with special healthcare needs and disabilities and their families.

While Julie would often say she was “Katie Beckett’s mom,” we also knew her as a passionate advocate and servant leader. Julie’s lifelong pursuit to improve the lives of children and youth with special healthcare needs and disabilities made an impact for the better for her community, State, and Nation. Godspeed, my friend.

THE TUSKEGEE AIRMAN LIEUTENANT COLONEL ROBERT J. FRIEND MEMORIAL POST OFFICE BUILDING AND THE ARTURO L. IBLETO POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, I rise today to support legislation that would rename local post offices in California to honor the life and legacy of two Californians.

The first bill, led by Congresswoman KATIE PORTER, would designate the Northwood Post Office in Irvine, CA, as the "Tuskegee Airman Lieutenant Colonel Robert J. Friend Memorial Post Office Building."

Lieutenant Colonel Friend was among the 355 pilots who served in the all African-American unit known as the Tuskegee Airmen during World War II. During his military career, Lieutenant Colonel Friend fought in 142 combat missions and served as an operations officer for both the 301st Squadron and the 332nd Fighter Group. He received various military awards, such as the Distinguished Flying Cross, Presidential Unit Citation, and Air Medal. In 2007, he was awarded the Congressional Gold Medal, along with the rest of the Tuskegee Airmen.

After retiring from military service, Lieutenant Colonel Friend worked on the development of missile systems and space station components in Irvine, CA. He continued to participate in speaking and educational engagements about his experience with the Tuskegee Airmen into his 90s.

Lieutenant Colonel Friend died in 2019 in Long Beach, CA, at the age of 99. He exemplified all that it is to be a public servant by devoting his life to his country as a member of the Tuskegee Airmen and further serving his country after his military career ended.

The second bill, led by Congressman MIKE THOMPSON, would designate the Cotati Post Office in Cotati, CA, as the "Arturo L. Ibleto Post Office Building."

Arturo L. Ibleto was an Italian-born immigrant and resistance fighter in World War II before moving to Sonoma County. It was there that he met his wife, and they built a successful Italian restaurant and catering business. For nearly 50 years, Art was an institution in the Sonoma County food and wine community, where he became known as the "Pasta King."

Additionally, Art lent considerable time and resources to local charitable, educational, and civic causes that left a lasting mark on the community. He continued working full time until his passing in 2020 at the age of 94.

It is an honor for me to be able to speak on behalf of these two bills to honor notable Californians and celebrate our rich history.

Both of these bills passed the House with overwhelming bipartisan support, including the support of all 53 Members of the California House Delegation as cosponsors. Both Senator PADILLA and I urge our colleagues to support quick passage of these bills.

ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, I rise today in recognition of Asian Pacific American Heritage Month. This annual recognition offers the opportunity to celebrate the unique impact the Asian American and Pacific Islander community has made and continues to make in the United States.

On this heritage month, we reflect on the incredible achievements of this minority community and honor the unique combination of traditions and cultures that create the rich tapestry of the Asian American Pacific Islander diaspora and experience. We also use this time to educate ourselves on the nuances of the AAPI identity and better understand the challenges this community faces.

In 1977, then-Representative Frank Horton of New York introduced a resolution to designate the first 10 days in May as AAPI Heritage Week. The month of May was appropriate because of two key anniversaries that occurred in that month. On May 7, 1843, the first Japanese immigrants came to the United States.

On May 10, 1869, the first transcontinental railroad was completed, largely due to the backbreaking work of Chinese laborers, some of whom lost their lives in the construction.

Congress did not enact Representative Horton's initial resolution. The following year, however, with the persistent help of then-Representative Norman Mineta, Congress enacted a new resolution to designate the 7-day period beginning on May 4 as Asian American Pacific Islander Heritage Week. In 1992, Congress authorized the entire month of May as AAPI Heritage Month, which we now celebrate.

The presence and influence of the AAPI community in the United States has been growing steadily since the 19th century. The 1870 census classified approximately 63,000 individuals as Asian. By 1960, when the census allowed respondents to select their race, that number grew to 980,000. As of 2019, there are 22.4 million AAPI individuals in America, 475,000 of whom call Maryland home.

It is important to remember that the AAPI community is not a homogenous group. It is an incredibly diverse community, made up of a wide array of cultures spanning many countries and territories, which includes over 50 ethnicities, over 100 languages, and multiple religions. Each subset draws from a unique set of traditions, and we cannot assume they have one shared, uniform experience. We know that the AAPI community makes up about 7 percent of our total population, and this rich and diverse community has an outsized impact on every pillar of our society. We cannot forget the many barriers to success this community has overcome to reach such heights, which makes this community's successes all the more impressive.

To understand the profound influence the AAPI community has, we need not

look further than Capitol Hill. This year, we mourned the passing of my good friend and former colleague, Norman Mineta. A passionate defender of justice, talented strategist, and exemplary patriot, Representative Mineta dedicated his life to service as a mayor, Congressman, and Cabinet member. In 1941, the U.S. Government interned his family along with hundreds of thousands of other Japanese Americans. Perhaps both in spite of and because of that experience, Representative Mineta pursued a career as a public servant. During his tenure as a legislator, he co-founded and chaired the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus.

He led the charge on the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, which directed the Federal Government to issue a formal apology to and compensate the survivors of Japanese internment. He inspired generations of Asian Americans to get involved in politics. We miss him, but his legacy will live on for years to come.

As chairman of the Senate Small Business and Entrepreneurship Committee, I am in awe of the resilience and determination we have seen from AAPI small business owners over the past 2 years. In Maryland alone, there are 13,375 AAPI-owned businesses, many of which include restaurants and eateries. In fact, if you use cuisine predominance as a barometer of cultural impact, the Asian American influence is unparalleled.

In 2021, the New York Times published a list of the 50 most exciting restaurants in the United States. Seventeen of the top 50 restaurants, or 34 percent, incorporate AAPI food or have an AAPI head chef, more than any other foreign cuisine. Through food, AAPI culture has become inextricably linked to the American identity. In my home city of Baltimore, a group of volunteers known as the China Collective organizes a pop-up market named the Charm City Market. I have watched as the event has grown in both attendance and footprint over the years, celebrating the AAPI community's diverse food and entrepreneurship landscape. Each year, I look forward to the market's ever-growing celebration and empowerment of AAPI small business owners and entrepreneurs.

Asian American Pacific Islanders also played a massive role in our COVID-19 response, oftentimes finding themselves on the front lines as essential workers. Despite facing racial bias and prejudice largely attributed to Donald Trump's deliberately inflammatory use of the term "China Virus," the AAPI community remained a steadfast lifeline for Americans in need. At Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, Erika Rono, an emergency room nurse who came to the U.S. from the Philippines in 2014, continues to work every day through the harrowing realities of a hospital overrun by COVID-19 patients. Over the past 2 years, she has toiled day and night, putting her own life at risk, to save

Baltimoreans. We cannot thank her and her colleagues enough for their bravery.

Despite the vital role the AAPI community plays in the U.S., they still endure racism and discrimination. I am broken-hearted to see an unprecedented increase in hate crimes against the AAPI community in recent years. According to a study by the Center for the Study of Hate and Extremism at California State University in San Bernardino, there was a 44-percent increase in anti-Asian American hate crimes across 16 of the largest cities in the United States. In 2021, 81 percent of Asian Americans who participated in a report by Pew Research stated that violence against them was increasing.

One in 4 AAPI small business owners has experienced vandalism or threats to their business at least once between 2020 and 2021, and one in five Asian Americans worries daily about potential racial threats and attacks. On top of this fear of retaliation, there is also concern in the community, as with everyone else, about contracting the virus.

We must continue to do all that we can to preserve, protect, and support the AAPI community. Last year, Congress enacted and President Biden signed into law S. 937, the “COVID-19 Hate Crimes Act,” which formally condemns anti-Asian violence and creates pathways for the expedited reporting and prosecution of such abhorrent events at the Federal, State, and local levels. There is no place for hate in our society.

Today, as I think about my late, great colleague Norm Mineta and all the Asian Americans who make America what it is today, I re-emphasize my gratitude for the AAPI community and reaffirm my commitment to eliminating systemic barriers to its success.

TRIBUTE TO MICHELE MACKIN

Mr. REED. Madam President, today I wish to recognize the dedicated public service of Michele Mackin, who retired on April 30 as managing director for contracting and national security acquisitions with the Government Accountability Office.

For 34 years, Michele has helped Congress analyze the Federal Government's largest acquisition programs, from the Air Force's C-17 and C-130 aircraft to the Navy's Littoral Combat Ship, Ford-class aircraft carrier, and Arleigh Burke-class destroyer, along with scores of other systems and related services that the Departments of Defense and Homeland Security have procured to make our Nation safe.

She has also been a leading voice on Federal contracting issues and a vigilant watchdog who consistently brought important issues related to the improper use of contracts to light. In so doing, Michele has obtained the respect of the Members of this body and the deep affection of her colleagues, who for decades have been drawn to her fine example of public service.

Michele has been a trusted voice on this Nation's shipbuilding programs, and Congress has relied greatly on her clear analysis and recommendations to guide us in our oversight role. Since first becoming a member of the Senior Executive Service in 2013, Michele has testified before Congress 11 times for a variety of committees—voicing concern on the Littoral Combat Ship program, raising questions about the Navy's acquisition strategy for the Constellation-class guided-missile frigate, highlighting risks in the Coast Guard's Deepwater program, and advocating for contracting and acquisition reforms at the Departments of Navy, Homeland Security, and Veterans Affairs.

Michele epitomizes what Congress and the American public value about the Government Accountability Office: the honest broker. In embracing the idea that oversight of programs and contracts represents a sacred trust, Michele has been a tireless, effective advocate for both the American taxpayer and the men and women serving the government's many and varied missions. She has inspired her teams with the notion of stewardship that the American people should get what they have paid for, that government should operate fairly and transparently, and American warfighters should get the capabilities they need to defend this great Nation.

We wish Michele a fond farewell and thank her for her distinguished service to Congress and the American public.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REMEMBERING DR. ETHELDRA “THEL” SAMPSON DAVIS

• Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, I rise today to bring the Senate's attention to the life and legacy of an Alaskan trailblazer, a woman of enormous heart and energy whose dedication to the young people of Anchorage, AK, was deep and made a positive difference.

Etheldra “Thel” Sampson Davis was born in Arkansas in 1931, one of eight children. After her family moved to California while she was a child, she graduated from LA City College with an associate of arts degree in 1951 and subsequently earned a bachelor's degree in education from the University of California, Los Angeles. She practiced her profession in the Watts neighborhood of Los Angeles for 8 years.

In 1957, Thel visited her adventurous older brothers in Anchorage, AK, and fell in love with the State. After becoming certified to teach in Alaska, she became the first African-American on-contract teacher in the Anchorage School District in 1959. As a teacher, she contributed to the future of the Anchorage community at five Anchorage elementary schools: Willow Crest, Airport Heights, Government Hill, Mountain View, and Denali. And in

1965, she earned her master's in education degree from the University of Alaska Fairbanks.

In 1967, she became the assistant principal at Willow Crest Elementary School. And in 1969—the same year in which she married Joseph Davis—she applied for and was hired to fill the position of principal at Fairview Elementary School. This was yet another trailblazing moment for Thel, as she was the first African-American principal in Anchorage. She later became principal at the new Ptarmigan Elementary and later the John F. Kennedy Elementary School on Fort Richardson near Anchorage. Always seeking additional knowledge and skill, Thel achieved yet another goal by earning her doctorate in education from California's Newport University in 1975.

Thel taught and provided leadership for Anchorage area students and her fellow educators for 21 years until her retirement in 1980. A former superintendent of the Anchorage School District has said of Thel's service, “Etheldra had a true passion and belief that ALL students can succeed if given a rigorous academic program coupled with love and concern.” The Anchorage School Board, in reviewing the proposal to rename Fairview Elementary School in her honor, noted that her “passion and commitment to the students entrusted to her care is legendary.” No better tribute can ever be said of an educator.

But throughout her career, Thel was not only a busy teacher and principal. In addition to her school-based contributions to the Anchorage community, Thel was an active member in a variety of community and national organizations, including the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and National Education Association. She also helped to establish several youth mentoring organizations, including the NAACP Youth Council and the United League of Girls. As a member of the Black Educators Taskforce, she helped to recruit and mentor African-American teachers and administrators for Anchorage's schools.

After her retirement, Thel continued to contribute through her role as a crime prevention specialist. Her work in that area resulted in the creation of the Neighborhood Watch program in Anchorage and the Alaska Coalition to Prevent Shoplifting.

Thel continues to lift students up. Her lifelong dream came true with the creation of the Dr. Etheldra S. Davis Scholarship in 2019, which is dedicated to helping young people continue their education through whatever path is best for them, be it through the trades and apprenticeship or college.

Thel “gained her heavenly wings” at the age of 85 on November 25, 2020, due to complications from COVID-19.

In recognition of the many contributions Dr. Davis made to Anchorage's youth and the community at large over her many years of service, the Anchorage School Board recently voted to rename the first school in which she

served as principal in her honor. Henceforth, this school will be known as Dr. Etheldra Davis Fairview Elementary School. It has been said that seeing Thel's name above the school doorway will "serve as a beacon for generations of children to come in our neighborhood to show them, in a very diverse neighborhood, what they can accomplish if they apply themselves and they work hard."

I think we all understand how important it is for children to see adults who look like them and who share cultural history and perspectives as leaders in their lives. I can only imagine how powerful it must have been for Anchorage's African-American students to see an African-American teacher and principal serving them and their school, especially during the culturally fraught era of the 1950s and 1960s. I know that the children who attend Dr. Etheldra Davis Fairview Elementary School will continue to be inspired by her example for many years to come.

I am proud to have known Thel and am proud today to come to the floor of the U.S. Senate to honor her and her many contributions to the community of Anchorage, AK, and, indeed, the entire State and Nation.●

REMEMBERING MARK SWEENEY

● Mr. TESTER. Madam President, I would like to share a few words today to honor an outstanding leader and friend of mine who recently passed away.

Mark Sweeney was a State senator for Montana's 39th District and a candidate for the U.S. House of Representatives. Mark was the face of public service in Montana, with an unyielding commitment to make our State better for all of our kids and grandkids.

Born in Butte, raised in Miles City, and a longtime resident of Anaconda, Mark was a Montanan through and through. Mark worked for Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks for 32 years until he retired as a fisheries manager.

He started his political career as a commissioner in Anaconda-Deer Lodge and later successfully ran for a seat in Montana's State Legislature as a representative. He was elected to the State senate in 2020.

During his career, Mark was a tireless advocate for public lands and public access, working with sportsmen and women around Montana to protect our greatest treasures for future generations. When Mark talked about running for office, he focused on how he would improve the lives of his fellow citizens, and he worked with anyone and everyone, regardless of whether they agreed or disagreed with him.

Mark was a fierce advocate for working families across Montana. He believed in the power of public education to lift folks up and prioritized the creation of good-paying jobs, especially for young people, that would keep them living and working in Montana.

Mark was an effective policy-maker who made it a priority to balance con-

servation and responsible development in our communities. Mark's lifelong commitment to bettering our State and preserving our public lands for generations wasn't something he preached; it was something he lived every day.

I want to express my deepest sympathy to Mark's wife, Sue, his children, Shannon and Jordan, stepchildren, Carly and Brandi Johnson, and grandchildren, Wes and Brooks, as well as the rest of the Sweeney family. Those who knew Mark will remember him as not only a dedicated public servant, but as a family man and a dear friend. His friendly demeanor and sense of humor will be sorely missed.

Mark has left a lasting legacy on us all, but especially his family and friends, his colleagues in the State legislature, and those he represented in the State of Montana. He will not be forgotten.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Swann, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

In executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations and three withdrawals which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 2:32 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Alli, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 5658. An act to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit a report on the cybersecurity roles and responsibilities of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6824. An act to authorize the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security to hold an annual cybersecurity competition relating to offensive and defensive cybersecurity disciplines, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6825. An act to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to enhance the funding and administration of the Nonprofit Security Grant Program of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 5658. An act to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit a report on the cybersecurity roles and responsibilities of the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

H.R. 6824. An act to authorize the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security to hold an annual cybersecurity competition relating to offensive and defensive cybersecurity disciplines, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

H.R. 6825. An act to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to enhance the funding and administration of the Nonprofit Security Grant Program of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-4139. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Hydrolyzed Vegetable Proteins from Soy; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance" (FRL No. 9556-01-OCSP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 5, 2022; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-4140. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Cell Walls of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*; Tolerance Exemption" (FRL No. 9761-01-OCSP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 5, 2022; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-4141. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Trans-anethole; Tolerance Exemption" (FRL No. 9763-01-OCSP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 5, 2022; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-4142. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness), transmitting the report of an officer authorized to wear the insignia of the grade of lieutenant general in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 777; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-4143. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness), transmitting the report of three (3) officers authorized to wear the insignia of the grade of brigadier general in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 777; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-4144. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the continuation of the national emergency with respect to the actions of the Government of Syria that was declared in Executive Order 13338 of May 11, 2004; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-4145. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the continuation of the national emergency with respect to Yemen that was declared in Executive Order 13611 of May 16, 2012; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-4146. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the continuation of

the national emergency with respect to the stabilization of Iraq that was declared in Executive Order 13303 of May 22, 2003; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-4147. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the continuation of the national emergency with respect to the Central African Republic that was declared in Executive Order 13667 of May 12, 2014; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-4148. A communication from the Senior Congressional Liaison, Legislative Affairs, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled “2021 Fair Lending Report”; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-4149. A communication from the Deputy General Counsel for Operations, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, fifteen (15) reports relative to vacancies in the Department of Housing and Urban Development, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 9, 2022; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-4150. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Energy Conservation Program: Definitions for General Service Lamps” (RIN1904-AF22) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 11, 2022; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-4151. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Energy Efficiency Standards for the Design and Construction of New Federal Low-Rise Residential Buildings Baseline Standards Update” (RIN1904-AD56) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 11, 2022; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-4152. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Energy Conservation Program: Test Procedure for Microwave Ovens” (RIN1904-AE01) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 11, 2022; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-4153. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Baseline Energy Efficiency Standards Update for New Federal Commercial and Multi-Family High-Rise Residential Buildings” (RIN1904-AE44) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 11, 2022; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-4154. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for General Service Lamps” (RIN1904-AF09) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 11, 2022; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-4155. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Rescission of Clean Data Determination and Call for Attainment Plan Revision for the Yuma, AZ 1987 PM10

Moderate Nonattainment Area” (FRL No. 8724-02-R9) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 13, 2022; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4156. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Air Plan Approval; Michigan; Partial Approval and Partial Disapproval for Infrastructure SIP Requirements for the 2015 Ozone NAAQS; Correction” (FRL No. 8999-03-R5) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 13, 2022; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4157. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Air Plan Approval; Colorado; Denver Metro/North Front Range Nonattainment Area; Nonattainment NSR Permit Program Certification for the 2015 8-Hour Ozone Standard” (FRL No. 9164-02-R8) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 13, 2022; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4158. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Air Plan Approval; Pennsylvania; Revision of the Maximum Allowable Sulfur Content Limit for Number 2 and Lighter Commercial Fuel Oil in Allegheny County” (FRL No. 9224-02-R3) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 13, 2022; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4159. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Air Plan Approval; OR; Air Contaminant Discharge Permit Fee Revision” (FRL No. 9402-02-R10) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 13, 2022; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4160. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Air Plan Conditional Approval; Colorado; Revisions to Regulation Number 7 and Oil and Natural Gas RACT Requirements for 2008 8-Hour Ozone Standard for the Denver Metro/North Front Range Nonattainment Area” (FRL No. 9541-02-R8) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 13, 2022; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4161. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Approval of Clean Air Act Operating Permit Program Revisions; Negative Declaration of Existing Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators and Administrative Updates; South Dakota” (FRL No. 9829-02-R8) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 13, 2022; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4162. A communication from the Vice President, Federal Affairs, Tennessee Valley Authority, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Authority’s Statistical Summary for fiscal year 2022; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4163. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Mandestrobzin; Pesticide Tolerances” (FRL No. 9745-01-OCSP) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 13, 2022; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-4164. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “*Streptomyces* sp. strain SYM00257; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance” (FRL No. 9783-01-OCSP) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 13, 2022; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-4165. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Complex Polymeric Polyhydroxy Acid (CPA); Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance” (FRL No. 9800-01-OCSP) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 13, 2022; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-4166. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense (Legislative Affairs), transmitting additional legislative proposals relative to the “National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023”; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-4167. A communication from the Deputy General Counsel for Operations, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Assistant Secretary for Housing and Federal Housing Commissioner, Department of Housing and Urban Development, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 16, 2022; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-4168. A communication from the Deputy General Counsel for Operations, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Assistant Secretary for Administration, Department of Housing and Urban Development, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 16, 2022; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Ms. CANTWELL, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

Report to accompany S. 735, a bill to amend the Scientific and Advanced-Technology Act of 1992 to further support advanced technological manufacturing, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 117-108).

Report to accompany S. 3309, a bill to require SelectUSA to coordinate with State-level economic development organizations to increase foreign direct investment in semiconductor-related manufacturing and production (Rept. No. 117-109).

By Mr. DURBIN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

S. 3846. A bill to reauthorize the Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. RISCH, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. CRUZ, and Mrs. HYDE-SMITH):

S. 4228. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to immediately resume oil and gas lease sales, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. RISCH, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. HOEVEN, and Mr. CRUZ):

S. 4229. A bill to empower States to manage the development and production of oil and gas on available Federal land, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. PADILLA, and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 4230. A bill to establish the Strength in Diversity Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. KELLY, and Ms. SINEMA):

S. 4231. A bill to support water infrastructure in Reclamation States, and other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. KELLY:

S. 4232. A bill to address the recovery of certain costs with respect to certain Reclamation facilities in the Colorado River Basin, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BARRASSO:

S. 4233. A bill to amend the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act to provide for critical maintenance and repair of certain Bureau of Reclamation reserved or transferred works, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. ROSEN (for herself and Mr. BOOZMAN):

S. 4234. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to make improvements to the redistribution of residency slots under the Medicare program after a hospital closes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. COONS):

S. 4235. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to fix a technical error in the definitions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HEINRICH (for himself and Mr. LUJÁN):

S. 4236. A bill to provide for a national water data framework, to provide for the water security of the Rio Grande Basin, to reauthorize irrigation infrastructure grants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. CANTWELL (for herself and Mr. SULLIVAN):

S. 4237. A bill to establish and maintain a coordinated program within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration that improves wildfire, fire weather, fire risk, and smoke related forecasting, detection, modeling, observations, and service delivery, and to address growing needs in the wildland-urban interface, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND:

S. 4238. A bill to prevent gun trafficking; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BROWN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. WARREN, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. LUJÁN, and Ms. ROSEN):

S. Res. 637. A resolution expressing support for viewing women's health as a critical issue for the economy and workforce of the United States and for advancing the health and well-being of all people; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Mr. JOHNSON):

S. Res. 638. A resolution commending the Government and people of the Republic of Moldova for their heroic efforts to support Ukrainian refugees fleeing President Putin's illegal war against Ukraine; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Ms. ERNST):

S. Res. 639. A resolution congratulating Ames Laboratory on 75 years of outstanding service; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself and Mr. CORNYN):

S. Res. 640. A resolution expressing support to increase the growing number of Latino students and young professionals entering careers in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. INHOFE (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. WICKER, Mr. PADILLA, and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. Res. 641. A resolution designating the week of May 15 through May 21, 2022, as "National Public Works Week"; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. REED, Mr. BRAUN, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. MARSHALL, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. CASEY, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. Res. 642. A resolution expressing support for the designation of May 17, 2022, as "DIPG Pediatric Brain Cancer Awareness Day" to raise awareness of, and encourage research on, diffuse intrinsic pontine glioma tumors and pediatric cancers in general; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself and Mr. RISCH):

S. Con. Res. 40. A concurrent resolution welcoming the Prime Minister of Greece to the United States for an address to a joint meeting of Congress; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 1187

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1187, a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to improve the administration of antidumping and countervailing duty laws, and for other purposes.

S. 1548

At the request of Mr. LUJÁN, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1548, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve the diversity of participants in re-

search on Alzheimer's disease, and for other purposes.

S. 2050

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2050, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to remove silencers from the definition of firearms, and for other purposes.

S. 2169

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the names of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) and the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) were added as cosponsors of S. 2169, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to protect more victims of domestic violence by preventing their abusers from possessing or receiving firearms, to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to establish a grant program relating to the removal of firearms from adjudicated domestic violence offenders, and for other purposes.

S. 2434

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2434, a bill to provide tax incentives that support local newspapers and other local media, and for other purposes.

S. 2513

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2513, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the application and review process of the Department of Veterans Affairs for clothing allowance claims submitted by veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 2607

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2607, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the former hostages of the Iran Hostage Crisis of 1979-1981, highlighting their resilience throughout the unprecedented ordeal that they lived through and the national unity it produced, marking 4 decades since their 444 days in captivity, and recognizing their sacrifice to the United States.

S. 2736

At the request of Mr. BURR, the names of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2736, a bill to exclude vehicles to be used solely for competition from certain provisions of the Clean Air Act, and for other purposes.

S. 2981

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2981, a bill to amend the National Housing Act to establish a

mortgage insurance program for first responders, and for other purposes.

S. 3018

At the request of Mr. MARSHALL, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 3018, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish requirements with respect to the use of prior authorization under Medicare Advantage plans, and for other purposes.

S. 3335

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3335, a bill to provide liability protection for the sharing of information regarding suspected fraudulent, abusive, or unlawful robocalls, illegally spoofed calls, and other illegal calls by or with the registered consortium that conducts private-led efforts to trace back the origin of suspected unlawful robocalls, and for the receipt of such information by the registered consortium, and for other purposes.

S. 3789

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3789, a bill to amend the Native American Tourism and Improving Visitor Experience Act to authorize grants to Indian tribes, tribal organizations, and Native Hawaiian organizations, and for other purposes.

S. 3889

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3889, a bill to reform the labor laws of the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 4007

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the names of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) and the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) were added as cosponsors of S. 4007, a bill to require the Attorney General to propose a program for making treatment for post-traumatic stress disorder and acute stress disorder available to public safety officers, and for other purposes.

S. 4105

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the names of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) and the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) were added as cosponsors of S. 4105, a bill to treat certain liquidations of new motor vehicle inventory as qualified liquidations of LIFO inventory for purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

S. 4226

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4226, a bill to designate baby formula as a scarce and critical material under the Defense Production Act of 1950, and for other purposes.

S. CON. RES. 38

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 38, a concurrent resolution declaring a state of emergency due to the Russian invasion of Ukraine, in order to establish a waiver of the minimum tonnage requirements of section 55305 of title 46, United States Code.

S. CON. RES. 39

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 39, a concurrent resolution honoring the 1,000,000 individuals who have died from COVID-19 in the United States.

S. RES. 529

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the names of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 529, a resolution supporting a democratic, pluralistic, and prosperous Bosnia and Herzegovina on the 30th Anniversary of its declaration of independence.

S. RES. 632

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 632, a resolution calling for the immediate release of Russian opposition leader Vladimir Kara-Murza, who was unjustly detained on April 11, 2022.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. KELLY, and Ms. SINEMA):

S. 4231. A bill to support water infrastructure in Reclamation States, and other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the STREAM Act (Support to Rehydrate the Environment, Agriculture and Municipalities Act), which I am introducing today alongside my cosponsors Senators MARK KELLY and KYRSTEN SINEMA. This is a bill intended to address the massive drought affecting much of the Western United States.

As the past 2 years demonstrate all too painfully, drought exacerbated by climate change—increasingly severe and prolonged drought—is a stark reality for California and the West.

This has resulted in shortages of water for agriculture, for irrigation, and increasingly threatens residential and business uses. The drought has threatened endangered species and results in a drying of the ground and plantlife that makes wildfire an even greater threat.

If we don't take action now, it is only going to get worse. Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory scientists project that climate change will cause a 54-percent drop in the Sierras' snowpack within the next 20 to 40 years and a 79-

percent drop by the end of the century. This change alone could be devastating for California, because we absolutely depend on this snowpack. The Sierra snowpack provides 30 percent of our water supply and is our biggest reservoir.

For these reasons and others we need an "all of the above" water strategy, including No. 1, increased water supply; No. 2, incentivizing projects that build in environmental benefits and drinking water for disadvantaged communities, and No. 3, investing in separate environmental restoration efforts.

The bill I am introducing today helps meet this challenge in four fundamental ways:

No. 1, it authorizes significant water supply funding that, in combination with the bipartisan infrastructure law, would provide California with 1.04 million additional acre-feet of water per year on average, enough water for over 6 million people;

No. 2, it provides additional financial incentives for water supply projects that include environmental benefits and drinking water for disadvantaged communities;

No. 3, it reforms the Congressional review process to more quickly approve water supply projects, and a new loan program combined with grants to more cost-effectively fund new non-Federal water supply projects; and

No. 4, it significantly invests not only in water supply projects but also in environmental restoration to help imperiled species adapt to climate change as well.

To demonstrate why this bill is so desperately needed, let me illustrate the extent and damage caused by the current drought in the West.

A precursor of the even more prolonged dry spells coming with climate change, California's 2020 to 2022 drought has had severe impacts on farms, cities, and the environment.

In 2021, the drought caused the California agriculture industry to shrink by an estimated 8,745 jobs and incur \$1.2 billion in direct costs, according to a report prepared for the California Department of Food and Agriculture by researchers at the University of California at Merced. In addition, reduced water deliveries resulted in 395,000 acres of cropland left dry and unplanted.

Counting "spillover effects" in the broader economy, the U.C. Merced analysis found the total impacts were more than 14,600 lost jobs, both full time and part time, and \$1.7 billion in gross revenue losses.

In both 2021 and 2022, homes in significant parts of the State have been at risk of running dry. Last year, large parts of Marin and Sonoma Counties and the Mendocino coast came very close to losing all water supply. This year, much of Los Angeles, Ventura, and San Bernardino Counties have been placed under emergency orders limiting them to once a week landscape irrigation, with the possibility of a complete irrigation shutoff by fall.

In California, one in eight acres statewide has burned from wildfires in the last decade, with the past 2 years being the worst on record. With 95 percent of the State experiencing drought as we enter into the traditional wildfire season, we are poised for an even worse year this year.

The drought has been devastating to the aquatic ecosystem as well as our forests. As just one example, the endangered winter-run Chinook salmon depend on sufficient cold water released by Shasta Dam to rear juveniles in the Sacramento River.

With limited water available in 2021, NOAA Fisheries models predict that approximately 75 percent of the winter run chinook salmon's eggs died from elevated water temperatures. This is a species with three 1-year age classes, and a prolonged drought could threaten the survival of the species.

In order to increase drought resiliency in California and other Western States, the bill authorizes the following funding over the next 5 years: \$750 million for surface and groundwater storage projects, and supporting conveyance, including \$50 million for natural water retention and release projects; \$300 million for water recycling projects; \$150 million for desalination projects; \$250 million for environmental restoration projects; \$100 million for drinking water for disadvantaged communities; and \$150 million for low-interest loans for water supply projects.

This funding builds on the bipartisan infrastructure law's funding of \$1.15 billion for storage projects, \$550 million for water recycling projects, and \$250 million for desalination projects.

The STREAM Act, in combination with the bipartisan infrastructure law, would provide California with the Federal cost-share for approximately 1,042,000 acre-feet per year of additional water supply, or enough water for over 6 million people. This comes from the following:

Enough funding for California to finally build three major off-stream storage projects providing 370,000 acre-feet of water on average each year: Sites Reservoir, the Los Vaqueros Expansion, and the BF Sisk raise. In addition, the storage funding could provide an additional 55,000 acre-feet per year from some combination of other smaller surface and groundwater storage projects like the Sacramento Regional Groundwater Bank or Del Puerto Canyon Reservoir. All of the projects are non-Federal projects with a 25 percent Federal cost share, with the exception of the Federal BF Sisk Raise with a 50 percent Federal cost-share.

Enough funding for 532,000 additional acre-feet from water recycling projects, from the \$300 million authorized in the bill plus \$550 million in the bipartisan infrastructure legislation, with a 25 percent Federal cost-share for projects.

Enough funding for approximately 85,000 additional acre-feet from the \$150

million authorized in the bill for desalination projects, plus \$250 million in the bipartisan infrastructure legislation, with a 25 percent Federal cost-share for projects.

While virtually everyone supports water recycling projects, surface and groundwater storage projects are sometimes more controversial. I want to point out a report just released today by the widely respected Public Policy Institute of California, PPIC, which relates to the benefits of additional surface and groundwater storage as California's climate is changing.

Many climate forecasters emphasize that as climate change intensifies, California will get more of its precipitation in a few large to extraordinarily large storms fueled by atmospheric rivers, and more of the precipitation will fall as rain rather than snow. In between the bursts of atmospheric rivers, there will be longer and more intense droughts. We have definitely seen a preview of this pattern this year.

PPIC has studied these projections and estimated that there is substantial water in wet years that is not needed to maintain healthy Delta outflows but currently cannot be captured because California lacks the infrastructure to store for future dry periods. PPIC suggests that given this reality, cost-effective storage projects in appropriate locations could help improve California's drought resiliency.

PPIC also argues that these storage projects should be managed for environmental flow benefits as well as water supply benefits. This bill would help with that because Federal funding for Sites Reservoir would help provide cold water for salmon, and Federal funding for the expansion of Los Vaqueros Reservoir would provide needed water for wildlife refuges. Regarding cold water reserves for salmon in particular, these reserves will be critical to prevent salmon runs from being wiped out during the potential fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh years of devastating droughts.

The bill's funding authorizations apply not just to California but throughout the 17 Western States where the Bureau of Reclamation has a presence. Many of these States have recently benefited from the Bureau of Reclamation's storage, water recycling, and desalination programs and/or have projects currently seeking funding from these programs, including Arizona, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Nevada, and New Mexico. I believe the Federal funding assistance authorized by this bill will be particularly important for all seven Colorado River basin States as the States negotiate the next painful round of water supply cuts from the Colorado River between now and 2026 in order to meet the challenge of an increasingly dry Colorado River basin.

In Arizona, the STREAM Act would significantly advance the Salt River Project's proposal to raise Bartlett Dam on the Verde River to counteract

the loss of approximately one-third of the nearby Horseshoe Dam's capacity from accumulating sediment. The Bartlett Dam raise would provide an additional 60,000 to 115,000 acre-feet per year or enough water for 360,000 to 690,000 people.

The bill uses financial incentives to encourage storage and conveyance projects to include environmental benefits and other public benefits such as drinking water for disadvantaged communities. This is important to ensure that the environment and disadvantaged communities are included in our drought resilience strategies.

The bill authorizes low-interest loans for sponsors of storage and conveyance projects if those projects solely provide irrigation and general municipal and industrial water supply benefits.

In contrast, the bill authorizes grants for storage and conveyance projects that include environmental benefits, drinking water benefits for disadvantaged communities, or other public benefits either as part of the project design or as part of a watershed restoration plan adopted together with the project.

This access to grants gives project sponsors a strong financial incentive to design environmental and disadvantaged community benefits into their projects. This approach builds on the experience of the Proposition 1 water bond California's voters passed by a 2-to-1 margin in 2014, which also incentivizes projects with environmental and other public benefits.

If storage and conveyance projects take these steps, they can get Federal grants both directly for the public benefits and for an equal value investment in the water supply component of the project. Thus, the Federal Government will provide \$50 million for the general water supply benefits of a project if the project also has \$50 million in fish and wildlife or water quality benefits either directly from the project or from an associated watershed restoration plan.

The bill not only increases funding for drought resiliency projects, it expedites their approvals and assists them more cost-effectively, stretching taxpayer dollars further.

The traditional Bureau of Reclamation model for approving and funding new water supply projects has involved the following:

No. 1, reclamation studies new projects in detail, which can take a decade or more for major projects;

No. 2, once Reclamation's studies are complete, Congress authorizes projects individually, which can take another 3-5 years or longer in many cases; and

No. 3, the design and construction can take a decade or longer.

One can quickly see that this model can end up taking decades to construct significant new water supply projects. This is especially the case given the limitations of Federal budgets and the increasing cost of major protein recent years. Given the tremendous challenge

posed by climate change to western water supply, we need a nimbler and more responsive model.

Mike Connor, the Deputy Secretary of the Interior during the Obama Administration and currently Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, testified in support of a new model during an October 8, 2015, hearing before the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. Deputy Secretary Connor stated:

The traditional Reclamation business model, in which feasibility studies, consistent with the 1983 Principles and Guidelines for Water and Related Resources Development, are first authorized, funded, and submitted to Congress, and then construction is authorized and funded, does not always address the needs of project sponsors at the state and local levels. Moreover, given budget limitations and the availability of other available financing mechanisms, the historic federal role in financing water storage projects through the Bureau of Reclamation must be revisited with a greater emphasis on non-federal financing.

In response to the concerns articulated by then-Deputy Secretary Connor and others, the bill we are introducing today, building on the 2016 Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act, makes five significant changes to the traditional reclamation model. These changes expedite project approvals and make more cost-effective use of available federal funding.

No. 1, Congressional authorization no longer required for non-Federal projects.

First, the bill eliminates the need for Congress to authorize individual water recycling and desalination projects and non-Federal storage projects with a Federal investment of less than \$250 million. It can take 3 to 5 years or longer for projects to get legislatively approved. In fact, zero new water recycling projects were authorized from 2009 to 2017 despite dozens of meritorious projects with approved feasibility studies.

Federal storage projects, which are often more controversial, continue to require congressional authorization, as do non-Federal storage projects with a greater than \$250 million Federal investment. The bill shortens the timeline for congressional approval of these projects through directing Reclamation to follow a process that the Army Corps of Engineers uses to notify Congress of completed feasibility studies each year to set up an orderly timeline to authorize projects.

No. 2, non-Federal funding is required up front.

Second, the bill no longer requires 100 percent Federal funding up front as was necessary under the traditional Reclamation model. Instead, the bill allows a maximum of 50 percent Federal funding for federally owned projects and a maximum of 25 percent Federal funding for non-Federal projects that are built by States, water districts, or Indian Tribes.

Federal dollars can be stretched further by the partnerships with States

and water districts that will be fostered under the bill. For example, the proposed expansion of Los Vaqueros Reservoir in California would be funded nearly 50 percent by the State of California, which has already conditionally awarded funding, in addition to potentially 20 to 25 percent by the Federal Government and the remaining 25 to 30 percent by water users.

Multipartner projects like the Los Vaqueros expansion frequently have multiple benefits. For example, much of the State and Federal funding for the Los Vaqueros expansion would go to augment the water supply of wildlife refuges that provide essential water for migratory birds on the Pacific flyway. These benefits would complement the project's water supply benefits for many Bay Area water districts.

No. 3, the new loan program is cost-effective.

Third, the low-interest loan program created by the bill for water supply projects is an exceptionally cost-effective program. This program, known as the Reclamation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act, RIFIA, would use existing criteria for loans under the successful WIFIA Program, the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act.

The Office of Management and the Budget, OMB, has approved loans of \$2.3 billion for WIFIA in fiscal year 2018 backed by appropriations of just over 1 percent of that amount, or \$25 million in budget authority. OMB was able to approve loans backed by just 1 percent of the loan amount because there is a virtually non-existent default rate for water projects. Only 4 in 1,000 water infrastructure projects default, based on a study conducted by the Fitch credit rating agency.

Given OMB's experience that Federal outlays need only cover 1 percent of the loan cost for water projects, the \$125 million in authorized Federal spending in the draft bill likely could support \$12.5 billion in water project lending authority.

Federal funding of 1 percent of the loan amount will typically return 10 to 25 percent savings in the repayment cost of the loans for the water districts funding the projects. The total savings can be about 10 percent for AAA-rated districts and 20 to 25 percent for AA-rated districts.

For example, the water users who are supporting the proposed Sites Reservoir in northern California have estimated that the loans authorized by this bill would allow them to pay only \$512/acre-foot for water delivered by the project instead of \$682/acre-foot, or a 25 percent reduction in their costs.

Thus, the Federal Government can provide a loan at 1 percent of the loan amount and save the project sponsors 10 to 25 percent of the project cost. That is an exceptionally cost-effective Federal investment.

There are at least three significant reasons that the loans are so beneficial for the project sponsors:

The sponsors pay a substantially lower interest rate on their loans than they would under the alternative of municipal bond financing.

The districts would not need to start loan repayments until 5 years after substantial completion of the project, a substantial cost saver.

Loans are for 35 rather than 30 years, lowering annual debt service costs.

Significantly, the loans include all the taxpayer protections from the successful WIFIA and TIFIA, Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act, programs. In particular, the RIFIA loans would be limited to 49 percent of the project costs, and the Federal loans would have senior status in the event of any default. These provisions ensure the taxpayer won't be harmed in any default where the project retains at least 50 percent of its value, which is extremely likely for ratepayer backed water supply projects.

No. 4, Federal grants and loans work together.

Fourth, the combination of low-interest loans and Federal grants of up to 25 percent of project costs for non-Federal projects can allow water users to make up the difference where the Federal Government is no longer funding 100 percent of project costs up front. Many rural communities, and in particular agricultural communities, are not able to pay 100 percent of the cost of new water supply projects.

Under the bill I am introducing today, these communities will still have to provide a significant cost-share for improving their water supplies, and new water projects will have to be cost-effective enough to justify that investment. However, the Federal-Government can help build the best and most effective projects in increasing drought resiliency by providing assistance through both grants and loans.

Finally, the longer and more severe droughts coming with climate change will adversely affect not just farms and cities but also the natural environment. The bill includes provisions to improve species' drought resiliency as well.

The significant funding authorization of \$250 million for environmental restoration can be used to benefit many different species, including fish and migratory birds. Some authorized uses of this funding include: improved habitat for salmon, Delta smelt and other fish species adversely affected by the Bureau of Reclamation's water projects; additional water for wildlife refuges hosting migratory birds along the Pacific flyway; improved stream gauges, monitoring, and science to better understand how to restore species and to operate Reclamation water projects with reduced environmental impacts; ensuring that when Sacramento Valley rice growers sell their water and idle their crops, some water is left behind and applied to bare fields in late summer and early fall to create shallow flooded habitat during a critical

shorebird migration period; and assistance in implementing water-related settlements with State agencies and State water quality laws.

The bill would also authorize \$50 million of the broader storage funding for natural water retention and release projects.

These projects would help restore stream and river channels with natural materials like wetlands. Like many other projects prioritized by the bill, these projects could have multiple benefits, including increased groundwater recharge, improved flood protection, and increased floodplain habitat to benefit salmon and other species. I look forward to receiving comments on ways to prioritize multibenefit projects like natural water storage projects as we move forward with the bill.

The bill also authorizes pay-for-performance environmental restoration approaches that award grants contingent on the success of the restoration effort. These approaches can expedite environmental restoration and build public/private partnerships to increase the number of acres restored.

In addition, the bill makes clear that it must be implemented consistently with all Federal environmental laws, including the Endangered Species Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, the Clean Water Act, and all other environmental laws. All applicable State laws must also be followed.

California is home to more than 40 million people, but our major statewide water infrastructure hasn't significantly changed in the past 50 years, when we had only 16 million people.

We must modernize the system or we risk becoming a desert State. Critically, this means putting in place infrastructure to allow our cities, our farmers, and our natural communities to withstand the severe droughts that we are projected to face as a result of climate change.

I hope my western colleagues will join my cosponsors and me on this bill because drought is a serious threat for all of our States.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 637—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR VIEWING WOMEN'S HEALTH AS A CRITICAL ISSUE FOR THE ECONOMY AND WORKFORCE OF THE UNITED STATES AND FOR ADVANCING THE HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF ALL PEOPLE

Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BROWN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. WARREN, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. LUJÁN, and Ms. ROSEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 637

Whereas women constitute 50.8 percent of United States citizens and nearly ½ of the workforce in the United States;

Whereas women control 60 percent of personal wealth and are responsible for 85 percent of consumer spending and 80 percent of health care decisions;

Whereas, across races, ethnicities, socioeconomic statuses, disability statuses, and age groups—

(1) women experience many diseases and disorders differently than men;

(2) the incidence, prevalence, symptomology, and severity of disease may differ between men and women;

(3) women vary in the risks of certain diseases and the benefits of medical therapies; and

(4) for many years, women were underrepresented in biomedical and clinical research;

Whereas longer life spans of women require the need for research on the health of older women;

Whereas women and men have fundamental biological differences at the cellular level;

Whereas ¾ of patients with Alzheimer's disease are women;

Whereas heart disease is the leading cause of death in women, and women are 50 percent more likely to die the year following a heart attack than men;

Whereas 80 percent of patients with autoimmune diseases are women;

Whereas women have more stroke events and are less likely to recover from such events than men;

Whereas there are significant sex and age differences between men and women with respect to drug administration and dosage;

Whereas older women are more prone to having multiple medical problems and, as a result, may be taking incorrectly prescribed medications due to lack of information on gender and age differences;

Whereas, on January 25, 2016, the National Institutes of Health implemented a policy requiring federally funded investigators to consider sex as a biological variable in pre-clinical research;

Whereas such policy has improved inclusivity in women's health research, but disparities still remain;

Whereas the 2021 report entitled "The Case to Fund Women's Health Research: An Economic and Societal Impact Analysis", published by Women's Health Access Matters (commonly known as the "WHAM Report"), states that in 2019, of the funding provided by the National Institutes of Health, 12 percent of the funding for Alzheimer's research, 4.5 percent of the funding for coronary artery disease research, and 7 percent of the funding for rheumatoid arthritis research focused on women;

Whereas this research gap has had economic consequences, including—

(1) pushing women out of the workforce to care for their own health or to act as caregivers; and

(2) contributing to increased costs of health care because of delays in care;

Whereas the improvement of women's health relies on sex- and gender-based biomedical and clinical research;

Whereas the promise of personalized medicine cannot be realized without sex- and gender-based parity in research;

Whereas the WHAM Report states that small investments in women's health research will bring larger returns to the economy and add productive years to the workforce of the United States; and

Whereas the WHAM Report shows that doubling current funding focused on women across Alzheimer's disease, coronary artery disease, and rheumatoid arthritis is a \$300,000,000 investment that would return over \$13,000,000,000 to the economy of the United States; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses support for viewing women's health as a critical issue for the economy and workforce of the United States and for advancing the health and well-being of all people; and

(2) supports efforts—

(A) to increase health research focused on women, particularly for diseases that differentially and disproportionately affect women;

(B) to double the current share of women's research focused on Alzheimer's disease (12 percent), coronary artery disease (4.5 percent), and rheumatoid arthritis (7 percent), which the 2021 report entitled "The Case to Fund Women's Health Research: An Economic and Societal Impact Analysis", published by Women's Health Access Matters shows is a \$300,000,000 investment that will yield \$13,000,000,000 in economic returns;

(C) to increase awareness of the value of sex- and gender-based biomedical research, including the benefits to the economy and workforce of the United States of accelerating health research focused on women; and

(D) to encourage individuals, including researchers, doctors, and patients, to advocate for sex- and gender-inclusive research across races, ethnicities, socioeconomic statuses, disabilities, and age groups.

SENATE RESOLUTION 638—COMMENDING THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA FOR THEIR HEROIC EFFORTS TO SUPPORT UKRAINIAN REFUGEES FLEEING PRESIDENT PUTIN'S ILLEGAL WAR AGAINST UKRAINE

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Mr. JOHNSON) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 638

Whereas, on February 18, 2022, the United States and Moldova marked 30 years of diplomatic relations;

Whereas, on February 24, 2022, armed forces of the Russian Federation began an illegal, unjustified, and unprovoked attack on Ukraine with missile strikes against densely populated urban areas, including Kyiv, the capital of Ukraine, and the regional hubs of Odesa and Mykolayiv, which lie close to Moldova;

Whereas Moldova is a country of approximately 2,600,000 people that relies heavily on remittances sent to Moldova by the Moldovan diaspora;

Whereas, in 2011, the Government of Moldova passed a law entitled "Law on Integration of Foreigners in the Republic of Moldova", which provided refugees and beneficiaries of humanitarian protection access to social security, primary and secondary education, medical insurance, cultural integration support, language classes, and employment counseling;

Whereas, prior to the most recent invasion of Ukraine by President Vladimir Putin, the Government of Moldova assessed that the infrastructure in Moldova could accommodate not more than 15,000 refugees;

Whereas, only one day after the commencement of the unconscionable attack on Ukraine by President Putin, the people of Moldova welcomed more than 16,000 refugees;

Whereas, since 2014, more than 450,000 refugees fleeing the invasion of Ukraine by President Putin had entered Moldova and more than 100,000 of such refugees chose to remain in Moldova;

Whereas, by March 7, 2022, 89 percent of Ukrainian refugees arriving in Moldova were women and children;

Whereas, by March 9, 2022, an estimated 6 out of every 100 people in Chisinau, the capital of Moldova, were refugees;

Whereas, by April 26, 2022, refugees comprised more than 16 percent of the population of Moldova;

Whereas the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Representative for Central Europe Roland Schilling said, “The attitude of Moldovan authorities is really impressive”, and noted that “local communities came to help refugees, feeding them, supporting them” at the border;

Whereas the Government of Moldova has created “green corridors” to facilitate the crossing of refugees from Ukraine to Romania and other countries in the European Union;

Whereas, over the past year, the Government of Moldova and civil society have embarked on meaningful reform of the justice system and promoted good governance and economic stability in Moldova;

Whereas, on March 3, 2022, Moldova formally submitted its application to join the European Union, signaling a commitment to democratic values and the rule of law;

Whereas, on March 16, 2022, the European Union announced that Moldova and Ukraine had completed the emergency synchronization process with the Continental European Grid, operated by the European Network of Transmission System Operators;

Whereas, as of April 21, 2022, the United States has provided more than \$25,000,000 to support humanitarian operations in Moldova;

Whereas, on April 22, 2022, a senior military official of the Russian Federation indicated that the Russian Federation intended to conquer southern Ukraine and join that territory with Transnistria, a breakaway region of Moldova; and

Whereas, in late April and early May 2022, reports of unexplained explosions in Transnistria elevated concerns that the Russian Federation could expand its war into Moldova: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the people of Moldova for their hospitality and extraordinary efforts hosting more than 100,000 refugees fleeing Ukraine;

(2) condemns provocation and aggressive action by the Russian Federation in the Transnistria region of Moldova;

(3) reaffirms the sovereignty of Moldova and supports the choice of the Government of Moldova to further integrate with structures of the European Union;

(4) calls on the United States Government to continue to provide meaningful financial and technical support to Moldova;

(5) calls on international partners to join the United States in providing swift and immediate humanitarian aid to Ukrainians in Moldova;

(6) calls on the United States Government to continue working with the European Network of Transmission System Operators, the Government of Moldova, and the Government of Ukraine to complete full synchronization of the electricity grids of Moldova and Ukraine with the Continental European Grid; and

(7) expresses support for the ongoing efforts by the Government of Moldova to reform the justice sector, promote good governance, and bolster the energy security of Moldova.

SENATE RESOLUTION 639—CONGRATULATING AMES LABORATORY ON 75 YEARS OF OUTSTANDING SERVICE

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Ms. ERNST) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 639

Whereas Ames Laboratory was established by the Atomic Energy Commission on May 17, 1947, as a National Laboratory;

Whereas Ames Laboratory originated as the Ames Project at Iowa State College, later known as Iowa State University, which, under the leadership of Frank Spedding and Harley Wilhelm, contributed valuable scientific and production assistance to the Manhattan Project, including—

(1) a unique method of purifying uranium metal;

(2) substantial quantities of purified uranium metal to the first human-made self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction; and

(3) 2,000,000 pounds of purified uranium in assistance of the war efforts of the United States during World War II;

Whereas Ames Laboratory (as the Ames Project at Iowa State College) was recognized on October 12, 1945, for its contributions to the defense of the United States during World War II with the award of the Army-Navy “E” flag for Excellence in Production, the only educational institution to be so honored;

Whereas the science and technology developments of Ames Laboratory have contributed to the advancement of human understanding and the benefit of society over 7 ½ decades, including—

(1) the discovery, design, and mastery of rare earth and other materials that helped advance early progress of the Atomic Age;

(2) globally recognized expertise in the properties of rare earth elements and their importance in technologies such as data-storage, wind power, lighting, and batteries;

(3) the invention of lead-free solder, which removed toxic lead from electronic manufacturing processes;

(4) the understanding of quasicrystals, including work by scientist Dan Shechtman, winner of the 2011 Nobel Prize in Chemistry;

(5) national and international leadership in critical materials important for United States manufacturing;

(6) the development of analytical equipment to enable the mapping of the human genome;

(7) the development of analytical instrumentation that can detect parts per trillion of atoms, molecules, and compounds;

(8) the discovery and development of catalysts leading to cost-effective biofuel production;

(9) the development of metal and alloy powder synthesis to accelerate the adoption of 3D printing and enable clean energy technologies;

(10) the discovery of the first giant magnetocaloric material and demonstration of magnetic refrigeration;

(11) the discovery of chemical processes to convert plastic waste into valuable resources; and

(12) ground-breaking advances in the understanding of superconductors and topological semimetals;

Whereas Ames Laboratory is the home of the Materials Preparation Center, a research facility globally recognized for its unique capabilities in purification, preparation, and characterization of metals, alloys, and single crystals;

Whereas Ames Laboratory is the home of the Critical Materials Institute, an Energy

Innovation Hub that provides the United States with vital supply chain expertise in rare earth and other critical materials, including—

(1) diversifying supplies of rare earth and other critical material resources;

(2) developing substitutes for high-demand materials; and

(3) driving recycling and reuse;

Whereas Ames Laboratory is a leader in technology transfer, with 257 issued United States patents and licensed innovations resulting in worldwide sales of more than \$3,000,000,000 and returning royalty revenue of nearly \$78,000,000; and

Whereas Ames Laboratory has nurtured more than 2,500 graduate students in its history, mentoring the scientific leaders and innovators of tomorrow through education and outreach programs designed to train and inspire young minds for the discoveries of the future: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate congratulates Ames Laboratory for 75 years of outstanding service to the Department of Energy, the United States, and the world in fulfilling its mission as a National Laboratory dedicated to discovery and innovation in the chemical and materials sciences.

SENATE RESOLUTION 640—EXPRESSING SUPPORT TO INCREASE THE GROWING NUMBER OF LATINO STUDENTS AND YOUNG PROFESSIONALS ENTERING CAREERS IN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, AND MATHEMATICS (STEM) FIELDS

S. RES. 640

Whereas the Latino population in the United States has grown significantly over the years on a national basis and Latinos accounted for more than 62,000,000 residents in 2020;

Whereas the number of Latinos enrolled at an institution of higher education has increased from 2,900,000 in 2010 to 3,600,000 in 2019;

Whereas Latinos are responsible for 78 percent of the growth of the labor force of the United States since the Great Recession of 2007 to 2009;

Whereas the Latino population in the United States is growing more rapidly than the non-Latino population and has a younger median age of 29.5 years, as compared to 40.6 years among non-Latinos in 2018;

Whereas the overall number of graduates in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and math (in this preamble referred to as “STEM”) has increased, but Latino workers remain underrepresented in the STEM workforce, making up 18 percent of total employees across all occupations but only 8 percent of all STEM workers;

Whereas the percentage of Latino workers in STEM occupations has only increased by 1 percent annually since 2016;

Whereas the attractiveness of STEM career paths is evidenced by the fact that the number of bachelor’s degrees awarded in STEM fields increased for all individuals in the United States by 62 percent between 2010 and 2018, in comparison to a 20 percent growth for all other degrees;

Whereas, while surveys indicate that Latino students are interested in STEM education and aspire to STEM careers at similar rates as overrepresented groups, Latinos make up a disproportionately low share of the STEM workforce;

Whereas many Latino students are not well-positioned to take full advantage of financial aid opportunities to attend an institution of higher education, and the National

Center for Education Statistics reports that 70 percent of Latino students have unmet financial needs, the highest of any demographic, which is especially true in the case of first-generation college students in Latino families, making it far more difficult for them to pursue STEM education and careers;

Whereas the growth of well-paying STEM jobs is expected to outpace non-STEM jobs in the coming years, making STEM fields even more attractive for Latino students and young adults and increasing the need for new strategies to facilitate their entrance into STEM fields; and

Whereas investment in the Latino community will generate more individuals eager to pursue STEM jobs and will greatly increase the domestic high-skilled workforce of the United States: Now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goal of increasing the number of Latino individuals in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (in this resolution referred to as “STEM”) as a way to promote economic empowerment and sustainability, not only in their community but in the overall economy of the United States;

(2) supports increasing the representation of Latino individuals in STEM fields to enhance and improve representation and improve performance in the STEM workforce, which will help—

(A) develop talented and capable STEM workers;

(B) reduce the dependence of the economy of the United States on foreign workers; and

(C) secure the future of the United States as a leader in STEM;

(3) encourages increased Federal support for initiatives aimed at boosting the number of Latino students who pursue STEM education and career paths, particularly engineering; and

(4) recognizes the important role that Hispanic Serving Institutions and all colleges and universities must play in order to achieve this goal of increasing Latino individuals in STEM.

SENATE RESOLUTION 641—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF MAY 15 THROUGH MAY 21, 2022, AS “NATIONAL PUBLIC WORKS WEEK”

Mr. INHOFE (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. WICKER, Mr. PADILLA, and Ms. DUCKWORTH) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 641

Whereas public works infrastructure, facilities, and services are of vital importance to the health, safety, and well-being of the people of the United States;

Whereas public works infrastructure, facilities, and services could not be provided without the dedicated efforts of public works professionals who represent Federal, State, and local governments and private sector organizations throughout the United States;

Whereas public works professionals design, build, operate, and maintain the transportation systems, water infrastructure, sewage and refuse disposal systems, public buildings, sanitation and waste management systems, and other structures and facilities that are vital to the people and communities of the United States;

Whereas public works professionals have played, and will continue to play, a key role in helping the United States recover from the COVID-19 pandemic; and

Whereas understanding the role that public infrastructure plays in protecting the envi-

ronment, improving public health and safety, contributing to economic vitality, and enhancing the quality of life of every community of the United States is in the interest of the people of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of May 15 through May 21, 2022, as “National Public Works Week”;

(2) recognizes and celebrates the important contributions that public works professionals make every day to improve—

(A) the public infrastructure of the United States; and

(B) the communities that public works professionals serve; and

(3) urges individuals and communities throughout the United States to join with representatives of the Federal Government and the American Public Works Association in activities and ceremonies that are designed—

(A) to pay tribute to the public works professionals of the United States; and

(B) to recognize the substantial contributions that public works professionals make to the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 642—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF MAY 17, 2022, AS “DIPG PEDIATRIC BRAIN CANCER AWARENESS DAY” TO RAISE AWARENESS OF, AND ENCOURAGE RESEARCH ON, DIFFUSE INTRINSIC PONTINE GLIOMA TUMORS AND PEDIATRIC CANCERS IN GENERAL

Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. REED, Mr. BRAUN, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. MARSHALL, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. CASEY, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 642

Whereas diffuse intrinsic pontine glioma (referred to in this preamble as “DIPG”) tumors regularly affect 150 to 300 children in the United States each year;

Whereas brain tumors are the leading cause of cancer-related death among children;

Whereas DIPG tumors are the leading cause of pediatric brain cancer deaths;

Whereas, with respect to a child who is diagnosed with a DIPG tumor and receives treatment for a DIPG tumor, the median amount of time that the child survives after diagnosis is approximately 8 to 11 months;

Whereas, with respect to an individual who is diagnosed with a DIPG tumor, the rate of survival 5 years after diagnosis is approximately 2 percent;

Whereas the average age at which a child is diagnosed with a DIPG tumor is between 5 and 10 years, resulting in a life expectancy approximately 70 years shorter than the average life expectancy in the United States; and

Whereas the prognosis for children diagnosed with DIPG tumors has not improved during the past 50 years: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports—

(A) designating May 17, 2022, as “DIPG Pediatric Brain Cancer Awareness Day”; and

(B) efforts to—

(i) better understand diffuse intrinsic pontine glioma tumors;

(ii) develop effective treatments for diffuse intrinsic pontine glioma tumors; and

(iii) provide comprehensive care for children with diffuse intrinsic pontine glioma tumors and their families; and

(2) encourages all individuals in the United States to become more informed about—

(A) diffuse intrinsic pontine glioma tumors;

(B) pediatric brain cancer in general; and

(C) challenges relating to research on pediatric cancers and ways to advance such research.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 40—WELCOMING THE PRIME MINISTER OF GREECE TO THE UNITED STATES FOR AN ADDRESS TO A JOINT MEETING OF CONGRESS

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself and Mr. RISCH) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 40

Whereas the concept of democracy—that the people have the power to govern—was developed in ancient Greece;

Whereas the United States and Greece have enjoyed more than 150 years of diplomatic relations and share deep cultural connections and values;

Whereas the United States and Greece have been partners and allies in all major international conflicts throughout modern history;

Whereas Greece heroically resisted Axis forces at a crucial moment in World War II, forcing Adolf Hitler to change his timeline and delaying the attack on the Soviet Union;

Whereas Winston Churchill said that “if there had not been the virtue and courage of the Greeks, we do not know which the outcome of World War II would have been” and “no longer will we say that Greeks fight like heroes, but that heroes fight like Greeks”;

Whereas the metropolitan area of Mariupol, Ukraine, where forces of the Russian Federation have committed unconscionable war crimes against the local population during the ongoing invasion of Ukraine by President Vladimir Putin, is home to approximately 120,000 ethnic Greeks;

Whereas, after forces of the Russian Federation bombed a hospital in Ukraine on March 9, 2022, Prime Minister of Greece Kyriakos Mitsotakis said, on March 18, 2022, “Greece is ready to rebuild the maternity hospital in Mariupol, the center of Greek minority in Ukraine, a city dear to our hearts and the symbol of barbarity of the war”;

Whereas Greece has sent at least 4 humanitarian aid shipments to Ukraine, including non-perishable food, bottled water, antiseptics, medical supplies, and power generators;

Whereas Greece has provided Ukraine with security assistance, including Kalashnikov rifles and portable rocket launchers;

Whereas membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) has further enhanced cooperation between the United States and Greece;

Whereas Greece is an integral part of the European Union;

Whereas the commitment of the United States and Greece to security cooperation led to the Mutual Defense Cooperation Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Hellenic Republic, done at Athens July 8, 1990, which was updated in 2021 to enhance defense ties between the countries and promote stability in southeastern Europe;

Whereas the Greek port of Alexandroupoli has been instrumental in allowing the

United States to help reinforce the eastern flank of NATO and deter further aggression by the Russian Federation against allies and partners of the United States;

Whereas the Floating Storage and Regasification Unit of Alexandroupoli, recently inaugurated, will contribute significantly to energy diversification of Greece and southeastern Europe, especially in light of the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation;

Whereas the United States has demonstrated its support for the trilateral partnership of Greece, Israel, and Cyprus by enacting into law the Eastern Mediterranean Security and Energy Partnership Act of 2019 (title II of division J of Public Law 116-94) and through joint engagement with Greece, Israel, and Cyprus in the 3+1 format;

Whereas this support was bolstered in the United States-Greece Defense and Interparliamentary Partnership Act of 2021 (sub-title B of title XIII of Public Law 117-81), establishing a 3+1 Interparliamentary Group to discuss the expansion of cooperation in other areas of common concern;

Whereas the United States is home to a robust Greek-American community of approximately 3,000,000 people, who meaningfully contribute to the cultural fabric of the United States; and

Whereas the Speaker of the House has invited Prime Minister Mitsotakis to address a joint meeting of Congress on May 17, 2022: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Senate—

(1) warmly welcomes Prime Minister of Greece Kyriakos Mitsotakis to the United States;

(2) eagerly anticipates the address of Prime Minister Mitsotakis before a joint meeting of Congress;

(3) appreciates the historic and present role of Greece in the defense of democracy, including through the provision of support to Ukraine amid the ongoing brutal and unprovoked invasion by the Russian Federation;

(4) commits to a continued partnership with Greece to bolster energy cooperation through the 3+1 format and help accelerate energy security in Europe;

(5) reaffirms the steadfast and bipartisan support for the friendship between the people and Governments of the United States and Greece; and

(6) appreciates the important role that Greek-Americans play in supporting the strong bonds that exist between the United States and Greece.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 5035. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 7691, making emergency supplemental appropriations for assistance for the situation in Ukraine for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes.

SA 5036. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 5035 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill H.R. 7691, *supra*.

SA 5037. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 7691, *supra*.

SA 5038. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 5037 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill H.R. 7691, *supra*.

SA 5039. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 5038 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the amendment SA 5037 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill H.R. 7691, *supra*.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 5035. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 7691, making emergency supplemental appropriations for assistance for the situation in Ukraine for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end add the following:

SEC. ____ EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on the date that is 1 day after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 5036. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 5035 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill H.R. 7691, making emergency supplemental appropriations for assistance for the situation in Ukraine for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 1, line 3, strike “1 day” and insert “2 days”.

SA 5037. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 7691, making emergency supplemental appropriations for assistance for the situation in Ukraine for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end add the following:

SEC. ____ EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on the date that is 4 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 5038. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 5037 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill H.R. 7691, making emergency supplemental appropriations for assistance for the situation in Ukraine for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 1, line 3, strike “4” and insert “5”.

SA 5039. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 5038 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the amendment SA 5037 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill H.R. 7691, making emergency supplemental appropriations for assistance for the situation in Ukraine for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 1, line 1, strike “5” and insert “6”.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I have three requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, May 17, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, May 17, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a closed hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AIRLAND

The Subcommittee on Airland of the Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, May 17, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

RECESS UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate stands in recess until 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 8 p.m., recessed until Wednesday, May 18, 2022, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

STACY LYNN DEAN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE FOR FOOD, NUTRITION, AND CONSUMER SERVICES, VICE KEVIN W. CONCANNON.

ALEXIS TAYLOR, OF IOWA, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE FOR TRADE AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS, VICE TED MCKINNEY.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADVISORY BOARD

ANDREW G. BIGGS, OF OREGON, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADVISORY BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 30, 2024, VICE LANHEE J. CHEN, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CALVIN SMYRE, OF GEORGIA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE BAHAMAS.

DAVID PRESSMAN, OF NEW YORK, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO HUNGARY.

HEIDE B. FULTON, OF WEST VIRGINIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY.

YOHANNES ABRAHAM, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS, WITH THE RANK AND STATUS OF AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 17, 2022:

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

MARIA FABIANA JORGE, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE UNITED STATES ALTERNATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

S. LANE TUCKER, OF ALASKA, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF ALASKA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

RACHELLE L. CROWE, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

JESSE A. LASLOVICH, OF MONTANA, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF MONTANA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

ALEXANDER M.M. UBALLEZ, OF NEW MEXICO, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

WITHDRAWALS

Executive Message transmitted by the President to the Senate on May 17, 2022 withdrawing from further Senate consideration the following nominations:

WILLIAM J. VALDEZ, OF MARYLAND, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY FOR MANAGEMENT, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, VICE CLAIRE M. GRADY, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JULY 28, 2021.

CALVIN SMYRE, OF GEORGIA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON OCTOBER 4, 2021.	ALICE HILL, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR FOR RESILIENCE, FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY, DEPARTMENT OF	HOMELAND SECURITY, VICE DANIEL J. KANIEWSKI, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON FEBRUARY 7, 2022.
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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO CARMENITA
HELLIGAR—28TH CONGRES-
SIONAL DISTRICT WOMAN OF
THE YEAR

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 17, 2022

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of Women's History Month. Each year, we pay special tribute to the contributions and sacrifices made by our Nation's women. It is an honor to pay homage to outstanding women who are making a difference in my Congressional District. I would like to recognize a remarkable woman, Carmenita Helligar of Burbank, California.

In addition to being a successful business owner and activist, Ms. Helligar is a dedicated volunteer in the community, serving as a Board of Library Trustee for the City of Burbank and on the Burbank Unified School District's Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Committee, which fosters inclusive curriculum and equity of college prep classes for all students.

Ms. Helligar credits her grandmother, Ernestine, lovingly referred to as Grandma Stein, as her inspiration for volunteerism, as she taught Ms. Helligar that we are on this earth to help people. Earnestine also encouraged Ms. Helligar to believe that a person can do anything if they're willing to try, which is an attitude Ms. Helligar has adopted in her life.

Ms. Helligar is one of the founders of The Destiny Education Project (DEP), a non-profit BIPOC-led organization, where "Destiny" stands for Diversity, Equity, Sustainability, Teaching Inclusivity & Nurturing Youth. DEP strives for every student to feel safe as well as learn in an inclusive and supported educational environment.

An avid supporter of small businesses, Ms. Helligar is the Founder/CEO of Local As Can Bee (LACB), an e-commerce marketplace for individuals who own a small business. Ms. Helligar's goal is for LACB to become a national Co-Op which will be a source for secondary income for small business owners to boost community support.

Ms. Helligar and her husband, Jeffrey, have three children, and are also raising Ms. Helligar's niece. An interior designer by trade, Ms. Helligar enjoys designing whenever she has free time and loves to bake. She is also an avid reader and tries to read at least one book a week.

I ask all Members to join me in honoring this exceptional, well-respected woman of California's 28th Congressional District, Carmenita Helligar.

RECOGNIZING THE 40-YEAR ANNI-
VERSARY OF THE WASHINGTON
TIMES

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 17, 2022

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I am grateful to recognize The Washington Times on their 40-year anniversary.

Since its founding on May 17, 1982, The Washington Times has been a valuable resource by providing clear and informative articles on current events and national politics. I appreciate their continued service and look forward to reading their publication for many years to come.

The following article, "Washington Times' Only Agenda is the Agenda of its Readers," published May 16, 2022, by Christopher Dolan, President and Executive Editor, and Charles Hurt, Opinion Editor, encapsulates their years of journalistic accomplishments:

Dear readers:

For 40 years, The Washington Times has stood sentinel along the banks of the Potomac River, shining a bright light into all corners of the federal government.

During Republican administrations and Democratic administrations alike, the paper has been unflinching in keeping its responsibility to inform readers and expose government shenanigans.

Long before "fair and balanced" became a battle cry and the proliferation of websites spanning the political spectrum, there was The Washington Times, beholden to no one and no party.

When Ronald Reagan stormed into Washington on a promise to "make America great again," The Washington Times was there and chronicled the historic collapse of the Soviet Union.

When George H.W. Bush won the Gulf War, only to later stumble on his pledge of "no new taxes," The Washington Times was there.

When a young, smooth-talking governor from Arkansas stunned the political world, The Washington Times was there. And for eight years, the paper produced award-winning political coverage that culminated in President Clinton's impeachment and investigations that to this day leave many questions unanswered.

During the epic 2000 presidential election recount in Florida, The Times was there, counting chads and recording every legal argument all the way to the Supreme Court.

On Sept. 11, 2001, The Washington Times was there. And never forgot.

The Times stood watch from the triumphant march into Baghdad to the bitter end of George W. Bush's presidency.

The Times was there for the hopeful dawn of President Obama's inauguration to the rejection of his presidency with the election of Donald Trump.

Of course, politics is the bread and butter of any newspaper based in Washington. But The Times also has invested unparalleled energies into covering the First Amendment,

religious freedom, American culture, gun rights and social issues that many other newspaper shy from.

The only agenda of The Washington Times is the agenda of its readers. If it is important to you, it is important to us. It has always been that way.

Over the past four decades, tumultuous changes have wracked the newspaper industry.

Today, there is greater competition among news outlets—both in print and online—than ever before in human history. The most vaunted and venerated publications must now compete with any other outlet with a web address and a keyboard.

But to this day, The Washington Times has never surrendered its independence, its dedication to accuracy and its devotion to the interests of its readers.

Thank you for reading. We hope you will keep reading for the next 40 years.

RECOGNIZING DONALD TOBIN

HON. JOHN P. SARBANES

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 17, 2022

Mr. SARBANES. Madam Speaker, I join Congressman ERIC SWALWELL in rising today, to recognize Donald Tobin as he steps down as Dean of the University of Maryland's Carey School of Law and returns to being a full-time member of the Law School's teaching faculty.

As Dean of the Law School for the past eight years, Dean Tobin has played a critical role in expanding and strengthening the Law School's engagement on key issues including systemic racism, poverty and democratic governance.

For example, as Baltimore City grappled with the tragic death of Freddie Gray, Dean Tobin created opportunities for community outreach and engagement through the Law School. He also established new clinical opportunities for students to address criminal defense, seek justice for victims of crime and provide free legal services to asylum seekers.

As a leading expert on the intersection of tax and campaign finance laws, Dean Tobin has also testified before both Congress and the Federal Election Commission—sharing his insights of how the tax code can contribute to regulating political contributions in our electoral process.

Early in his career, right out of college, Dean Tobin also dedicated eight years in service to the Maryland community as a professional staff member for my father, the late Senator Paul Sarbanes, whom he considered a mentor and friend.

In a wonderful tribute to Senator Sarbanes which he shared with the Law School community in December 2020, Dean Tobin described traits that are equally applicable to him: a strong moral compass, a dedication to hard work and a commitment to the rule of law.

Dean Tobin embodied these traits in his work on the Senate Committee on the Budget and the Joint Economic Committee as well as

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

throughout his legal career as a clerk for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit and an appellate attorney in the Tax Division of the Department of Justice.

I commend Dean Tobin for his public service and his service as the leader of the Carey School of Law, and I wish him the best as he returns to educating the next generation of lawyers in the classroom.

TRIBUTE TO JANICE SEGALL—28TH
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
WOMAN OF THE YEAR

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 17, 2022

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of Women's History Month. Each year, we pay special tribute to the contributions and sacrifices made by our Nation's women. It is an honor to pay homage to outstanding women who are making a difference in my Congressional District. I would like to recognize a remarkable woman, Janice Segall of Pasadena, California.

Ms. Segall and her family moved a great deal during her youth, given her father was in the United States Air Force. After graduating from high school in Redlands, California, she attended the University of Redlands, University of California, Irvine and University of California, Berkeley, where she obtained her teaching credential.

Ms. Segall had an outstanding nearly three-decade career with the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) as an elementary school teacher in east Los Angeles. During her time with the LAUSD, she also coordinated the Gifted and Talented programs, worked for the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA)'s Writing Project, and was a math instructional coach for seven years. With an interest in combining literature and art, she was one of the first teachers in the young children's art programs, a collaborative effort with the Museum of Contemporary Art and LAUSD. After her retirement from LAUSD in 2011, she worked part-time for the UCLA Math Project as a coach-facilitator for the CGI Math Initiative in various schools across Los Angeles.

Ms. Segall's volunteer activities have included serving the Ronald McDonald House Pasadena and as an after-school tutor at 826LA in the Echo Park neighborhood of Los Angeles. Her current volunteer activities include preparing lunches for Union Station Pasadena and fostering a puppy with Guide Dogs for the Blind. Passionate about supporting literacy and public libraries, she is Past President of the San Rafael Library Associates and currently President of The Friends of the Pasadena Public Library.

A long-time resident of Pasadena, Ms. Segall enjoys spending time with her sons, Alex and Peter, and two grandsons, along with reading, movies, and hiking.

I ask all Members to join me in honoring this exceptional, well-respected woman of California's 28th Congressional District, Janice Segall.

HONORING POLICE CHIEF ROBERT
DRISCOLL OF PLEASANT HILL

HON. VICKY HARTZLER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 17, 2022

Mrs. HARTZLER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor one of Missouri's finest, Chief Robert Driscoll. After serving his community by providing public safety for more than three decades, Chief Driscoll announced his retirement from the Pleasant Hill Police Department in Missouri's Fourth Congressional District. Residents of Pleasant Hill have long benefited from Chief Driscoll's selfless commitment to serve and protect, and his steady leadership will be missed.

Chief Driscoll began his career with the Pleasant Hill Police Department in 1984, where he quickly rose through the ranks to Chief of Police in 1996 thanks to his integrity and commitment to serving his community. Throughout his years of dedicated service, Chief Driscoll has led his department and the City of Pleasant Hill through devastating events, such as fires, floods, ice storms, tornadoes, building collapses, and train accidents, while keeping crime at bay. In these times of crisis, Chief Driscoll stood as a resilient, steady leader which his community could turn to for guidance.

Among Chief Driscoll's most notable accomplishments were bringing 9-1-1 to Pleasant Hill and integrating the dispatch system into a county-wide emergency network system. Thanks to Chief Driscoll's advocacy and leadership through the implementation of these emergency services, Pleasant Hill's over eight thousand residents are safer and get the help that they need sooner.

Chief Driscoll exudes all the necessary qualities critical to effectively advocating and representing one's community as a public servant and a law enforcement officer—steady leadership, unwavering devotion to serving others, admirable character, and a positive attitude. On behalf of Missouri's Fourth Congressional District, I thank him and his family for their immense devotion to serving our community and keeping us safe. Congratulations on a well-deserved retirement.

IN RECOGNITION OF BRANDON
LEAKE

HON. JERRY McNERNEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 17, 2022

Mr. McNERNEY. Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Brandon Leake for his many contributions and accomplishments, including his historic win of Season 15 of America's Got Talent.

Brandon is a native of Stockton, California, and has made invaluable contributions to his community by helping others through poetry. In addition to having served as an academic advisor at San Joaquin Delta College, Brandon is the founder and CEO of Called to Move, an organization dedicated to inspiring people of all ages and backgrounds to practice the art of poetry. Called to Move encourages personal development and self-actualiza-

tion and aims to help people achieve their purpose in life through the arts. Brandon has held workshops and has traveled across the country to share his knowledge and gifts as a poet.

Brandon won Season 15 of America's Got Talent with his captivating spoken-word performances, and he made history as the first-ever poet to win America's Got Talent. Through the power of words, Brandon has shown the world that our experiences and our stories can uplift, encourage, and inspire. His honest and vulnerable performances not only tell his story, but also those of others that need to be heard.

Please join me in recognizing Brandon Leake's many contributions and congratulating him on his win of Season 15 of America's Got Talent.

TRIBUTE TO NANCY BEYDA—28TH
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
WOMAN OF THE YEAR

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 17, 2022

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of Women's History Month. Each year, we pay special tribute to the contributions and sacrifices made by our Nation's women. It is an honor to pay homage to outstanding women who are making a difference in my Congressional District. I would like to recognize a remarkable woman, Nancy Beyda of Hollywood Hills, California.

Ms. Beyda was born in Vincennes, Indiana. In 1981, she moved to Los Angeles to attend the University of California, Los Angeles and start her film career as an editor. After meeting her husband, Kent, and becoming the mother of three, Ms. Beyda decided to take a step back from her career to raise her children. It was during this time Ms. Beyda realized her passion for infant and maternal wellness that would ultimately launch her career as a midwife. Ms. Beyda has delivered hundreds of babies throughout the years to mothers in Los Angeles and ran a baby group offering support to new parents.

A tireless and dedicated volunteer driven to help the community, Ms. Beyda has selflessly given her time to support individuals who are unhoused and food insecure. She volunteered at The Center in Hollywood, a homelessness resource center focused on ending homelessness and isolation in Hollywood, and currently serves on the Board of Directors. Ms. Beyda has also led a gift drive every year for the children of the women living in Good Shepherd Shelter.

Ms. Beyda's strong spirit and love for volunteerism led her to establish an extraordinary non-profit organization, FoodCycle LA, which picks up excess food from businesses, such as restaurants and grocery stores in Los Angeles and delivers the food to organizations serving people in need. From its humble beginning as a small volunteer group, with Ms. Beyda picking up surplus food from one grocery store with help from her friends, FoodCycle LA has blossomed under Ms. Beyda's leadership and has grown to serve nearly 70,000 meals every week. They also use innovative technology to expand their impact, serving more than three million meals in

2021 in partnership with hundreds of businesses and nonprofit organizations.

During her free time, Ms. Beyda enjoys hiking with her family, being in nature, and practices yoga as often as possible.

I ask all Members to join me in honoring this exceptional, well-respected woman of California's 28th Congressional District, Nancy Beyda.

SUPPORTING UTERINE FIBROID RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

HON. DONALD S. BEYER, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 17, 2022

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of a critical issue facing women's health that is often misunderstood, grossly underfunded, and has significant ripple effects on a woman's physical and mental health. This condition is uterine fibroids: noncancerous growths in the uterus that can cause severe bleeding, body pain, infertility and miscarriages, and several other consequences.

Uterine fibroids affect 70 percent of White women and 80 percent of Black women in the U.S. during their lifetime. Each year, over 200,000 women undergo hysterectomies for uterine fibroids, with Black women twice as likely to undergo this treatment to alleviate symptoms. We need to do more for these women. Other treatments exist, and we cannot allow a lack of awareness to put women through an unnecessary, lifechanging operation. We do not need to deprive women of their right to have children, to instruct them to sit home for six weeks and recover from such an invasive procedure, to put them at risk of complications.

More must be done to research uterine fibroids, educate health care professionals, and raise awareness for patients. I am proud to cosponsor H.R. 2007, the Stephanie Tubbs Jones Uterine Fibroid Research and Education Act of 2021, as it would expand and coordinate uterine fibroid research at NIH and direct HHS to issue an awareness campaign and research Medicaid coverage of uterine fibroids. We are in Women's Health Month. In this Month, we reflect upon the important women in our lives, and how medical research must better represent them. I am proud to support the Stephanie Tubbs Jones Uterine Fibroid Research and Education Act of 2021 and urge my colleagues to join me. This condition cannot wait, women suffering with this condition cannot wait, and this bill cannot wait.

HONORING THOMAS PETERS, PH.D.

HON. JARED HUFFMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 17, 2022

Mr. HUFFMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Thomas Peters, Ph.D. upon his retirement from Marin Community Foundation as its intrepid president and chief executive officer for nearly a quarter of a century and for a lifetime of extraordinary public service.

Dr. Peters graduated from the University of Minnesota with a doctorate in medicine, psy-

chology, and genetics. In 1974, he was hired by the San Francisco Public Health Department to manage a team of healthcare workers providing physical and mental care to both victims and perpetrators of crime. Within 7 years, he was promoted to Chief of Staff and tasked to navigate the unprecedented HIV/AIDS epidemic gripping San Francisco. In 1991, after a lengthy tenure as Chief of Staff for the San Francisco Public Health Department, Dr. Peters was selected to serve as the director of Marin County's Department of Health and Human Services before joining the Marin Community Foundation (MCF) in 1998.

Throughout his time with MCF, Dr. Peters demonstrated impeccable leadership, establishing MCF as one of the largest community foundations in the country with an exceptional reputation for its mission-driven value alignment. Under his leadership, the foundation increased its assets from approximately \$900 million to more than \$3 billion and distributed over \$2 billion in grants to support early education through college, affordable housing, and environmental stewardship. Dr. Peters accomplished this by attracting an unprecedented number of new donors and starting a donor-advised funds program, while also reshaping the governance structure and refocusing the Foundation's priorities to address Marin County's profound income and educational inequities. While focusing on big issues, Dr. Peters also led in a manner that both promoted and supported local and innovative solutions from grassroots community groups and nonprofits. His unwavering commitment to social justice provided both voice and philanthropic giving to underserved and disenfranchised communities in Marin County, as well as models for philanthropic organizations to follow throughout the region, state, and Nation.

Always one to respond to a crisis, Dr. Peters rounded out his legacy during the COVID-19 pandemic, directing the Foundation to provide critical relief for Marin in the form of millions in nonprofit grant funding, PPE for local healthcare facilities, and rental assistance in partnership with Marin County.

Over the decades we developed a close bond, and my staff and I had the good fortune to experience Dr. Peters' maverick problem-solving talents firsthand, evoking the spirit of Congressman John Lewis to collaborate, or as we liked to say, get in "good trouble" to tackle issues like gun violence prevention and NIMBYism. Among many special memories is our work in 2012 to help save China Camp State Park from closure. With the support of the Foundation and my successful legislation to keep state parks open, the local nonprofit Friends of China Camp now operates China Camp State Park.

Dr. Peters has delivered on the mission of Marin Community Foundation to improve the human condition, embrace diversity, promote a humane and democratic society, and enhance the community's quality of life, now and for future generations. He has been the moral compass for the Foundation and Marin County for decades and retires with a legacy that will serve us for many years to come. Madam Speaker, I respectfully ask that you join me in expressing immense gratitude to Dr. Peters for his extraordinary generosity of spirit, unwavering integrity, and innumerable contributions to improving the human condition, and extending to him congratulations on his retirement and best wishes on his next endeavors.

HONORING UNITED STATES ARMY VETERAN LAWRENCE "REX" CARNEY FOR HIS BRAVE SERVICE THROUGHOUT WORLD WAR II

HON. ELISE M. STEFANIK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 17, 2022

Ms. STEFANIK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor United States Army veteran Lawrence "Rex" Carney as he posthumously is awarded the New York State Senate Liberty Medal.

Rex was born on October 27, 1918 in Stillwater, New York. After graduating from Stillwater High School, Rex went on to play semi-professional basketball and baseball. In July of 1941, Rex was sworn into the United States Army at Fort Jay, Governor's Island in New York City. After completing basic training at Fort Dix, New Jersey, Rex was assigned as a gunner in an Anti-aircraft Artillery regiment in North Carolina. Following the Pearl Harbor attacks, Rex was transferred to Hawaii, where he attended Ranger Combat School. After completion of his training, Rex was promoted to an instructor at the Unit Jungle Training Center.

Rex's unit, the 867th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Automatic Weapon Battalion, was sent to the Mariana Islands in anticipation of a Japanese invasion. Following the end of hostilities with Japan, after the dropping of the Atomic Bombs, Rex returned to Fort Dix, New Jersey. He was honorably discharged on September 1, 1945. After his service, Rex worked as a pipe fitter at the Steamfitters and Plumbers Local No. 105 in Schenectady until his retirement in 1983. He was a passionate advocate for veterans and a member of the American Legion Post 490 as well as the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 6328.

For his honorable and brave service, Rex Carney was awarded the American Defense Service Medal, the Asiatic-Pacific Service Medal, and the Good Conduct Medal. On behalf of New York's 21st Congressional District, I thank Rex Carney for his service, and I am proud to honor his legacy of defending American freedom and democracy as he is awarded the New York State Senate Liberty Medal.

TRIBUTE TO RUTH CISLOWSKI—
28TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
WOMAN OF THE YEAR

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 17, 2022

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of Women's History Month. Each year, we pay special tribute to the contributions and sacrifices made by our Nation's women. It is an honor to pay homage to outstanding women who are making a difference in my Congressional District. I would like to recognize a remarkable woman, Ruth Cislowski of West Hollywood, California.

Ms. Cislowski received her Bachelor of Science in Education from Miami University in Ohio, her Master of Social Work from the University of Southern California (USC), and her Master of Arts in Jewish Communal Service

from the Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion.

Ms. Cislowski's volunteerism began over three decades ago as a Peace Corps volunteer in Bulgaria, where she taught English and developed instructional materials and curricula for students in Kyustendil, Bulgaria after the fall of communism. She served on the staff of Community Partners, where she supported youth development, violence prevention, and access to technology initiatives. Ruth helped launch the largest interconnected educational access channel in the U.S., creating the Los Angeles Times' school literacy volunteer program, establishing a west Los Angeles consortium of social service agencies partnering to increase youth academic achievement and family incomes, and developing the California State University, Northridge Department of Social Work.

Ms. Cislowski is currently a Clinical Associate Professor at the USC Suzanne Dworak-Peck School of Social Work, where she teaches the foundations of clinical theory and skills and application of management and leadership. She is also the Assistant Director of Field Education overseeing the development and implementation of the Working Professional Program and serves on the school's Faculty Council. She is a frequent presenter nationwide on innovative social work education practices.

Ms. Cislowski has served on the City of West Hollywood Disabilities Advisory Board, was on the City of West Hollywood Human Services Commission for 18 years and participated with the Jewish Federation's Koreh L.A. Literacy Task Force Advisory Board, Access Community Action Projects Committee, the Jewish Community Relations Committee Urban Affairs Commission, and local political organizations. Ms. Cislowski has also received the West Hollywood Women in Leadership Award and an Honorary Doctorate from the Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion.

Ms. Cislowski and her husband, Joe Cislowski have been West Hollywood residents for more than twenty years and are proud parents of their son, Bailey, and daughter, Amanda.

I ask all Members to join me in honoring this exceptional, well-respected woman of California's 28th Congressional District, Ruth Cislowski.

HONORING RABBI JOE ROOKS RAPPORT

HON. JOHN A. YARMUTH

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 17, 2022

Mr. YARMUTH. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of my friend, Rabbi Joe Rooks Rapport, as he begins his much-deserved retirement.

Since 1988, Rabbi Rapport has served at The Temple, Congregation Adath Israel Brith Sholom, the oldest and largest synagogue in Kentucky. During his time at The Temple he has been an incredible leader, teaching a variety of adult education classes, working closely with Bar and Bat Mitzvah students, leading countless congregational programs, and serving as rabbinic liaison for the Brotherhood,

The Temple Archives, and The Temple Library.

In addition to his spiritual leadership, Rabbi Rapport is also a deeply involved community leader, serving as a member of the President's Advisory Council of the University of Louisville and sharing a seat on the Board of Directors of both the Center for Interfaith Relations and Kentucky Interfaith Power and Light, alongside his wife, Rabbi Rooks. He also is a former chair of the Louisville Coalition for the Homeless and Many People One Community, a diversity project of the National Conference for Community and Justice.

Rabbi Rapport's deep devotion to his faith has also called him to always lend a voice on behalf of the less fortunate or the oppressed. Whenever incidents of intolerance or injustice rear their ugly head in our community—whether racial or religious, Jewish or not—Rabbi Rapport is one of the first people there, offering his support to those victimized and standing up for decency and good in our community. This is why I firmly believe, in my years of friendship with Rabbi Rapport, that he is the true embodiment of the Hebrew phrase *Tikkun Olam*—or “world repair”—a mandate to not just look out for our own moral and spiritual welfare, but also the welfare of society as a whole. Rabbi Rapport not only teaches the lessons of social justice, he lives them each and every day.

Rabbi Rapport is a treasure to our community and is truly a “*mensch*” in every sense of the word. He has never grown weary of helping others, and during his 34 years of service to our Commonwealth, he has enriched countless lives with his wise words and spiritual guidance. Rabbi Rapport has not only inspired me, but also a younger generation of leaders who will continue his passionate pursuit of peace, love, and justice in the world for years to come.

On behalf of the people of Kentucky's Third Congressional District and the city of Louisville, it is my honor to recognize Rabbi Joe Rooks Rapport for his outstanding leadership, his friendship, and his unyielding love for our city and the people who call it home.

I wish Rabbi Rapport nothing but the best in his well-deserved retirement, and I hope he enjoys every single moment of his time spent with family and loved ones.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ENSURING FULL PARTICIPATION IN THE CENSUS ACT OF 2022

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 17, 2022

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, today, I introduce the Ensuring Full Participation in the Census Act of 2022, which would prohibit the U.S. Census Bureau (Bureau) from including questions on the decennial census about citizenship, nationality or immigration status.

This bill is essential because, prior to the 2020 census, the Department of Justice wrote to the Bureau requesting that it “reinstate on the 2020 [c]ensus questionnaire a question regarding citizenship.” From 1970–2000, this question was sent to only approximately 16 percent of the population during any decennial census through the so-called “long-form.”

However, the long-form system was dropped from the census and replaced with the current American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is sent to approximately 3 million people annually on a rotational basis, and allows the Bureau to get the necessary information on citizenship. Asking questions about citizenship status to every person through the decennial census has not been done in almost 70 years because it would discourage people, largely minorities, who are already undercounted in the census, from participating in the census. The ACS was created to make the decennial census simpler for people to complete, which facilitates higher and more accurate participation rates and preserving privacy.

Fortunately, after a protracted legal and political process, the citizenship question was not included on the 2020 census. However, this legislation is necessary to ensure it cannot be asked on a future census. The representative sampling provided by the ACS is more than sufficient to determine citizenship statistics in the U.S. We must ensure that all individuals are counted in the decennial census, thereby providing accurate allocation of federal funds and representation in Congress, and not reduce participation by asking a question that is already asked elsewhere.

I strongly urge my colleagues to support this bill.

CELEBRATING THE 90TH BIRTHDAY OF MS. VIRGINIA KEE

HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 17, 2022

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, today I rise to celebrate the 90th birthday of Ms. Virginia Kee, a dedicated public servant, longtime constituent, and a dear friend. She is widely recognized, respected and a pillar of strength in New York City's Chinatown community. I met Ms. Kee three decades ago when I first ran for office. She welcomed me and helped me better understand the social, immigration and small businesses needs of the community. I realized that Ms. Kee and I were more alike than different and for that reason I am always grateful for her friendship.

As an Asian American woman, Virginia's experience with the systemic racism in her community helped forge her passion for social justice and strengthened her determination to break barriers. As a dedicated New York City public school teacher in the 1960's, Ms. Kee witnessed first-hand the poverty and disadvantages faced by Asian immigrant students and their families. She realized that the best weapon against poverty was education and she diligently worked to motivate students to learn and achieve. Virginia became actively engaged in the community after the passage of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965. An act that overhauled the immigration system and lifted the longstanding policy of limiting immigration based on national origin. This new policy opened the door for Asian immigrants with families living in the United States.

Ms. Kee was devoted to advancing the social and economic conditions of her community. As an advocate for children, she was instrumental in bringing the first Youth and Head

Start Program to Chinatown in 1965. In addition, to address the growing needs of Chinatown's Asian American low-income and immigrant communities she became the founding member of the Chinese American Planning Council (CPC), one the largest and most comprehensive organizations serving low-income Asian American families in the Northeast. Today, decades later, CPC serves more than 60,000 families annually and continues to deliver cultural and holistic services to New York City's expanding Asian community. Ms. Kee remains an active member of the Board.

Ms. Kee realized early that civic engagement and political participation were key to securing resources, making local decisions, and improving public services in her community. A pioneer both as a woman and an Asian American, she became one of the first Chinese Americans to be elected to party office in the Democratic Party. In 1980 she was a member of Governor James Hunt's Commission setting the rules for the Democratic Presidential Nominating Procedures. She fought for and achieved the inclusion of Asian American representation as delegates to the Democratic Party Presidential Convention. Her relentless efforts in community action have resulted in the empowerment of her community. In year 2000 she served as a member of the New York State Electoral College. She has been a strong voice for equitable representation by Asian Americans in all levels of government and voting rights in New York City.

Over the years Virginia has received numerous awards. She was recognized by the National Conference of Christians and Jews as one of their Fifty Extraordinary Women. United Federation of Teachers presented her an award for community service. Her alma mater, Hunter College of the City of New York inducted her into their Hall of Fame. In the aftermath of Abner Louima, she provided leadership on the Taskforce on Police and Community. She was a Member of the New York City Human Rights Commission and a champion against hate crimes and civil rights violations.

Ms. Virginia Kee's life, public service and love of her community is an example of a life well-lived serving others. Her poise, elegance and authenticity are admirable. Therefore, Madam Speaker, I ask that you rise with me today to honor and celebrate Ms. Virginia Kee's 90th Birthday.

**TRIBUTE TO BECKY GELHAAR—
28TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
WOMAN OF THE YEAR**

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 17, 2022

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of Women's History Month. Each year, we pay special tribute to the contributions and sacrifices made by our Nation's women. It is an honor to pay homage to outstanding women who are making a difference in my Congressional District. I would like to recognize a remarkable woman, Becky Gelhaar of La Cañada Flintridge, California.

Born in Spokane, Washington and raised in Illinois, Ms. Gelhaar graduated from Miami University in Ohio, married her high school sweetheart, Chuck Gelhaar, and taught high

school physical education in Illinois. In the mid-1960's, the Gelhaars moved to La Cañada Flintridge, where they raised their two children, Lisa and Laura.

Ms. Gelhaar immediately got involved in her new community, joining the Newcomers Club, and with other Newcomers Club members, co-founding the La Cañada Junior Women's Club. The consummate volunteer, Ms. Gelhaar maintains that her life of volunteer service began with the La Cañada Junior Women's Club, where she chaired many committees and became involved in other organizations, such as the American Red Cross, serving as President of the La Cañada Flintridge chapter and on the board of the Pasadena chapter. Active in Parent Teacher Associations (PTA), she held several chairmanships, serving as La Cañada High School 7/8 PTA President, on the PTA Council, and on the board of La Cañada Flintridge Educational Foundation. Ms. Gelhaar was also a Girl Scout leader and served on the Girl Scout Council.

Other organizations Ms. Gelhaar has participated in include Chapter OM, P.E.O. (Philanthropic Educational Organization), La Cañada Flintridge Delta Gamma alumnae group, and, as a result of her interest in gardening, La Cañada Valley Beautiful. In addition, she has been involved with the Assistance League of Flintridge for over three decades and the La Cañada Flintridge Coordinating Council for over two decades. Her most recent activity is as Corresponding Secretary of the Daughters of the American Revolution. For her unstinting and outstanding service to the La Cañada Flintridge community, she received the PTA Service Award and the Les Tupper Community Service Award.

Ms. Gelhaar and Chuck, her husband of nearly sixty years, enjoy traveling and spending time with their family, especially their five grandchildren, Jack, Kelly, Casey, Kyle, and Megan.

I ask all Members to join me in honoring this exceptional, well-respected woman of California's 28th Congressional District, Becky Gelhaar.

**CYBERSECURITY GRANTS FOR
SCHOOLS ACT OF 2022**

SPEECH OF

HON. ANDREW R. GARBARINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 2022

Mr. GARBARINO. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 6868, the Cybersecurity Grants for Schools Act of 2022, would authorize the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) to award grants to states, local governments, and educational institutions for cybersecurity curriculum and educational tools.

The threat of cyberattacks from Russia and other foreign adversaries is more prevalent than ever. By incorporating cybersecurity into our school's curriculum, alongside core subjects like math and science, we will be able to bring up the next generation with a strong foundation to not only protect themselves individually from cybercrimes, but also to inspire greater participation in the cybersecurity workforce.

Cyber attacks are the next frontier in the great power competition with China and Rus-

sia and we must act now to mitigate this threat and build resilience throughout our citizenry.

I was pleased to work closely with the Cyber Innovation Center and CYBER.ORG to draft this legislation, and to have since received the support of the Center for Excellence in Education and other industry leaders. We all recognize the national security imperative that is cybersecurity literacy.

I am hopeful the House will pass this bipartisan legislation with broad support, and the Senate will act quickly to do the same, so we can begin to increase the cyber skills pipeline, recruit new students, and empower the future cyber workforce.

**RECOGNIZING DEAN DONALD
TOBIN**

HON. ERIC SWALWELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 17, 2022

Mr. SWALWELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today, along with Congressman JOHN SARBANES, to recognize Donald Tobin, who is stepping down after eight years of service as Dean at the Maryland Carey Law. Dean Tobin will be returning to full-time teaching as a member of the faculty.

Dean Tobin was instrumental in creating a culture where students could tackle tough issues from systematic racism to crime and poverty to privacy and technology. And I know that the Carey Law school credits Dean Tobin with uniting the law school community and expanding student opportunities for community engagement.

Following the tragic death of Freddie Gray, Dean Tobin strengthened the Carey Law School's community outreach efforts and provided opportunities for students to serve those in need. He also assisted with the opening of the Chacón Center for Immigrant Justice, which provides free legal services to clients facing issues of asylum; added a new Appellate Clinic to the Maryland Carey Law's Immigration Clinic; and helped to provide scholarships for students interested in studying immigration law.

In addition, under Dean Tobin's leadership, the Carey Law school expanded its Clinical Law Program, in which student attorneys provide free legal services to low-income residents. He also launched new clinics in criminal defense and justice for victims of crime, and oversaw the doubling of scholarship spending, which helped the law school attract diverse and impressive applicants.

Furthermore, Dean Tobin served his community by participating on the Maryland Access to Justice Commission, which unites state leaders to improve the civil justice system and served on the Maryland Court of Appeals committee to advise on the Uniform Bar Exam, which Maryland adopted in 2019.

As a law student of Dean Tobin, I will be forever thankful for his commitment to educating the next generation of lawyers and leaders. I rise today to recognize his service.

RECOGNIZING THE 2022 TRUMAN
SCHOLARS

HON. DUSTY JOHNSON

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 17, 2022

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 2022 Truman Scholars.

These 58 individuals were chosen from an applicant pool of 705. These students were nominated based on their records of leadership, public service, and academic achievement.

They are: Haleemat Y. Adekoya, Cameron H. Adkins, Julian R. Applebaum, Lorena Bonet Velazquez, Jilkiah L. Bryant, Fatimata D. Cham, Ji Hye Choi, Mariah Choiniere, Alton Coston, Gabriel Echarte, James H. Elliott II, Adam H. Elzarka, Tal Feldman, Rosalie Fish, Andy A. Flores, Beatrix A. Frissell, Robyn L. Griffiths-Harper, Christine J. Groves, Avi Gupta, Beyonce Hammond, Abril N. Hunter, Bhav Jain, Alixandria James, Jack Jowers, Sawa Kamara, Amisha A. Kambath, Hana Kamran, Eshika Kaul, Liana S. Keesing, Liberty R. Ladd, Jamie Landy, Jessica S. Lau, Allen Li, John C. Lin, Erin Lowe, Madison I. Marsh, Kelsey E. Matthews, Ranen Miao, Armando A. Montero, Abrianna E. Morales, Owen Mortner, Mariama L. Mwilambwe, Xalma M. Palomino, Veronica Bonifacio Penales, Emily Quan, Natalia V. Rios Martinez, Dawry Ruiz, Oksanna Samey, Maddi S. Schink, Katie Sleichter, Cooper E. Smith, Irene Soteriou, Rachel Stewart, Emma Story, Loyal D. Terry, Cassandra J. Thompson, Rebecca Townley, and Sydney J. Walker.

The Truman Foundation was established by Congress in 1975 to honor President Harry S. Truman's legacy of extraordinary public service. The Truman Scholarship serves as a living monument to that legacy. As a former Truman scholar myself, I look forward to seeing how this class continues that legacy.

CONGRATULATING KENDALL EVELYN
MARCHANT ON HER GRADUATION FROM THE HOCKADAY
SCHOOL

HON. KAY GRANGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 17, 2022

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Kendall Evelyn Marchant, who is the granddaughter of my distinguished former colleague, Congressman Kenny Marchant, on her graduation from The Hockaday School on May 14, 2022. Kendall was born on December 19, 2003, in Dallas County, Texas to Lindsay (Hill) and Matthew Marchant. She is the sister of Hayden Marchant and the granddaughter of Kenny and Donna Marchant and Rod and Sherry Hill.

Kendall has attended the world-renowned Hockaday School since pre-kindergarten and has consistently made her family proud through her numerous academic and non-academic achievements. During high school, Kendall was on the Head of School List every semester, in addition to earning the Senior History Award, a Gold Medal and a Silver Medal

in the National Spanish Exam, and the AP Scholar with Honor distinction.

Kendall also pursued numerous extracurriculars while at The Hockaday School, serving as a member of the school's Honor Council and the co-president of the Hockaday Young Republicans. Due to her keen interest in film, Kendall founded the Hockaday Film Society, where she also served as the group's president. Additionally, Kendall's submission to the All-American High School Film Festival was chosen as an Official Selection, demonstrating her talent in the field.

Finishing out the triple crown of her scholastic accomplishments, Kendall is also a phenomenal athlete who played lacrosse, softball, and was a 3-year member of the varsity basketball team, where she served as Captain in her senior year. Her athletic awards include the Split H award and the Athlete of the Week.

Outside of school, Kendall is very involved with helping her community. She volunteers at the First Baptist Church of Carrollton as an engagement leader and mentor and serves as a tutor with the North Texas Reading Partners Program. She also volunteered at Metrocrest Services during critical months of the COVID-19 pandemic, helping to provide food to the most vulnerable.

Lastly, Kendall served as a crew member at the AMC Northpark Theater in 2021 and was active with the North Dallas YoungLife program.

Kendall is most importantly a wonderful and caring daughter, sister, niece, cousin, and granddaughter to her loving family members. She will attend Baylor University in the Fall of 2022 as a University Scholar, with concentrations in History and Neuroscience with a minor in Creative Writing.

I ask all of my colleagues to join me in honoring Kendall Marchant on her graduation from The Hockaday School and wish her success at Baylor University.

CELEBRATING 50 YEAR RELATIONSHIP
BETWEEN QATAR AND THE
U.S.

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 17, 2022

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, it is my honor to commemorate the 50-year relationship between the United States and Qatar.

In addition to serving as the Co-Chair of the Congressional Caucus on Qatar, I serve on both the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the House Armed Services Committee. I am grateful for the opportunity to work closely with Qatar both diplomatically and strategically.

The United States established diplomatic relations with Qatar following its independence from the United Kingdom in 1971. Officially, the beginning of diplomatic relations took place on March 19, 1972, when American diplomat William Stoltzfus met with Qatari government officials and submitted his credentials. Bilateral relations between the two countries expanded when the U.S. opened its embassy in Doha in March 1973; and when the first resident U.S. Ambassador, Robert Peter Paganelli, arrived in July 1974.

The United States and Qatar cooperate militarily and strategically on security in the re-

gion. One of the earliest and most notable military cooperation's between the U.S. and Qatar was in 1991, when joint military operations were conducted against Saddam Hussein's Iraq during Operation Desert Storm. In the aftermath, both nations agreed upon the need for a Defense Cooperation Agreement. This pact, which has subsequently been expanded, has served as the basis for our military collaboration.

In 1996, Qatar built Al Udeid Air Base to further security ties between our countries. In 1999, then Emir of Qatar, Sheikh Hamad, told U.S. officials that he "would like to see as many as 10,000 U.S. servicemen permanently stationed at Al Udeid." The U.S. first used the then-secret base in late September 2001, when the Air Force needed to get aircraft in position for its operations in Afghanistan. In April 2003, the U.S. Combat Air Operations Center for the Middle East moved from Prince Sultan Air Base in Saudi Arabia to Qatar, underscoring the importance of Qatar to the American presence and objectives in the region.

Al Udeid is now home to the largest U.S. military base in the Middle East and more notably Qatar is not only allowing expansion of Al Udeid, but also funding it and managing the construction. In fact, the Qatari government has provided over \$8 billion in funding for Al Udeid Air Base since 2003. After renovations and expansions, Al Udeid will be able to accommodate up to 120 aircraft and 10,000 troops, just like then Emir of Qatar, Sheikh Hamad had wished for.

Personally, I am grateful that the U.S. Air Forces Central Command is headquartered at Shaw Air Force Base, South Carolina and has a forward headquarters in Qatar. As the air component of CENTCOM, AFCENT is responsible for air operations, either unilaterally or in concert with coalition partners, and for developing contingency plans in support of national objectives for CENTCOM's 20-nation area of responsibility.

Qatar has been an invaluable partner on several diplomatic fronts. Qatar quietly assisted in ending the Israel-Hamas war in May 2021 and continues to be helpful in seeking to improve Israeli relations with Palestinians. Qatar played a significant role in the evacuation of more than 100,000 people from Afghanistan after the disastrous withdrawal by the Biden Administration. Qatar facilitated vetting of individuals seeking to leave the country and organized aspects of their departure. Many of the flights that enabled people to evacuate were by way of Qatari airlines. In addition, a large percentage of the new refugees were brought to Qatar, which arranged housing and other shelter for them as well as food, medicine and other provisions. At one point, the Qatari military was providing over 50,000 meals per day to the newly arrived refugees. There are still thousands of Afghan refugees in Qatar, where they continue to receive much needed care and assistance.

In addition to security and diplomatic relations, the United States and Qatar have extensive economic ties. As Qatar's largest foreign direct investor and its single largest source of imports, the United States has developed a robust trade relationship with Qatar, with over 120 U.S. companies operating in country. U.S. exports to Qatar increased by 47.7 percent from 2018 to 2019, totaling \$6.5 billion in 2019.

The United States is a leading equipment supplier and partner for Qatar's oil and gas industry, and U.S. companies have played a significant role in the development of the oil and gas sector. In addition to energy, U.S. companies also export to Qatar's defense, aviation, ICT, healthcare, food, and engineering/construction sectors. U.S. imports from Qatar include liquefied natural gas, aluminum, fertilizers, and sulfur. The United States and Qatar signed a trade and investment framework agreement and participate in annual bilateral Strategic Dialogues.

I appreciate Qatar's efforts to invest \$45 billion in the United States, including large investments in South Carolina. Qatari firm Barzan is helping fund a facility in Charleston, South Carolina, adding an estimated 50,000 American jobs.

Major educational ties have been developed over the course of the fifty-year relationship. Annually, there are hundreds of Qatari students studying in the United States and six U.S. universities have branch campuses in Qatar's Education City complex. These Universities are Virginia Commonwealth University School of the Arts in Qatar, Weill Cornell Medical College in Qatar, Texas A&M University at Qatar, Carnegie Mellon University in Qatar, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar, and Northwestern University.

In conclusion, over the course of the fifty-year relationship, the United States and Qatar have developed military and strategic ties, cooperated on major diplomatic initiatives, enlarged financial and economic relations, and

supported educational advancement for students in both countries. With that being said, the most important factor to consider is that two nations located in different regions of the world, with different histories and cultures have been able to forge an enduring and prosperous friendship based on many shared values. This will set the stage for the next fifty years and beyond.

TRIBUTE TO COURTNEY MORRIS—
28TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
WOMAN OF THE YEAR

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 17, 2022

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of Women's History Month. Each year, we pay special tribute to the contributions and sacrifices made by our Nation's women. It is an honor to pay homage to outstanding women who are making a difference in my Congressional District. I would like to recognize a remarkable woman, Courtney Morris of Atwater Village, a unique neighborhood of Los Angeles, California.

Originally from Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Ms. Morris received a Bachelor of Arts in Visual and Media Production from Emerson College in Boston, Massachusetts. Since 2010, Ms. Morris has been a resident of California. While Ms. Morris has moved a few times over the past few years, she has remained within

the same eight block area in and around Atwater Village.

Ms. Morris served on the Atwater Village Neighborhood Council for four consecutive terms and was Board Co-Chair for nearly nine years. Passionate about community service and engagement, Ms. Morris was instrumental in organizing several events during her board tenure. She organized the Atwater Village Car Show and was part of the planning committees for the Equestrian District Open House, Movie Nights, Trick or Treat on the Boulevard, and Summer Nights on the Boulevard.

Although Ms. Morris is no longer an Atwater Village Neighborhood Council board member, she continues to Co-Chair the Atwater Village Tree Lighting Committee and is also a member of the Atwater Village Neighborhood Council Equine Committee. An avid animal lover, Ms. Morris often rescues cats and dogs and serves the Neighborhood Council as the Animal Services Liaison.

When not volunteering in her community, Ms. Morris is part of the Warner Bros. Discovery Talent Management Team. She has over ten years of experience in working with talent as a Casting Director for unscripted programming and branded content.

Ms. Morris is married to her husband, Matthew Weil, and together they have a daughter, Isla, and four rescue dogs.

I ask all Members to join me in honoring this exceptional, well-respected woman of California's 28th Congressional District, Courtney Morris.

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

House and Senate met in a Joint Meeting to receive His Excellency Kyriakos Mitsotakis, Prime Minister of the Hellenic Republic.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S2525–2552

Measures Introduced: Eleven bills and seven resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 4228–4238, S. Res. 637–642, and S. Con. Res. 40. **Page S2544**

Measures Reported:

Report to accompany S. 735, to amend the Scientific and Advanced-Technology Act of 1992 to further support advanced technological manufacturing. (S. Rept. No. 117–108)

Report to accompany S. 3309, to require SelectUSA to coordinate with State-level economic development organizations to increase foreign direct investment in semiconductor-related manufacturing and production. (S. Rept. No. 117–109)

S. 3846, to reauthorize the Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program. **Page S2543**

Measures Passed:

Second Chance Month: Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 605, designating April 2022 as “Second Chance Month”, and the resolution was then agreed to. **Page S2535**

Congratulating Ames Laboratory: Senate agreed to S. Res. 639, congratulating Ames Laboratory on 75 years of outstanding service. **Page S2535**

Expressing Support to Latino Students and Young Professionals: Senate agreed to S. Res. 640, expressing support to increase the growing number of Latino students and young professionals entering careers in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields. **Page S2535**

National Public Works Week: Senate agreed to S. Res. 641, designating the week of May 15 through May 21, 2022, as “National Public Works Week”. **Page S2535**

DIPG Pediatric Brain Cancer Awareness Day:

Senate agreed to S. Res. 642, expressing support for the designation of May 17, 2022, as “DIPG Pediatric Brain Cancer Awareness Day” to raise awareness of, and encourage research on, diffuse intrinsic pontine glioma tumors and pediatric cancers in general. **Page S2535**

Measures Considered:

Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act: Senate began consideration of H.R. 7691, making emergency supplemental appropriations for assistance for the situation in Ukraine for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, taking action on the following motions and amendments proposed thereto:

Pending:

Schumer Amendment No. 5035, to add an effective date. **Page S2534**

Schumer Amendment No. 5036 (to Amendment No. 5035), to modify the effective date. **Page S2534**

Schumer motion to commit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions, Schumer Amendment No. 5037, to add an effective date. **Page S2534**

Schumer Amendment No. 5038 (to (the instructions) Amendment No. 5037), to modify the effective date. **Page S2534**

Schumer Amendment No. 5039 (to Amendment No. 5038), to modify the effective date. **Page S2534**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the bill, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Elizabeth Schoff Watson, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor. **Pages S2533–34**

During consideration of this measure today, Senate also took the following action:

By 88 yeas to 11 nays (Vote No. 178), Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill. **Page S2532**

Small Business COVID Relief Act—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 4008, to provide COVID relief for restaurants, gyms, minor league sports teams, border businesses, live venue service providers, exclave businesses, and providers of transportation services. **Page S2534**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the on the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of H.R. 7691, making emergency supplemental appropriations for assistance for the situation in Ukraine for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022. **Page S2534**

Rochon Nomination: Senate resumed consideration of the nomination of Jennifer Louise Rochon, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York. **Pages S2532–33**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 51 yeas to 47 nays (Vote No. 179), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Pages S2532–33**

Thompson Nomination: Senate resumed consideration of the nomination of Trina L. Thompson, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of California. **Page S2533**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 51 yeas to 46 nays (Vote No. EX. 180), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Page S2533**

Sykes Nomination: Senate resumed consideration of the nomination of Sunshine Suzanne Sykes, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California. **Page S2533**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 51 yeas to 45 nays (Vote No. EX. 181), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Page S2533**

Davis Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Stephanie Dawkins Davis, of Michigan, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit. **Pages S2534–35**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of S. 4008, to provide COVID relief for restaurants, gyms, minor league sports teams, border businesses, live venue service providers, exclave businesses, and providers of transportation services. **Page S2534**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S2534**

Leaf, Rochon, Watson, Thompson, Sykes, and Lowman Nominations—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that at 10 a.m., on Wednesday, May 18, 2022, Senate resume consideration of the nomination of Barbara A. Leaf, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (Near Eastern Affairs); and that the motions to invoke cloture filed during the session of Monday, May 16, 2022, ripen upon disposition of the nomination of Jennifer Louise Rochon, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York; that at 11:45 a.m., Senate vote on confirmation of the nomination of Jennifer Louise Rochon, and that if cloture is invoked on the nomination of Barbara A. Leaf, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (Near Eastern Affairs), all post-cloture time expire at 2:45 p.m., further if cloture is invoked on the nomination of Elizabeth Schoff Watson, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor, all post-cloture time expire at 6 p.m., and that following disposition of the nomination of Elizabeth Schoff Watson, Senate vote on confirmation of the nominations of Trina L. Thompson, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of California, Sunshine Suzanne Sykes, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California, and Christopher Joseph Lowman, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense. **Page S2535**

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

S. Lane Tucker, of Alaska, to be United States Attorney for the District of Alaska for the term of four years.

Rachelle L. Crowe, of Illinois, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois for the term of four years.

Jesse A. Laslovich, of Montana, to be United States Attorney for the District of Montana for the term of four years.

Alexander M.M. Uballez, of New Mexico, to be United States Attorney for the District of New Mexico for the term of four years.

Maria Fabiana Jorge, of the District of Columbia, to be United States Alternate Executive Director of the Inter-American Development Bank. **Page S2535**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Stacy Lynn Dean, of the District of Columbia, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture for Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services.

Alexis Taylor, of Iowa, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture for Trade and Foreign Agricultural Affairs.

Andrew G. Biggs, of Oregon, to be a Member of the Social Security Advisory Board for a term expiring September 30, 2024.

Calvin Smyre, of Georgia, to be Ambassador to the Commonwealth of The Bahamas.

David Pressman, of New York, to be Ambassador to Hungary.

Heide B. Fulton, of West Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Oriental Republic of Uruguay.

Yohannes Abraham, of Virginia, to be Representative of the United States of America to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, with the rank and status of Ambassador. **Page S2551**

Nominations Withdrawn: Senate received notification of withdrawal of the following nominations:

William J. Valdez, of Maryland, to be Under Secretary for Management, Department of Homeland Security, which was sent to the Senate on July 28, 2021.

Calvin Smyre, of Georgia, to be Ambassador to the Dominican Republic, which was sent to the Senate on October 4, 2021.

Alice Hill, of the District of Columbia, to be Deputy Administrator for Resilience, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, which was sent to the Senate on February 7, 2022. **Pages S2551–52**

Messages from the House: **Page S2542**

Measures Referred: **Page S2542**

Executive Communications: **Pages S2542–43**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S2544–45**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S2545–51**

Additional Statements: **Pages S2541–42**

Amendments Submitted: **Page S2551**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Page S2551**

Record Votes: Four record votes were taken today. (Total—181) **Pages S2532–33**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 2:30 p.m. and recessed at 8 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Wednesday, May 18, 2022. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S2551.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

APPROPRIATIONS: AIR FORCE AND SPACE FORCE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Defense concluded a hearing to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2023 for the Air Force and Space Force, after receiving testimony from Frank Kendall, Secretary of the Air Force, General Charles Q. Brown, Jr., Chief of Staff, Air Force, and General John W. Raymond, Chief of Space Operations, Space Force, all of the Department of Defense.

APPROPRIATIONS: NIH

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies concluded a hearing to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2023 for the National Institutes of Health, after receiving testimony from Lawrence A. Tabak, Acting Director, Anthony S. Fauci, Director, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, Gary H. Gibbons, Director, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, Joshua A. Gordon, Director, National Institute of Mental Health, Richard J. Hodes, Director, National Institute on Aging, and Nora D. Volkow, Director, National Institute on Drug Abuse, all of the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services.

AIR FORCE MODERNIZATION EFFORTS

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Airland concluded a hearing to examine modernization efforts of the Department of the Air Force in review of the Defense Authorization Request for fiscal year 2023 and the Future Years Defense Program, after receiving testimony from Lieutenant General David S. Nahom, USAF, Deputy Chief of Staff (Plans and Programs), Lieutenant General Joseph T. Guastella, USAF, Deputy Chief of Staff (Operations), and Lieutenant General Duke Z. Richardson, USAF, Military Deputy, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics), all of the Department of Defense.

U.S.-CANADA ENERGY AND MINERAL PARTNERSHIP

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Committee concluded a hearing to examine ways to strengthen the energy and mineral partnership between the U.S. and Canada to address energy security and climate objectives, after receiving testimony from Jason Kenney, Premier, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada; Nathalie Camden, Associate Deputy Minister for

Mines, Quebec, Canada; and Jonathan Wilkinson, Minister of Natural Resources, and Francis Bradley, Electricity Canada, both of Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

INTELLIGENCE

Select Committee on Intelligence: Committee held closed hearings on intelligence matters, receiving testimony from officials of the intelligence community.

Committee recessed subject to the call.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 19 public bills, H.R. 7790–7808; and 7 resolutions, H. Con. Res. 90–91; and H. Res. 1125–1129, were introduced. **Page H5096**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H5098–99**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 5879, to amend the Small Business Act to clarify the application of the price evaluation preference for qualified HUBZone small business concerns to certain contracts, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 117–326);

H.R. 7334. A bill to extend the statute of limitations for fraud by borrowers under certain COVID–19 economic injury disaster loan programs of the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 117–327);

H.R. 7352, to amend the Small Business Act to extend the statute of limitation for fraud by borrowers under the Paycheck Protection Program, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 117–328);

H.R. 7622, to amend the Small Business Act to include requirements relating to apprenticeship program assistance for small business development centers, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 117–329);

H.R. 7664, to amend the Small Business Act to include requirements relating to graduates of career and technical education programs or programs of study for small business development centers and women's business centers, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 117–330);

H.R. 7670, to amend the Small Business Act to require a report on small business concerns owned and controlled by women, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 117–331);

H.R. 7694, to amend the Small Business Act to modify the requirements relating to the evaluation of the subcontracting plans of certain offerors, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 117–332);

H. Res. 1124, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 350) to authorize dedicated domestic terrorism offices within the Department of Homeland

Security, the Department of Justice, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to analyze and monitor domestic terrorist activity and require the Federal Government to take steps to prevent domestic terrorism; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 7688) to protect consumers from price-gouging of consumer fuels, and for other purposes; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 7790) making emergency supplemental appropriations to address the shortage of infant formula in the United States for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 117–333); and

H.R. 2988, to amend title 5, United States Code, to modify and enhance protections for Federal Government whistleblowers, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–334). **Page H5096**

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Tonko to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H5011**

Recess: The House recessed at 9:03 a.m. for the purpose of receiving His Excellency Kyriakos Mitsotakis, Prime Minister of the Hellenic Republic. The House reconvened at 12:31 p.m., and agreed that the proceedings had during the Joint Meeting be printed in the Record. **Pages H5011–15**

Recess: The House recessed at 3:53 p.m. and reconvened at 4:46 p.m. **Page H5070**

Preliminary Damage Assessment Improvement Act: The House passed H.R. 7309, to direct the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to submit to Congress a report on preliminary damage assessments and make necessary improvements to processes in the Federal Emergency Management Agency, by a yea-and-nay vote of 220 yeas to 196 nays, Roll No. 193.

Pages H5023–70, H5071–76

Rejected the Rutherford motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Education and Labor by a yea-and-nay vote of 193 yeas to 223 nays, Roll No. 192. **Pages H5074–75**

Pursuant to the Rule, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules

Committee Print 117–43, modified by the amendment printed in part B of H. Rept. 117–325, shall be considered as adopted, in lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Education and Labor now printed in the bill.

Pages H5023–48

Agreed to:

Scott (VA) amendment en bloc No. 1 consisting of the following amendments printed in part C of H. Rept. 117–325: Bice (OK) (No. 1) that expands the use of funds in three WIOA programs for public private partnerships to create job training programs for in-demand jobs; Bowman (No. 4) that strengthens connectivity between K–12 education and local work workforce development boards by adding language for standing committees to support alignment, coordination, and continuity with K–12 education providers; Case (No. 8) that adds a GAO report on the unique challenges unemployed and low-income Native Americans, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians face in the labor market and provides recommendations for improving their access to federal employment and training services; Gottheimer (No. 12) that ensures that veterans are eligible for career and training services; Harder (CA) (No. 13) that clarifies eligibility and encourages inclusion of community-based out of school time organizations operating youth workforce readiness programs in the federal workforce development system; Kaptur (No. 21) that directs the Secretary of Labor, in coordination with relevant federal agencies, to conduct a study examining auto mechanic workforce shortage issues, and how Federal agencies are adjusting training programs or providing a higher number of apprenticeships to deal with advanced modern technology in automobiles and EVs; Lee (CA) (No. 25) that authorizes the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Education to conduct a study on the STEM workforce and STEM education; McGovern (No. 26) that authorizes the Secretary of Labor to conduct a study on the integration of individuals with creative skillsets into in-demand industry sectors and occupations; Morelle (No. 30) that allows workforce development funds to be used to raise awareness about the local workforce system and for the marketing of such system; Phillips (No. 32) that includes information on entrepreneurship in career and training services provided by One-Stop Career Centers, which provide various employment services and connects job seekers with relevant trainings and education; and Scanlon (No. 36) that ensures that the Department of Labor’s technical assistance supports employers, programs, and staff that mentor youth (by a yeand-nay vote of 313 yeas to 107 nays, Roll No. 188); and

Pages H5054–55, H5071

Scott (VA) amendment en bloc No. 2 consisting of the following amendments printed in part C of H. Rept. 117–325: Blunt Rochester (No. 2) that provides supports to small businesses in the summer and year-round employment program for youth; Blunt Rochester (No. 3) that provides grants for year-round job training and workforce programs to support opportunity youth in communities disproportionately affected by gun violence; Bowman (No. 5) that ensures State Workforce Development Boards include a youth representative in its membership; Bustos (No. 6) that creases funding for National Dislocated Worker Grants and ensure workers who are dislocated by automation are included in WIOA programs; Cartwright (No. 7) that adds transportation to the allowable uses of funds for YouthBuild program participants with disabilities; Cohen (No. 9) that ensures that relevant subject matter experts, professionals, and community leaders may be included as members of local workforce development boards; Golden (No. 10) that adds “provide access to broadband internet service, including for rural communities” to the list of programs, services, and activities that one-stop centers provide; Harder (CA) (No. 14) that adds priority language to the competitive Sector Partnership grants to target areas where the local unemployment rate is higher than that national unemployment rate; Horsford (No. 15) that directs States to make publicly available performance accountability indicators and performance measures for each recognized postsecondary credential that is obtained by any program participant of a core program; Jackson Lee (No. 16) that ensures access for women and girls to STEM education (science, technology, engineering, math); Jackson Lee (No. 17) that directs the Secretary to encourage HBCUs (historically Black colleges and universities), minority-serving institutions, and Tribally Controlled colleges and institutions to apply for assistance under this Act to provide job skills training and educational services, and to prioritize applications for assistance from such entities; Jacobs (CA) (No. 19) that enables up to 5 percent of local Title I Adult and Dislocated Worker funds to be used for supportive services without demonstrating that the participants could not obtain supportive services through other programs, so long as the worker is participating in a training program; Jayapal (No. 20) that authorizes the Secretary of Labor to conduct a study on the development of career pathways, national training standards, apprenticeship programs, and other workforce development initiatives for domestic workers and how those programs may affect

the wages of those workers; Kilmer (No. 22) that directs research and best practice recommendations related to the impact of access to certain Federal programs on jobseekers economic self-sufficiency; Lawrence (No. 23) that ensures One-Stop Centers service individuals seeking upskilling to maintain employment; Lawrence (No. 24) that limits reporting requirements for the Innovative Performance Grant for Adult Education Providers to expand participation; Morelle (No. 29) that requires the State to distribute funds made available for Adult Education and Family Literacy programs within 30 days after approval of the unified State plan; Newman (No. 31) that strengthens financial literacy and empowerment activities for youth and adults within the workforce system by adding language to allow coordination with entities that provide financial literacy education and empowerment activities; Porter (No. 33) that adds mental health experts to the panel conducting Comprehensive Needs Assessments for Youth Workforce Investment Activities and adds mental health resources training to Youth Workforce Training Programs; Scanlon (No. 34) that expands eligibility for summer and year-round employment programs for youth and revises the language to better target youth most in need of services; Scanlon (No. 35) that adds language for training on how to ensure positive outcomes and service delivery specifically for young people; Schneider (No. 37) that clarifies performance requirements for community colleges to qualify for the strengthening community colleges training grants program and directs the Secretary of Education to provide technical assistance to institutions that do not meet adequate performance levels; Smith (WA) (No. 38) that ensures that meals and other food assistance is provided to participants in youth workforce training activities, as appropriate; and Torres (CA) (No. 39) that provides workers information on wages, hours, safe working conditions, forming, joining, and assisting a labor organization, and other applicable terms and conditions of employment to any individual that receives training (by a yealand-nay vote of 222 yeas to 196 nays, Roll No. 189).

Pages H5056–58, H5072

Rejected:

Scott (VA) amendment en bloc No. 3 consisting of the following amendments printed in part C of H. Rept. 117–325: Good (VA) (No. 11) that sought to strike language from the bill that prevents non-registered apprenticeships from receiving WIOA funding; Jacobs (NY) (No. 18) that sought to require states to provide a timeline for awarding grants and contracts for adult basic education in the Unified State Plan and specifies grants and contacts for adult basic education must be distributed in a timely manner; and Miller (IL) (No. 27) that sought to prohibit

WIOA funds from being used to reimburse any health care services (by a yealand-nay vote of 194 yeas to 219 nays, Roll No. 190); and

Pages H5059, H5072–73

Miller-Meeks amendment (No. 28 printed in part C of H. Rept. 117–325) that sought to strike all and reauthorize the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act for six years and include provisions updating the workforce development system, including by adding allowable uses of funds for statewide and local workforce development activities (by a yealand-nay vote of 174 yeas to 241 nays, Roll No. 191);

Pages H5061–69, H5073–74

H. Res. 1119, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 7309), (H.R. 6531), and (S. 2938) was agreed to by a yealand-nay vote of 220 yeas to 199 nays, Roll No. 187, after the previous question was ordered by a yealand-nay vote of 221 yeas to 195 nays, Roll No. 186.

Pages H5015–23

Suspensions—Proceedings Resumed: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures. Consideration began Monday, May 16th. State and Local Government Cybersecurity Act: S. 2520, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for engagements with State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yealand-nay vote of 404 yeas to 14 nays, Roll No. 194;

Page H5076

Bombing Prevention Act of 2022: H.R. 6873, amended, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the Office for Bombing Prevention to address terrorist explosive threats, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yealand-nay vote of 388 yeas to 26 nays, Roll No. 195;

Pages H5076–77

DHS Acquisition Reform Act: H.R. 6871, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for certain acquisition authorities for the Under Secretary of Management of the Department of Homeland Security, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yealand-nay vote of 398 yeas to 15 nays, Roll No. 196;

Pages H5077–78

Cybersecurity Grants for Schools Act of 2022: H.R. 6868, amended, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for financial assistance to fund certain cybersecurity and infrastructure security education and training programs and initiatives, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yealand-nay vote of 383 yeas to 30 nays, Roll No. 197;

Pages H5078–79

Amending title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to transfer the name of property of the Department of Veterans Affairs designated by law to other property of the Department: S. 3527, to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to transfer the name of property of

the Department of Veterans Affairs designated by law to other property of the Department, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yeas-and-nays of 412 yeas to 2 nays, Roll No. 198;

Page H5079

Designating the community-based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs planned to be built in Oahu, Hawaii, as the "Daniel Kahikina Akaka Department of Veterans Affairs Community-Based Outpatient Clinic": S. 1760, to designate the community-based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs planned to be built in Oahu, Hawaii, as the "Daniel Kahikina Akaka Department of Veterans Affairs Community-Based Outpatient Clinic", by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yeas-and-nay vote of 384 yeas to 22 nays with four answering "present", Roll No. 199;

Page H5080

Renaming the Provo Veterans Center in Orem, Utah, as the "Col. Gail S. Halvorsen 'Candy Bomber' Veterans Center": S. 2514, to rename the Provo Veterans Center in Orem, Utah, as the "Col. Gail S. Halvorsen 'Candy Bomber' Veterans Center", by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yeas-and-nay vote of 410 yeas to 1 nay with two answering "present", Roll No. 200;

Pages H5080–81

Fiscal Year 2022 Veterans Affairs Major Medical Facility Authorization Act: H.R. 7500, to authorize major medical facility projects for the Department of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 2022, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yeas-and-nay vote of 402 yeas to 2 nays, Roll No. 201;

Pages H5081–82

Patient Advocate Tracker Act: H.R. 5754, to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the ability of veterans to electronically submit complaints about the delivery of health care services by the Department of Veterans Affairs, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yeas-and-nay vote of 411 yeas to 1 nay, Roll No. 202;

Pages H5082–83

Veterans Eligible to Transfer School (VETS) Credit Act: H.R. 6604, amended, to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the method by which the Secretary of Veterans Affairs determines the effects of a closure or disapproval of an educational institution on individuals who do not transfer credits from such institution, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yeas-and-nay vote of 412 yeas to 1 nay, Roll No. 203;

Page H5083

Strengthening Oversight for Veterans Act: S. 2687, to provide the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs testimonial subpoena authority, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yeas-and-nay vote of 404 yeas to 6 nays, Roll No. 204;

Pages H5083–84

Directing the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to update the payment system of the Department of Veterans Affairs to allow for electronic fund transfer of educational assistance, administered by the

Secretary, to a foreign institution of higher education: H.R. 7375, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to update the payment system of the Department of Veterans Affairs to allow for electronic fund transfer of educational assistance, administered by the Secretary, to a foreign institution of higher education, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yeas-and-nay vote of 397 yeas to 15 nays, Roll No. 205;

Pages H5084–85

Student Veteran Work Study Modernization Act: H.R. 6376, amended, to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend eligibility for a certain work-study allowance paid by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to certain individuals who pursue programs of rehabilitation, education, or training on at least a half-time basis, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yeas-and-nay vote of 370 yeas to 43 nays, Roll No. 206; and

Pages H5085–86

Department of Veterans Affairs Principles of Benefits Automation Act: H.R. 7153, amended, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit to Congress a plan to modernize the information technology systems of the Veterans Benefits Administration, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yeas-and-nay vote of 410 yeas to 3 nays, Roll No. 207.

Pages H5086–87

Clerk to Correct Engrossment: Agreed by unanimous consent that in the engrossment of H.R. 7309, the Clerk be authorized to correct section numbers, punctuation, spelling, and cross-references and to make such other technical and conforming changes as may be necessary to reflect the actions of the House.

Page H5087

Targeting Resources to Communities in Need Act of 2022: The House considered H.R. 6531, to provide an increased allocation of funding under certain programs for assistance in areas of persistent poverty. Consideration is expected to resume tomorrow, May 18th.

Pages H5087–89

Pursuant to the Rule, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117–44, modified by the amendment printed in part A of H. Res. 117–325, shall be considered as adopted.

Page H5087

H. Res. 1119, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 7309), (H.R. 6531), and (S. 2938) was agreed to by a yeas-and-nay vote of 220 yeas to 199 nays, Roll No. 187, after the previous question was ordered by a yeas-and-nay vote of 221 yeas to 195 nays, Roll No. 186.

Pages H5015–23

Designating the United States Courthouse and Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the "Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building": The House considered S. 2938, to designate the United States Courthouse and

Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the “Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building”. Consideration is expected to resume tomorrow, May 18th. **Pages H5089–91**

Pursuant to the Rule, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117–45 shall be considered as adopted. **Page H5089**

H. Res. 1119, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 7309), (H.R. 6531), and (S. 2938) was agreed to by a yea-and-nay vote of 220 yeas to 199 nays, Roll No. 187, after the previous question was ordered by a yea-and-nay vote of 221 yeas to 195 nays, Roll No. 186. **Pages H5015–23**

Senate Referral: S. 1596 was held at the desk.

Page H5070

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate today appears on page H5070.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Twenty-two yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H5021–22, H5022–23, H5071, H5072, H5072–73, H5073–74, H5074–75, H5075, H5076, H5076–77, H5077–78, H5078–79, H5079, H5080, H5080–81, HT081–82, H5082, H5083, H5084, H5084–85, H5085–86, and H5086.

Adjournment: The House met at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 10 p.m.

Committee Meetings

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Agriculture: Full Committee began a markup on the Budget Views and Estimates Letter of the Committee on Agriculture for the agencies and programs under the jurisdiction of the Committee for Fiscal Year 2023; H.R. 7764, to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to provide additional payments under the environmental quality incentives program for implementation of a nutrient management practice, and for other purposes; H.R. 2518, the “Producing Responsible Energy and Conservation Incentives and Solutions for the Environment Act”; H.R. 2606, the “Sponsoring USDA Sustainability Targets in Agriculture to Incentivize Natural Solutions Act of 2021”; H.R. 4140, the “Butcher Block Act”; H.R. 7675, to amend the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 to establish an Agricultural and Food System Supply Chain Resilience and Crisis Response Task Force, and for other purposes; H.R. 7606, the “Meat and Poultry Special Investigator Act of 2022”; H.R. 7763, to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to support and incentivize domestic activities to address fertilizer shortages and deficiencies, diversity fertilizer sources,

and reduce depending on foreign sources for fertilizer, and other purposes; and H.R. 7765, the “American Food Supply Chain Resiliency Act of 2022”.

APPROPRIATIONS—NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies held a budget hearing on the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Testimony was heard from Bill Nelson, Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

APPROPRIATIONS—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies held a budget hearing on the Department of Labor. Testimony was heard from Marty Walsh, Secretary, Department of Labor.

APPROPRIATIONS—U.S. ARMY

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Defense held a budget hearing on the U.S. Army. Testimony was heard from General James C. McConville, Chief of Staff of the Army; and Christine Wormuth, Secretary of the Army.

APPROPRIATIONS—U.S. INDO-PACIFIC COMMAND

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Defense held a budget hearing on the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command. Testimony was heard from Admiral John C. Aquilino, Commander, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command; and General Paul J. LaCamera, Commander, U.S. Forces Korea, United Nations Command, Combined Forces Command. This hearing was closed.

FISCAL YEAR 2023 MEMBER DAY HEARING

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs held a hearing entitled “Fiscal Year 2023 Member Day Hearing”. Testimony was heard from Chairman McGovern, and Representatives Case, Escobar, Garcia of Texas, Malinowski, and Radewagen.

APPROPRIATIONS—U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Homeland Security held a budget hearing on the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement. Testimony was heard from Tae Johnson, Acting Director, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Department of Homeland Security.

APPROPRIATIONS—OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government held a budget hearing on the Office of Management and Budget. Testimony was heard from Shalanda Young, Director, U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

FISCAL YEAR 2023 ARMY MODERNIZATION PROGRAMS

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces held a hearing entitled “Fiscal Year 2023 Army Modernization Programs”. Testimony was heard from Douglas R. Bush, Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisitions, Logistics, and Technology, Department of the Army; Lieutenant General James M. Richardson, U.S. Army, Acting Commanding General, U.S. Army Futures Command; and Lieutenant General Erik C. Peterson, U.S. Army, Deputy Chief of Staff, G-8, U.S. Army.

FISCAL YEAR 2023 BUDGET FOR NUCLEAR FORCES AND ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Strategic Forces held a hearing entitled “Fiscal Year 2023 Budget for Nuclear Forces and Atomic Energy Defense Activities”. Testimony was heard from Jill Hruby, Under Secretary for Nuclear Security, Department of Energy; Deborah Rosenblum, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Defense Programs, Department of Defense; John Plumb, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Space Policy, Department of Defense; Vice Admiral Johnny Wolfe, Director, Strategic Systems Programs, U.S. Navy; and Lieutenant General James Dawkins, Deputy Chief of Staff for Strategic Deterrence and Nuclear Integration, U.S. Air Force.

FISCAL YEAR 2023 BUDGET PRIORITIES: MEMBERS’ DAY

Committee on the Budget: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Priorities: Members’ Day”. Testimony was heard from Representatives Case, Cloud, Garcia of Texas, Moore of Utah, Porter, and Wittman.

EXAMINING WAYS TO IMPROVE THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM AND SUPPORT AMERICA’S YOUNG PEOPLE

Committee on Education and Labor: Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Human Services held a hearing entitled “Examining Ways to Improve the Juvenile Justice System and Support America’s Young People”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

THE FISCAL YEAR 2023 EPA BUDGET

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Environment and Climate Change held a hearing entitled “The Fiscal Year 2023 EPA Budget”. Testimony was heard from Michael S. Regan, Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Financial Services: Full Committee began a markup on H.R. 4395, the “Payment Choice Act of 2022”; H.R. 5912, the “Close the ILC Loophole Act”; H.R. 7003, the “Expanding Financial Access for Underserved Communities Act”; H.R. 7022, the “Strengthening Cyber-Security for the Financial Sector Act of 2022”; H.R. 7196, the “Flexibility in Addressing Rural Homelessness Act”; H.R. 7716, the “Coordinating Substance Use and Homelessness Care Act of 2022”; H.R. 7732, the “Strengthening the Office of the Investor Advocate”; H.R. 7733, the “CDFI Bond Guarantee Program Improvement Act”; and H.R. 7734, the “Timely Delivery of Bank Secrecy Acts Reports Act”.

THE FY23 BUDGET REQUEST: USAID’S FOREIGN POLICY AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “The FY23 Budget Request: USAID’s Foreign Policy and International Development Priorities”. Testimony was heard from Samantha Power, Administrator, U.S. Agency for International Development.

CREATING A MORE RESILIENT NATION: STAKEHOLDER PERSPECTIVES

Committee on Homeland Security: Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery held a hearing entitled “Creating a More Resilient Nation: Stakeholder Perspectives”. Testimony was heard from Chris Currie, Director, Homeland Security and Justice Team, Government Accountability Office; and public witnesses.

SECURING THE DOTGOV: EXAMINING EFFORTS TO STRENGTHEN FEDERAL NETWORK CYBERSECURITY

Committee on Homeland Security: Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation held a hearing entitled “Securing the DotGov: Examining Efforts to Strengthen Federal Network Cybersecurity”. Testimony was heard from Christopher DeRusha, Deputy National Cyber Director for Federal Cybersecurity, Office of the National Cyber Director and Federal Chief Information Security Officer, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President of the United States; Eric

Goldstein, Executive Assistant Director for Cybersecurity, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, Department of Homeland Security; Charles H. Romine, Director of the Information Technology Laboratory, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Department of Commerce; and David Shive, Chief Information Officer, General Services Administration.

EXAMINING POTENTIAL REFORMS OF EMERGENCY POWERS

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties held a hearing entitled “Examining Potential Reforms of Emergency Powers”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

REVIVING COMPETITION, PART 6: REBUILDING AMERICA’S ECONOMIC LEADERSHIP AND COMBATTING CORPORATE PROFITEERING

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Antitrust, Commercial, and Administrative Law held a hearing entitled “Reviving Competition, Part 6: Rebuilding America’s Economic Leadership and Combatting Corporate Profiteering”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

UNDERPAID, OVERWORKED, AND UNDERAPPRECIATED: HOW THE PANDEMIC ECONOMY DISPROPORTIONATELY HARMED LOW-WAGE WOMEN WORKERS

Committee on Oversight and Reform: Select Subcommittee on the Coronavirus Crisis held a hearing entitled “Underpaid, Overworked, and Underappreciated: How the Pandemic Economy Disproportionately Harmed Low-Wage Women Workers”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

CONSUMER FUEL PRICE GOUGING PREVENTION ACT; DOMESTIC TERRORISM PREVENTION ACT OF 2022; INFANT FORMULA SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

Committee on rules: Full Committee held a hearing on H.R. 350, the “Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act of 2022”; H.R. 7790, the “Infant Formula Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022”; and continued a hearing on H.R. 7688, the “Consumer Fuel Price Gouging Prevention Act” [Rule Markup Only]. The Committee granted, by record vote of 8–4, a rule providing for consideration of H.R. 350, the “Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act of 2022”, H.R. 7688, the “Consumer Fuel Price Gouging Prevention Act”, and H.R. 7790, the “Infant Formula Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022”. The rule pro-

vides for consideration of H.R. 350, the “Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act of 2022” under a closed rule. The rule provides one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their designees. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary now printed in the bill, modified by the amendment printed in part A of the Rules Committee report, shall be considered as adopted and the bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended. The rule provides one motion to recommit. The rule provides further for consideration of H.R. 7688, the “Consumer Fuel Price Gouging Prevention Act”, under a structured rule. The rule provides one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or their designees. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that the amendment printed in part B of the Rules Committee report shall be considered as adopted and the bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended. The rule makes in order only those further amendments to H.R. 7688 printed in part C of the Rules Committee report. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. The rule waives all points of order against the amendments printed in part C of the report. The rule provides one motion to recommit. The rule provides for consideration of H.R. 7790, the “Infant Formula Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022”, under a closed rule. The rule provides one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that the bill shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill. The rule provides one motion to recommit. The rule provides that at any time through the legislative day of May 19, 2022, the Speaker may entertain motions offered by the Majority Leader or a designee that the House suspend the rules with respect to multiple measures that were

the object of motions to suspend the rules on May 16th, 17th, 18th, or 19th, 2022, and on which the yeas and nays were ordered and further proceedings postponed. The Chair shall put the question on any such motion without debate or intervening motion, and the ordering of the yeas and nays on postponed motions to suspend the rules with respect to such measures is vacated. Testimony was heard from Chairman Nadler, Chairman DeLauro, and Representatives Issa and Granger.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology: Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 7569, the “Energy Cybersecurity University Leadership Act of 2022”; H.R. 7361, the “National Weather Service Communications Improvement Act”; H.R. 7289, the “Federal PFAS Research Evaluation Act”; and H.R. 7180, the “Brycen Gray and Ben Price COVID–19 Cognitive Research Act”. H.R. 7569, H.R. 7361, and H.R. 7180 were ordered reported, without amendment. H.R. 7289 was ordered reported, as amended.

PREPARING FOR TAKE-OFF: EXAMINING EFFORTS TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE AT U.S. AIRPORTS

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Subcommittee on Aviation held a hearing entitled “Preparing for Take-Off: Examining Efforts to Address Climate Change at U.S. Airports”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

STRENGTHENING SOCIAL SECURITY’S CUSTOMER SERVICE

Committee on Ways and Means: Subcommittee on Social Security held a hearing entitled “Strengthening Social Security’s Customer Service”. Testimony was heard from Grace Kim, Deputy Commissioner for Operations, Social Security Administration; and public witnesses.

UNIDENTIFIED AERIAL PHENOMENA

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence: Subcommittee on Counterterrorism, Counterintelligence, and Counterproliferation held a hearing entitled “Unidentified Aerial Phenomena”. Testimony was heard from Ronald S. Moultrie, Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security, Department of Defense; and Scott W. Bray, Deputy Director of Naval Intelligence, Office of Naval Intelligence. A portion of this hearing was closed.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

NEW PUBLIC LAWS

(For last listing of Public Laws, see DAILY DIGEST, p. D528)

H.R. 3182, to provide that inclined sleepers for infants and crib bumpers shall be considered banned hazardous products under section 8 of the Consumer Product Safety Act. Signed on May 16, 2022. (Public Law 117–126)

H.R. 6023, to require the United States Postal Service to continue selling the Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp until all remaining stamps are sold. Signed on May 16, 2022. (Public Law 117–127)

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 2022

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2023 for the National Nuclear Security Administration, 10 a.m., SD–192.

Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2023 for the Environmental Protection Agency, 10 a.m., SD–124.

Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2023 for military construction and family housing, 3:30 p.m., SD–124.

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Strategic Forces, to hold hearings to examine missile defense strategy, policies, and programs in review of the Defense Authorization Request for fiscal year 2023 and the Future Years Defense Program, 4:30 p.m., SR–232A.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: to hold hearings to examine addressing climate change with energy-efficient and resilient housing, 10 a.m., SD–538.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: to hold hearings to examine the President’s proposed budget request for fiscal year 2023 for the Fish and Wildlife Service, 10 a.m., SD–406.

Committee on Foreign Relations: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Elizabeth Frawley Bagley, of Florida, to be Ambassador to the Federative Republic of Brazil, Mari Carmen Aponte, of Puerto Rico, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Panama, Francisco O. Mora, of Florida, to be Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the Organization of American States, with the rank of Ambassador, and Michelle Kwan, of California, to be Ambassador to Belize, all of the Department of State, and other pending nominations, 10 a.m., SD–419/VTC.

Full Committee, business meeting to consider S. Res. 341, commemorating the 70th anniversary of the signing of the Security Treaty among Australia, New Zealand,

and the United States of America, S. Res. 529, supporting a democratic, pluralistic, and prosperous Bosnia and Herzegovina on the 30th Anniversary of its declaration of independence, S. Res. 499, celebrating 100 years of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Baltic States, S. Res. 615, expressing appreciation for the efforts of the Republic of Poland to assist Ukrainian refugees and support the sovereignty of Ukraine following the Russian invasion of Ukraine, S. Res. 538, expressing support for a second United States-Africa Leaders Summit as an important opportunity to strengthen ties between the United States and African partners and build on areas of mutual interest, S. Res. 390, expressing appreciation for the State of Qatar's efforts to assist the United States during Operation Allies Refuge, S. Res. 632, calling for the immediate release of Russian opposition leader Vladimir Kara-Murza, who was unjustly detained on April 11, 2022, the nominations of Bernadette M. Meehan, of New York, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Chile, Jane Hartley, of New York, to be Ambassador to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Constance J. Milstein, of New York, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Malta, Bruce I. Turner, of Colorado, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as U.S. Representative to the Conference on Disarmament, Alexander Mark Laskaris, of the District of Columbia, to be an Ambassador to the Republic of Chad, Bridget A. Brink, of Michigan, to be Ambassador to Ukraine, and Alan M. Leventhal, of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Denmark, all of the Department of State, and other pending calendar business, 2 p.m., S-116, Capitol.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: to hold hearings to examine cybersecurity in the health and education sectors, 10 a.m., SH-216.

Committee on Indian Affairs: business meeting to consider S. 3381, to require the Bureau of Indian Affairs to process and complete all mortgage packages associated with residential and business mortgages on Indian land by certain deadlines, S. 3773, to authorize the leases of up to 99 years for land held in trust for the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, and S. 3789, to amend the Native American Tourism and Improving Visitor Experience Act to authorize grants to Indian tribes, tribal organizations, and Native Hawaiian organizations; to be immediately followed by a hearing to examine public safety in Native communities, 3 p.m., SD-628.

Committee on Judiciary: Subcommittee on the Constitution, to hold hearings to examine stopping gun violence, focusing on the Jackson-Elias Domestic Violence Survivor Protection Act, 2:30 p.m., SD-226.

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship: business meeting to consider S. 1687, to amend section 21 of the Small Business Act to require cyber certification for small business development center counselors, S. 2162, to require the Small Business Administration to publish loan default rates by franchise brand, S. 3564, to amend the Small Business Act to codify the Boots to Business Program, S. 3595, to amend the Small Business Act to require the Small Business and Agriculture Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman to create a centralized website for

compliance guides, and S. 3906, to improve certain programs of the Small Business Administration to better assist small business customers in accessing broadband technology, 2:30 p.m., SR-428A.

Select Committee on Intelligence: to hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH-219.

House

Committee on Agriculture, Full Committee, continue markup on the Budget Views and Estimates Letter of the Committee on Agriculture for the agencies and programs under the jurisdiction of the Committee for Fiscal Year 2023; H.R. 7764, to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to provide additional payments under the environmental quality incentives program for implementation of a nutrient management practice, and for other purposes; H.R. 2518, the "Producing Responsible Energy and Conservation Incentives and Solutions for the Environment Act"; H.R. 2606, the "Sponsoring USDA Sustainability Targets in Agriculture to Incentivize Natural Solutions Act of 2021"; H.R. 4140, the "Butcher Block Act"; H.R. 7675, to amend the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 to establish an Agricultural and Food System Supply Chain Resilience and Crisis Response Task Force, and for other purposes; H.R. 7606, the "Meat and Poultry Special Investigator Act of 2022"; H.R. 7763, to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to support and incentivize domestic activities to address fertilizer shortages and deficiencies, diversity fertilizer sources, and reduce depending on foreign sources for fertilizer, and other purposes; and H.R. 7765, the "American Food Supply Chain Resiliency Act of 2022", 11 a.m., 1300 Longworth and Zoom.

Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Defense, budget hearing on the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Marine Corps, 10 a.m., 2359 Rayburn and Zoom.

Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government, budget hearing on the Federal Trade Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission, 10 a.m., 2358-C Rayburn and Zoom.

Subcommittee on Homeland Security, budget hearing on the Transportation Security Administration, 10 a.m., Zoom.

Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies, hearing entitled "Navy and Marine Corps Installations and Quality of Life", 10:30 a.m., 2358-A Rayburn and Zoom.

Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government, budget hearing on the Internal Revenue Service, 1 p.m., 2358 Rayburn and Zoom.

Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies, hearing entitled "Fiscal Year 2023 Member Day", 2 p.m., Zoom.

Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies, budget hearing on the National Park Service, 2 p.m., Zoom.

Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, hearing entitled "Fiscal Year 2023 Member Day Hearing", 2 p.m., Zoom.

Subcommittee on Defense, hearing entitled "Fiscal Year 2023 Member Day Hearing", 3 p.m., H-140 Capitol. This hearing is closed.

Committee on Armed Services, Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces, hearing entitled “Department of the Navy Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request for Seapower and Projection Forces”, 8 a.m., 2118 Rayburn and Webex.

Subcommittee on Cyber, Innovative Technologies, and Information Systems, hearing entitled “Department of Defense Information Technology, Digital Developments, and Artificial Intelligence for Fiscal Year 2023”, 10 a.m., 2118 Rayburn and Webex.

Subcommittee on Military Personnel, hearing entitled “Professional Military Education and the National Defense Strategy”, 2 p.m., 2118 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Education and Labor, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 604, the “Reopen and Rebuild America’s Schools Act”; H.R. 7701, the “Wage Theft Prevention and Wage Recovery Act”; H.R. 5407, the “Enhancing Mental Health and Suicide Prevention Through Campus Planning Act”; H.R. 6493, the “Campus Prevention and Recovery Services for Students Act of 2022”; and legislation on Mental Health Matters Act, or legislation to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to identify, review, and implement effective interventions in Head Start programs, and for other purposes, 10:15 a.m., 2175 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 7667, the “Food and Drug Amendments of 2022”; H.R. 7666, the “Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act of 2022”; H.R. 7233, the “Keeping Incarceration Discharges Streamlined for Child and Accommodating Resources in Education Act”; H.R. 623, the “Gabriella Miller Kids First Research Act 2.0”; H.R. 3771, the “South Asian Heart Health Awareness Act of 2021”; and H.R. 5585, the “Advanced Research Project Agency-Health Act”, 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Financial Services, Full Committee, continue markup on H.R. 4395, the “Payment Choice Act of 2022”; H.R. 5912, the “Close the ILC Loophole Act”; H.R. 7003, the “Expanding Financial Access for Underserved Communities Act”; H.R. 7022, the “Strengthening Cyber-Security for the Financial Sector Act of 2022”; H.R. 7196, the “Flexibility in Addressing Rural Homelessness Act”; H.R. 7716, the “Coordinating Substance Use and Homelessness Care Act of 2022”; H.R. 7732, the “Strengthening the Office of the Investor Advocate”; H.R. 7733, the “CDFI Bond Guarantee Program Improvement Act”; and H.R. 7734, the “Timely Delivery of Bank Secrecy Acts Reports Act”, 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on the Middle East, North Africa, and Global Counterterrorism, hearing entitled “The Impact of Russia’s Invasion of Ukraine in the Middle East and North Africa”, 2 p.m., 2172 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Homeland Security, Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations, hearing entitled “Examining DHS’s Efforts to Combat the Opioid Epidemic”, 2 p.m., 310 Cannon and Webex.

Committee on the Judiciary, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Revoking Your Rights: The Ongoing Crisis in

Abortion Care Access”, 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn and Zoom.

Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship, hearing entitled “Oversight of Immigrant Military Members and Veterans”, 3 p.m., 2141 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Natural Resources, Office of Insular Affairs Full Committee, hearing entitled “Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request of the Department of Interior’s Office of Insular Affairs”, 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth and Webex.

Committee on Small Business, Full Committee, hearing entitled “SBA Management Review: Office of Capital Access”, 10 a.m., 2360 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 7776, the “Water Resources Development Act of 2022”, 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity, hearing on H.R. 3950, the “Veterans Medical Legal Partnerships Act of 2021”; H.R. 6124, the “Veterans Affairs Home Loan Guaranty Resiliency and Concurrence Enhancement Act of 2021”; legislation on the Tiny Homes for Homeless Veterans Act; legislation to amend Title 38, United States Code, to establish in the Department of Veterans Affairs an Office of Food Insecurity, and for other purposes; legislation to amend Title 38, United States Code, to extend certain Department of Veterans Affairs programs for homeless veterans; legislation to amend Title 38, United States Code, to expand eligibility for, and extend authorization of, certain programs for homeless veterans; legislation to amend Title 38, United States Code, to extend authority for supportive services for very low-income veteran families in permanent housing; legislation to amend Title 38, United States Code, to extend Department of Veterans Affairs assistance for individuals residing temporarily in housing owned by a family member; legislation on the Emergency Relief for Servicemembers Act; legislation on the Building Credit Access for Veterans Act of 2022; legislation to expand and improve the Department of Veterans Affairs COVID-19 veteran rapid retraining assistance programs and high technology pilot programs, and for other purposes; legislation on the Empowering Veterans Against Cyberthreats Act of 2022; H.R. 2650, the “Military Spouse Licensing Relief Act of 2021”; H.R. 4702, the “Military Spouse Tax Act”; legislation on the Improving the VA Home Loan Benefit Act of 2022; legislation to amend Title 38, United States Code, to provide for the eligibility of educational assistance under the Department of Veterans Affairs Post-9/11 Educational Assistance Program of certain individuals who receive sole survivorship discharges, and for other purposes; legislation to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to seek to enter into an agreement with an entity to carry out a pilot program under which such entity shall connect homeless veterans to a network of supportive services, and for other purposes; and legislation to amend Title 38, United States Code, to provide for the approval of certain study-abroad programs for purposes of the educational assistance programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes, 10 a.m., HVC-210 and Zoom.

Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Oversight, hearing entitled “Taxpayer Fairness Across the IRS”, 10 a.m., 1100 Longworth and Webex.

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Full Committee, hearing entitled “FY23 National Intelligence Program Budget Hearing”, 10 a.m., HVC-304 Hearing Room.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10 a.m., Wednesday, May 18

Senate Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Senate will resume consideration of the nomination of Barbara A. Leaf, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (Near Eastern Affairs).

At 11:45 a.m., Senate will vote on confirmation of the nomination of Jennifer Louise Rochon, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York, to be followed by a vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Barbara A. Leaf, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (Near Eastern Affairs).

At 2:45 p.m., Senate will vote on confirmation of the nomination of Barbara A. Leaf, to be followed by a vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Elizabeth Schoff Watson, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor.

At 6 p.m., Senate will vote on confirmation of the nominations of Elizabeth Schoff Watson, Trina L. Thompson, of California, to be United States District

Judge for the Northern District of California, Sunshine Suzanne Sykes, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California, and Christopher Joseph Lowman, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense.

(Senate will recess following the vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Barbara A. Leaf, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (Near Eastern Affairs) until 2 p.m. for their respective party conferences.)

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

12 p.m., Wednesday, May 18

House Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Complete consideration of H.R. 6531—Targeting Resources to Communities in Need Act of 2022. Complete consideration of S. 2938—Designating the United States Courthouse and Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the “Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building”.

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